

To be returned to :

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON LIBRARY DEPOSITORY,
SPRING RISE,
EGHAM,
SURREY.

From
THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
AND TROPICAL MEDICINE,
KEPPEL STREET,
LONDON, W.C.1.

**LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.**

(DEPT OF MEDICAL STATISTICS)

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
Coll.	weIMOmec
Call	
No.	

JOURNAL

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
OF THE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.
(DEPT OF MEDICAL STATISTICS)

STATISTICAL SOCIETY

OF

LONDON.

VOL. XX.

LONDON:

JOHN WILLIAM PARKER AND SON, 445, WEST STRAND.

1857.

68901

NOTICE.

THE Council of the Statistical Society of London wish it to be understood, that, while they consider it their duty to adopt every means within their power to test the facts inserted in this Journal, they do not hold themselves responsible for their accuracy, which must rest upon the authority of the several Contributors.

CONTENTS.

	Page
On the Existing Connection between American Slavery and the British Cotton Manufacture. By J. T. DANSON, Barrister-at-Law	1
On the Relation between Crime, Popular Instruction, Attendance on Religious Worship, and Beer-houses. By THE REV. JOHN CLAY, B.D., Chaplain to the Preston House of Correction	22
On the Importance of Statistics to the Reformatory Movement, with Returns from Female Reformatories, and Remarks on them. By MARY CARPENTER	33
The Population of China. A Letter addressed to the Registrar-General, London. By SIR JOHN BOWRING	41
On the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in the Crimea. By R. THOMPSON JOPLING, F.S.S.	54
An Account of the Banking Establishment in Belgium, termed L'Union du Crédit de Bruxelles. By WILLIAM GOLDEN LUMLEY, B.C.L., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society	61
On the Duration of Life among Lawyers; with additional observations on the Relative Longevity of the Members of the three Learned Professions. By WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B., Cantab.; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College; Physician to King's College Hospital; one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Statistical Society, &c.	65
On the Proportion of Foreigners to Natives, and of Foreign and Native Convicts, in several States of Europe and America. By THE REV. R. EVEREST, M.A.	72
A Deduction from the Statistics of Crime for the last Ten Years. By RICHARD HUSSEY WALSH, LL.B., late Whately Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin.....	77
Miscellanea	79
Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting of the Statistical Society. Session 1856-57	97
On the Pay of Ministers of the Crown. By WILLIAM FARR, M.D., F.R.S.....	102
On the Progress, Extent, and Value, of the Porcelain, Earthenware, and Glass Manufacture of Glasgow. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.....	132

	Page
On the Progress of Fire Insurance in Great Britain, as compared with other Countries. By SAMUEL BROWN, F.S.S.....	135
On the Electoral Statistics of the Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales during the Twenty-five years from the Reform Act of 1832 to the present time. By WILLIAM NEWMARCH, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society	169
Miscellanea	235
On the Statistics of the British Land-Tax Assessment, and particularly of England and Wales, from 1636 to 1856; with Notes upon the Political Arithmetic of the earlier period of its settlement. By FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Actuary	241
On the Money-Rate of Wages of Labour in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.	308
Memorandum on the present Statistics of the Currant Trade. By JOHN INGRAM TRAVERS	313
On the Electoral Statistics of the Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales during the Twenty-five years from the Reform Act of 1832 to the present time. By WILLIAM NEWMARCH, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society. (Concluded from p. 234)	314
Miscellanea	341
Report on Criminal Returns. By W. M. TARTT, F.S.S., &c.	365
On the Effect of Good or Bad Times on Committals to Prison. By THE REV. JOHN CLAY	378
The Improvement of Tidal Rivers, as exemplified by the Former and Present Condition of the River and Harbour of Glasgow. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.	389
Statistical Notice of the Town and Parish of Cheltenham. By RICHARD BEAMISH, F.R.S.	397
On the Rise, Progress, and Value of the Embroidered Muslin Manufacture of Scotland and Ireland. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.	424
Miscellanea	429
Index	457

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH, 1857.

On the Existing Connection between American Slavery and the British Cotton Manufacture. By J. T. DANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[Read before the British Association at Cheltenham, August, 1856.]

THE following statement has been drawn up with the purpose of displaying, as clearly as may be, the actual relation, at the present moment, of the slave system of the United States to the cotton manufactures of the United Kingdom. It has no political object, other than that of averting such misconception as often leads to mistaken action; and that in a matter in which to act with perfect discretion may possibly not, when the time for action comes, be found extremely easy; but in which any serious error on our part would probably be visited, in the natural course of things, with very heavy and widely-felt penalties. It is based entirely upon public documents, and other well-known authorities. It is not intended to support, or to oppose, either slavery in general, or any particular form of it. Its sole purpose is, to show how far we, as a nation, are implicated in the pending dispute. And this will be done simply by bringing together, under one view, facts already well established, placing them together in logical sequence, and stating the conclusions to which, being so placed, they have conducted myself.

After mature consideration, I deduce from the materials now before me, and which I am about to lay before you, the conclusions:—

I. That, in the present state of the commercial relations of the two countries, the cotton-planters of the United States are interested, to the extent of about two-thirds of their exportable produce, in the maintenance of the cotton manufacture of the United Kingdom—and,

II. That, reciprocally, the cotton-manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and, through them, the entire population of the kingdom, are interested, to the extent of four-fifths of the raw material of that manufacture, in the existing arrangements for maintaining the cotton culture of the United States.

These conclusions I base on the following propositions:—

1. That cotton must be grown, almost entirely, out of Europe, and manufactured chiefly in Europe; and, in Europe, chiefly in Great Britain.

2. That cotton has hitherto been grown, and, *as far as yet appears*, must continue to be grown, chiefly by slave-labour.

3. That, for the last fifty years, Great Britain, seeking her supply of cotton all over the earth, with a preference, during the greater part of that period, for the produce of free labour, has yet received, during the whole of that period, and continues to receive, all the cotton she imports of the better qualities, and by far the greater part of all she imports, in bulk as well as in value, from countries in which it is grown by slave-labour.

4. That cotton is grown in the United States exclusively by slave-labour.

5. That two-thirds, at least, of the slave population of the United States are employed in raising cotton for exportation.

6. That of the cotton thus raised for exportation, about two-thirds in quantity, and more than two-thirds in value, is raised expressly for the British market, and is regularly imported into, and manufactured in, the United Kingdom; and

7. That of the entire quantity of cotton imported into, and manufactured in, the United Kingdom, nearly four-fifths in quantity, and more than four-fifths in value, is, on an average of years, obtained from the United States.

It would have been more agreeable to me, and, also, no doubt, to those who may read this communication, to dispense with the formality with which I have stated these propositions; but no grace of composition, were I successful in attempting it, would here compensate for want of fulness or of accuracy.

I proceed now to state the evidence on which these several propositions are founded.

FIRST PROPOSITION.

Cotton—the Localities of its Growth and Manufacture.

The cotton plant appears to be indigenous between the tropics, wherever certain needful conditions of soil and climate are found. It flourishes best near the sea coast; and the best qualities can only be produced there. It cannot be grown to any extent within the limits of Europe.

Napoleon I. tried, in 1807, to grow it in France, but did not succeed. It has been grown in the south of Spain, and is grown in Italy; but in quantities too small to be appreciable in commerce.*

The raw material then must, for commercial purposes, be produced out of Europe.

But it, cannot, with one exception, (to be referred to presently,) be manufactured, to meet the present demand, out of Europe; for nowhere else are to be found the requisite appliances of capital and skilled labour.

In short, nowhere on earth does there co-exist, nor can we, under anything like existing circumstances, expect that there will co-exist,

* To some of those who may refer to our Trade Accounts on this point it may be necessary to observe that the port of shipment does not always indicate the locality of production. Cotton is sometimes landed where it will be re-shipped; and then the chances are that it will be sent to the greatest market for cotton—Great Britain.

on or near the same spot, the means of both raising the raw material and converting it into manufactured goods.

The extent of the consumption of cotton goods in the world is, therefore, the measure of a commerce between Europe and other parts of the world, which must, with all its needful antecedents and consequences, be maintained so long as that consumption shall go on.

Now for the exception. It is formed by the existence of cotton factories in some of the states of the American union. Nearly all these factories are in the states north of Virginia, and east of Ohio. More than one-third in value of the goods produced are produced in Massachusetts alone; and the greater part of the rest in Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania. They evidently derive no appreciable advantage from slave-labour. Nor have they much advantage in the proximity of the raw material. The distance from Charleston, the nearest of the great cotton ports, to Boston, by sea, cannot be taken at less than 1,200 miles. The price of labour (wages) and the price of capital (interest) are both higher in these states than in Great Britain. Hence it is apparent why these factories cannot compete with those of Britain, except in the supply of some coarse fabrics for American use—fabrics in which the freight of the raw material, as an element of cost, is at a maximum.

The following figures show the extent to which, notwithstanding these domestic manufactures, the people of the United States consume the cotton manufactures of Europe; and the very small extent to which, notwithstanding their commercial intercourse with every part of the world, they can dispose of their own cotton goods in foreign markets:—

The average annual value of the cotton manufactures *imported into* the United States in the four years 1848-49-50-51 was 19,964,702 dollars, or 3,992,940*l.* sterling.

The average annual value of the cotton manufactures *exported from* the United States in the same four years, was 5,656,740 dollars, or 1,131,348*l.* sterling.

I might have quoted the corresponding figures for later years; but the result would not have been materially different. And I prefer taking the figures from documents of a public character, bearing the highest degree of authenticity, and which have already had wide circulation. I derive those given above from the Revenue Tables published by the Board of Trade, Supplement to Part XVIII, pages 908 to 920.

The *imports*, it should be observed, were made in the face of heavy duties, intended to “protect” the native manufactures.

Whence we may infer that, practically speaking, the raw material must be raised out of Europe, and manufactured in Europe.

It remains to indicate the particular localities apparently most favourable to each process.

As to the *raw material*. Touching the capability, now or at any past time, of any given locality to supply cotton, I assume that we can have no fitter test than the extent to which that locality does supply, or has supplied it. Resources merely capable of development are not here in question. It is the past, and the present, not the

future—the actual, not the possible—with which we have here to deal.

Further, as the present statement has no direct reference to the sources of supply to which other manufacturing countries may have had access, but only to those to which we ourselves have had access, we may safely simplify the application of the test by applying it from the records of our own trade. Nor, as we have, ever since the manufacture assumed any importance in Europe, not only been the largest consumers of the raw material, but also the richest, the most active, and the most enterprising explorers of the districts in which, alone, it could be found, is it probable that thus to narrow the ground of investigation will, to any material extent, affect the result. The supply, if any such exist, not open to us, is not likely to have yielded much to anybody.

In 1787 there were imported into Great Britain 22,600,000 lbs. of cotton, obtained from the following sources:—

	lbs.
British West Indies.....	6,600,000
French and Spanish Colonies.....	6,000,000
Dutch Colonies	1,700,000
Portuguese Colonies	2,500,000
East India (procured from Ostend)	100,000
Smyrna or Turkey	5,700,000

None from the United States.

In the three years 1824-5-6 we imported an annual average of 189,739,000 lbs.; and this quantity was obtained from the following sources, the imports of the three years being reduced to a similar average for each country:—

	lbs.		lbs.
United States of America	121,318,000	Turkey and Egypt.....	12,229,000
Brazil	22,600,000	West Indies	6,408,000
East Indies	17,184,000	All other countries	10,000,000

It should be observed that the imports from Turkey and Egypt, during these three years, sustained a great but temporary increase.

In the three years 1853-4-5 the total quantity imported reached an average of 891,452,000 lbs., obtained from the following sources:—

	lbs.		lbs.
United States	687,410,000	East Indies	148,954,000
Brazil	22,824,000	West Indies	409,000
Mediterranean	28,253,000	Other countries	3,602,000

Thus, in 1787, we received no part of our annual supply from the United States. In 1824-5-6 we received thence *sixty-four* per cent. of all we imported; and in 1853-4-5 this proportion had risen to *seventy-seven* per cent. Whence it may be fairly inferred that the United States possess advantages, in the culture and exportation of this article, which place them, in this respect, far a-head of all their competitors.

As to the *manufacture*. It has long been, and still is, a prime object with each of the commercial nations of Europe to supply itself from the raw material with this description of clothing. But the facilities they possess for doing this are by no means equal. Not one of them (excepting ourselves) can do it with any degree of complete-

ness; and some of them cannot do it at all, except by prohibiting the importation of foreign (chiefly British) cotton goods, or levying upon them heavy duties, to countervail the disadvantages under which the home manufacture is carried on. In these countries, however, in deference to a false theory of commerce, dear home-produce is yet very generally preferred to cheap foreign.

The only country in Europe which can, in any sense, be said to compete with our own in the supply of the extra-European demand for cotton goods, is France. And when the character, extent, and direction of this branch of the export trade of France is described, it will be seen that our most formidable rival is not one to be dreaded, though she undoubtedly offers us something to learn.

The year 1853 was a favourable one for the French trade. The French official accounts for that year are before me. They show that the quantity of raw cotton imported and retained for home consumption was 75,091,000 kilogrammes, or about 165,000,000 lbs., valued at 125,000,000 francs. The average quantity imported in the five years 1848-52 had been about 132 millions of lbs. There was also cotton yarn imported for French consumption, in 1853, to the value of 1,400,000 francs, which was not far from double the quantity imported on an average of the five years 1848-52. Here, however, we observe a rate of progression, in the importation of the raw material, scarcely greater than might be safely referred to the increasing wants of the home consumers; while the increasing importation of yarn seems to indicate a failure of competitive power in the first process of the manufacture. Nor does an examination of the export trade lead to a different conclusion.

In 1853 the cotton manufactures, of French production, exported from France were valued at 71,900,000 francs (2,876,000*l.*) This showed a slight, but only a slight increase, as compared with the average of 1848-52. The cotton yarn exported was valued at 866,000 francs (34,640*l.*)

But before these figures are passed, as marking the extent of the French export trade, there are, in strictness, one or two allowances to be made. The raw cotton was burdened with an import duty, and a bounty was allowed on the exportation of the manufactured goods. The precise effect of the apparent counterpoise can only be estimated somewhat vaguely.

The French tariff, in 1853, imposed five different rates of duty on raw cotton imported in French vessels, according to where it came from; and three other rates of duty, similarly distinguished, on cotton imported in foreign vessels. The duty most extensively operative—that on American cotton entering in French bottoms—was 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes, or about 16*s.* per 220 lbs. And, as the whole quantity imported (75,091,000 kilogrammes) yielded to the revenue 16,276,000 francs, giving an average of 22 francs or 23 francs per 100 kilogrammes, it is probable that by far the greater part of what was imported actually paid this rate of duty.

The bounty on exportation was 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes of manufactures or yarn. It was allowed, in 1853, on 7,117,864 kilogrammes of manufactures, and on 198,604 kilogrammes of yarn.

This, with a moderate allowance for waste of the raw material, though called a bounty (*prime*) could, in effect, have been little, if at all, more than a drawback of the import duty.

It would seem, then, that the French exports, in this kind, are not more than a tenth part in value of our own.

And now, where were they sent, and why? The largest customer for these French manufactures (taking two parts in seven of the whole value,) was Algeria. But Algerian consumption may be deemed, practically, French consumption. The two customers next on the list, when arranged in order of magnitude, were the United States and the United Kingdom. These took, between them, two other seventh parts of the whole. And the goods sold in the English and American markets are well known to owe their peculiar value rather to the designer and the dyer, than to the spinner and weaver. Their consumption does not admit of any very rapid or wide increase. French taste and French chemistry have deservedly won for French textile fabrics, wherever they are applicable, a superiority as well known as it is incontestible. But this has little effect in determining the locality of the cotton manufacture as a whole.

With a few trifling exceptions, of which cotton lace, imported from Belgium, is the only one worthy of notice, no foreign cotton manufactures were, in 1853, admitted to French consumption.

Whence the inference—not without consequence—that of all the nations of Europe our own is, apart from all artificial restrictions, the best fitted for so carrying on the manufacture of cotton as to supply the world-wide use it has now attained; and that the freer the trade, the more sure it is to fall into our hands; and the better, the cheaper, and the more abundant will be the supply to all.

THE SECOND PROPOSITION.

That cotton has hitherto been grown, and, as far as yet appears, must continue to be grown, chiefly by slave-labour.

The culture of cotton is, as has been stated, subject to certain natural conditions; and compliance with these, wherever such compliance is tolerably perfect, seems to exclude the employment of white labourers. As a rule, the coloured labourers employed in the cotton-growing districts of the world, whence the European supply of cotton has hitherto been obtained, have been in a state of slavery, and are so still.

The account I have given of the sources of the British supply at the time when the manufacture of cotton was beginning to assume dimensions of national importance, shows that three-fourths of that supply was then obtained from the British, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese colonies; in all of which agricultural labour was performed by slaves exclusively. The very small quantity then obtained from the East Indies, through Ostend, may be altogether disregarded. And the remainder—less than one-fourth of the whole—obtained from Smyrna or Turkey, can scarcely be set down as the fruit of free labour.

In 1824-5-6 the sources of supply were materially changed. But

of the entire quantity then imported into Britain, the United States of America, Brazil, and the West Indies, all using only slave-labour in the culture of cotton, supplied seventy-nine per cent. Six and a-half per cent. came from Turkey and Egypt. Nine per cent. from the East Indies. And the remainder, from "all other countries," is about five per cent. of the whole.

In 1853-4-5 eighty per cent. of our supply came from the United States and Brazil alone, and was clearly the produce of slave-labour. Very little of the three per cent. obtained from "the Mediterranean" can be set down as probably raised by free labour. And nearly the whole of the remaining seventeen per cent. came from the East Indies.

In short, there is not, and never has been, any considerable source of supply for cotton, excepting the East Indies, which is not obviously and exclusively maintained by slave-labour.

The value of the exception, as indicating a probability of our ultimately obtaining even the greater part of our cotton without the use of slave-labour, remains to be determined. Judging by what I have been able to learn of the facts, I deem its value but small. The condition of the Ryot does not appear to be such as to impart to his operations, either as a labourer for hire, or as an independent cotton-grower, the productive advantages we are accustomed to associate with our idea of free-labour. He seems to be, in point of fact, little better than a slave. The cotton of India does not hold a high rank in the European market, in point of quality. And the price at which it can be imported does not admit of its being brought into active competition in Europe with cotton of similar quality from the slave-holding countries of the west.

The personal inquiries of the late Mr. Mackay, who was, a few years ago, deputed by the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, Blackburn, and Glasgow, to ascertain, in the cotton-growing districts of the United States, and of India, whether the supply from India admitted of being increased in quantity, or reduced in price, led, obviously, to a negative conclusion. He found that cotton from India entered the European markets only as supplementary to the American supply; for that, taking quality and price into consideration, it could not be imported so cheaply,—and was received, in any considerable quantity, only (1) when the American supply failed, or (2) when the demand for consumption increased, and, from one or both of these causes, the price rose materially above the average. These facts are quite as easily ascertained in the European market as in America or in India; and they have not been altered since Mr. Mackay made his report.

But that gentleman deemed it probable that the state of things which had already obtained for India cotton an occasional and temporary command of the European market would, at no distant date, become more permanent, and transfer, in great part, to the cotton-growers of India the lucrative office of sustaining the future growth of the British cotton manufacture. He maintained that the American planters could not go on increasing their supply, year by year, in proportion to a demand of so rapid growth as ours; and that, as soon as this became apparent, a permanent rise of price must take place,

sufficient to bring new and regular supplies into the market; and that, as India had long supplied the occasional deficiencies of the American crop, she would then be enabled to compete, on at least equal terms, with America.

But this conclusion avowedly rested on two assumptions:—1st, that the American supply had been increased mainly by continual resort to more fertile land; and 2nd, that this process was about to be put an end to by the gradual exhaustion of the more fertile land.

Now, neither of these assumptions has yet been sustained by adequate proof. All analogy suggests that capital and skill in cultivation have, in cotton-growing as in all else, during the last fifty years, had a large share in increasing the production of American cotton. That skill in the selection of new soils has had a share in the same result is equally probable. Of capital, and of skill in cultivation, there will probably be as much in the time to come as in the time past. Whether the requisite soil will fall short is another question; and one not so easily answered. We have abundant evidence that the relative productiveness of cotton plantations is dependent, in a great measure, upon various local circumstances: as elevation, temperature, moisture, nature of soil, and proximity to the sea; but we have no evidence whatever that the soil possessing the requisite qualifications, within the present or *probable* limits of the American union, is all, or nearly all, exhausted or occupied.

Nor does the relation between the American cotton crop and the British consumption of cotton, during the last twenty years, warrant the apprehension that the former cannot be increased as fast as the latter. The following is the British statement of the quantity of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during this period:—

	lbs.		lbs.
1836.....	406,959,000	1846.....	467,856,000
1837.....	407,286,000	1847.....	474,707,000
1838.....	507,850,000	1848.....	713,020,000
1839.....	389,396,000	1849.....	755,469,000
1840.....	592,481,000	1850.....	663,576,000
1841.....	487,992,000	1851.....	757,379,000
1842.....	531,750,000	1852.....	929,782,000
1843.....	673,193,000	1853.....	895,278,000
1844.....	646,111,000	1854.....	887,333,000
1845.....	721,979,000	1855.....	891,752,000

And the American statements of the amount of the crop raised in the United States, in the corresponding twenty years, each year ending 31st August, is as follows:—

	Bales.		Bales.
1836-37	1,422,000	1846-47	1,778,000
1837-38	1,801,000	1847-48	2,347,000
1838-39	1,360,000	1848-49	2,728,000
1839-40	2,177,000	1849-50	2,096,000
1840-41	1,634,000	1850-51	2,355,000
1841-42	1,683,000	1851-52	3,015,000
1842-43	2,378,000	1852-53	3,262,000
1843-44	3,030,000	1853-54	2,930,000
1844-45	2,394,000	1854-55	2,147,000
1845-46	2,100,000	1855-56*.....	3,527,000

* New York Shipping and Commercial List, 17th September, 1856.

In the first of these tables the average of the first three years is to that of the last three years as 1,507 to 3,101; and in the second table the relation is as 440 to 891:—each is a little more than doubled. The American supply forms so large a proportion of all we import, that fluctuations in one must be accompanied by something like corresponding changes in the other. But, though we have other sources of supply, we find that for twenty years the crop raised in the United States has grown steadily with our demand. The price also is lower and steadier now than it was twenty years ago: an indication of something more than a continual resort to virgin soil. In October of each of the years referred to, Bowed Georgia Cotton was thus quoted in England:—

1835.....	9d. to 11¼d. per lb.	|	1854.....	5¼d. to 6¼d. per lb.
1836.....	7¾d. „ 11½d. „	|	1855.....	5d. „ 6½d. „
1837.....	5½d. „ 7¾d. „	|	1856.....	5d. „ 7½d. „

It appears, then, that cotton has hitherto been grown, and, as far as yet appears, must continue to be grown, chiefly by slave-labour. More particular evidence of this will be found in the proofs afforded of the two next propositions.

THE THIRD PROPOSITION.

That, for the last fifty years, Great Britain, seeking her supply of cotton all over the earth, with a preference, during the greater part of that period, for the produce of free-labour, has yet received, during the whole of that period, and continues to receive, all the cotton she imports, of the better qualities, and by far the greater part of all she imports, in bulk, as well as in value, from countries in which it is grown by slave-labour.

In the ten years, 1801-10, the whole quantity of cotton wool imported into the United Kingdom was 592,000,000 lbs.* In the same ten years we imported from the United States 263,000,000 lbs., or *forty per cent. of the whole.*

In the next ten years, 1811-20, our commerce with the United States was, for two years, stopped by war. We imported 1,004 millions of pounds; and obtained 449 millions, or nearly half of it, from the United States.†

In 1821-30 the total importation was 2,008 millions; and the United States' share of it was *seventy-one per cent.*‡

In 1831-40 we imported, in all, 3,873 millions of pounds, and took *seventy-nine per cent.* of it from the United States.§

In 1840-50 the whole quantity imported was 6,335 millions of pounds; and from the United States 4,985 millions, or *seventy-eight per cent.*§

And in the five years 1851-55, when we imported 4,361 millions of pounds, we obtained 3,424 millions, or *seventy-eight per cent.* of it from the United States.§

During a great part of this period we gave a decided preference to the produce of free-labour.

* Marshall's Digest, 1833.

† Pitkin's Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States, 1817; and Marshall.

‡ Pitkin, Marshall, and the Revenue Tables, 1820-33.

§ Revenue Tables for the years in question.

Until 1798 we levied no import duty on cotton. The duties then imposed were 12*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lbs. on Brazilian, 8*s.* 9*d.* on West Indian, 6*s.* 6*d.* on American, and 4 per cent. *ad valorem* on East Indian. At this time, then, as well as afterwards, the cotton of the East Indies was decidedly favoured; and the cotton from that quarter has, during the whole period in view, formed by far the largest part of all that has been asserted to be raised by free-labour.

In 1803 an uniform duty of 16*s.* 8*d.* per 100 lbs. was imposed on West Indian, American, and East Indian cotton; and 25*s.* on Brazilian.

These duties were but slightly altered down to 1815, when an uniform duty of 8*s.* 7*d.* per 100 lbs. was imposed on all these descriptions.

Some further changes, favourable to East Indian cotton, took place between 1815 and 1833, and the duties were, in 1833, settled at 4*d.* per cwt. on cotton from British possessions, and 2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt. on foreign. Excepting the general increase of 5 per cent. on nearly all customs duties made in May, 1840, these duties remained unchanged till they were all repealed in March, 1845.

From 1828 to 1845 the differential duty in favour of the cotton of East Indian growth was considerable. And though circumstances did not favour the maintenance of a heavy duty as a means of discouraging slave-labour, there can be no reasonable doubt that the legislature, during that period, gave, and meant to give, some degree of encouragement to the growth of cotton in our own tropical possessions, and, therefore, by labour either then free or intended shortly to become so.

That such encouragement did not prevent the planters of the United States and Brazil from gradually increasing the proportion of our total supply from them, till it amounted to more than four-fifths, in quantity alone, the facts already stated amply prove. And that the descriptions of cotton which bear the highest price in the market—which possess the greatest value in a given weight—are also supplied, almost exclusively, by the United States, is a fact apparent on the face of every price current in which cotton has a place.

THE FOURTH PROPOSITION.

That cotton is grown in the United States exclusively by slave-labour.

The chief cotton-growing states are South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. These are all slave-holding states, and in 1850 contained 1,942,966 of the entire number of 3,204,313 slaves then within the Union.

There are three other states which grow cotton, but in less quantities. These are Virginia, North Carolina, and Arkansas. These contained, in 1850, 806,176 slaves.

Of the twenty-one other states, sixteen may be said to have been, in 1850, non-slaveholding; no slaves being returned in fifteen of them, and in the remaining one (New Jersey) only 236. And the remaining five—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Texas, and Missouri, together with the district of Columbia and the territory of Utah, contained the rest of the slave population—about 453,000 in number.

The chief cotton-growing states are also the chief slave-holding states. All the states in which cotton is grown as an article of commerce have a slave population so large in proportion to the whole as, practically, to exclude the white population from such labour in the field as is required in the culture of cotton. And though no evidence more direct, and of a strictly statistical character, can be offered of the fact, it hardly admits of a reasonable doubt that this proposition is true; and that cotton is grown in the United States exclusively by slave-labour.

THE FIFTH PROPOSITION.

That two-thirds, at least, of the slave population of the United States are employed in raising cotton for exportation.

Of the proportion of the slave population employed in raising cotton, or maintained, directly or indirectly, for the supply of the cotton demand for slave-labour in the United States, we have no direct evidence. The circumstantial evidence which seems to me to support this proposition may be arranged under four heads:—

1. The pre-eminence of the cotton-culture among the industrial occupations of the slave states.

2. The increase of the slave population in relation to the increased production of cotton.

3. The distribution of the increase of the slave population, with reference to the localities in which the cotton is grown.

4. The relation between the quantity of cotton produced for exportation, and the number of slave-labourers required.

Each of these heads I will deal with separately.

I. With exceptions not worthy of notice, the entire slave population is found in the southern states; and cotton is grown only in these states. The industry of these states is almost wholly agricultural; and their exportable produce is all agricultural. Its three principal items are cotton, tobacco, and rice; and these include so large a share of the whole of the exportable produce of the southern states that the remainder may, for the present purpose, be disregarded.

We have no means of distinguishing, very precisely, the value of the exports from the southern states in the general account of the exports of the country, as published by the United States' Government. But the three articles, cotton, tobacco, and rice, are raised only in the southern states, so are properly referred exclusively to them.

The rice exported from the Union in 1803, which was what might be termed an average year, was valued at 2,445,000 dollars.* In the year ending 30th June, 1851, the corresponding value was 2,171,000 dollars. Here there was no increase of value.

Tobacco was, in the earlier years of the century, grown chiefly in two of the southern states: Virginia and Maryland; and it is still grown almost wholly in that district of the Union.† And that the

* Pitkin, 129.

† Kentucky and Tennessee, together, have, of late years, produced about as much tobacco as Maryland and Virginia; and adjacent parts of North Carolina and Ohio also produce considerable quantities.

value of the exports has not increased greatly during the last half-century is apparent in a comparison of the value of those of 1803 with those of 1851: at the first period 6,209,000 dollars,* and at the second 9,219,000 dollars.†

It is obvious, then, that the enormous additional supply of slave-labour raised within the southern states during the last fifty years has not found profitable employment in the production of either rice or tobacco.

The cotton exported from the United States in 1803, in which year the quantity was above an average of the years preceding and following, was 41 millions of pounds. In 1851 the corresponding quantity was 927 millions of pounds, or considerably more than twenty-fold. Finally, the cotton exported now forms, regularly, more than half in value of the entire exports of the United States.

II. The increase of the slave population, in the whole Union, is shown in the following figures:—

	Number of Slaves.			
In 1800.....	893,041			
1810.....	1,191,364	Increase in 10 years	34 per cent,	
1820.....	1,531,064	“	“	29
1830.....	2,009,031	“	“	31
1840.....	2,487,355	“	“	24
1851.....	3,204,313	“	“	28

The increase in the seven states (South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida), which grow the most cotton, has been much more rapid:—

	Number of Slaves.			
In 1800.....	222,628			
1810.....	397,866	Increase in 10 years	78 per cent.	
1820.....	631,995	“	“	58
1830.....	982,832	“	“	55
1840.....	1,433,953	“	“	46
1850.....	1,942,966	“	“	35

The United States abolished the slave trade simultaneously with ourselves, in 1807. But it is not improbable that for the first ten years (1800–1810) some considerable addition was made to the slave population from this source.

The increase during the same period, of the quantity of cotton grown in the United States may be inferred from the following data:— On the 29th February, 1836, the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a communication containing some elaborate “Tables and notes on the cultivation, manufacture, and foreign trade of cotton;” and from these it appears that the quantity of cotton grown in the United States, according to the best available estimate, was

In 1800	35 millions of pounds.
In 1810	85 “ “
In 1820	160 “ “
And in 1830	350 “ “

* Pitkin.

† Revenue Tables, 1851.

For the subsequent decennial periods we have the current statements of the crop published in the United States annually. According to these, the average of the crops of the three years, 1838-39, (ending 31st August, 1839,) 1839-40 and 1840-41, was 1,724,000 bales; and the corresponding average for the three years 1848-49, 1849-50, and 1850-51, was 2,393,000 bales.

The weight of the bale of cotton, as made up in the United States, has been gradually increasing during the greater part of the fifty years in view, with the increasing facilities for close packing, and the inducement to economise freight, by reducing a given weight to the smallest bulk. Assuming that the average weight of the bale, in the United States was, in 1840, about 380 lbs., and in 1850 about 450 lbs., the average crop may be taken—

In 1840 at 655 millions of pounds, and

In 1850 at 1,077 ,, ,,

I will say a few words, before closing this statement, on the weight of the bale of cotton at various periods.

III. As has been stated, the principal cotton-growing states are seven in number. Five only of these states (South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi,* were included in the Union in 1800, or therefore appeared in the census of that year. These, then, contained a total of 222,628 slaves. In 1850 there were in these five states 1,658,847 slaves. Adjoining these there were also, in 1850, the two other chief cotton-growing states (Louisiana and Florida,) containing 284,119 slaves. Two other states growing cotton, but less exclusively so (Virginia and South Carolina,) included in the Union in 1800, and containing at that date a slave population of 479,092, had, in 1850, one of 761,076. And Arkansas, a new state, falling into the same category, had, in 1850, a slave population of 47,100.

There were, in 1850, twenty-one other states in the Union. From the list of these, for a reason shortly to be stated, I exclude Kentucky. The remaining twenty had, in 1800, a slave population of 145,023; and, in 1850, one of 238,477.

More clearly the results may be stated thus:—

The seven states in which the growth of cotton is, beyond all comparison, the principal occupation of the inhabitants, had, in 1800, only 222,628 slaves, and in 1850 they had 1,942,966: showing an addition of 1,720,338, or *seven hundred and seventy-three per cent.*

In three other states also growing cotton largely, but less exclusively, there was an increase of 329,084, or *sixty-eight per cent.* in fifty years.

In the rest of the Union, excluding Kentucky, the number added was 93,454, or *sixty-four per cent.* in fifty years.

The whole increase of the slave population, in the fifty years, was from 893,041 to 3,204,313, an addition of 2,311,272, or 259 per cent.; and as the United States abolished the slave trade, simultaneously with ourselves, in 1807, and the census of 1810 shows an increase of 34 per cent. in the preceding ten years, it is obvious that this large increase must have been derived, during the fifty years, almost entirely from an excess of births over deaths within the Union.

* In the census of 1800 Alabama and Mississippi were returned together.

The amount of this excess may afford ground for suspecting that the physical condition of the slave population has not been, on the whole, so unhappy as it has sometimes been stated to be. This, however, forms no part of the present question.

It is apparent that the slave population, while increasing thus rapidly, has had its increase distributed mainly with reference to the production of cotton.

A similar process has been going on, during the same period, in Great Britain, with reference mainly to the *manufacture* of the same article. The general increase of the population of the island, during the fifty years, has been about 100 per cent.; but upon an area of about 220,000 acres surrounding Manchester, the increase during the same period has been 235 per cent.; and in Manchester, and in fifteen other towns included in this area, the increase (of town population alone) has been 320 per cent.*

Here we have brought to view, as sustaining, indirectly, both now and all through the fifty years in view, the rapid extension of the cotton culture, the slave population of some of the states in which cotton is grown but little, or not at all. During the whole of this period the slave population of the more northern slave-holding districts has been gradually diminishing. Manumission has done something, and migration southward has done more, to effect this. Also, during the last twenty years, slaves have been systematically reared in several of these states for transmission to those further south.

Kentucky appears to be the chief slave-breeding state of the Union; and hence I have excluded it, in particular, from the list of those not taking a prominent part in the growth of cotton. Virginia, and all the more northern of the slave states, undoubtedly partake in this traffic. Of the slave population of Kentucky, which, in 1800, was 40,343, and in 1850 was 210,981, a large proportion may, therefore, be justly held to have been brought into existence, and to be maintained, with a view to the production of cotton. And some portion of the slave population of several of the adjoining states might, no doubt, with propriety, be added on the same score.

The precise extent of the internal migration thus indicated cannot be ascertained. We see, in gross, that of the entire addition made to the slave population in fifty years (2,311,000) 1,720,000, or more than three-fourths is, at the end of the period, found in the seven states distinguished for their production of cotton. And if we take the returns for each state containing slaves in 1840, and compare them with the returns of 1850, we may infer, very nearly, the general direction, and nearly the amount, of the recent migration into these cotton-growing states.

In 1840 the Union contained 2,487,345 slaves, and in 1850, 3,204,313. The increase, in ten years, was nearly 29 per cent. This, therefore, may be taken to be the average excess of births over deaths throughout the slave population, for that period. It would be higher in the more northern and breeding states; and lower in those,

* "On the Area and Population of the Manchester District."—A paper in the 8th volume of the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, by the Author of this statement.

especially the recently settled districts, in which the labour was most severe and continuous.

Had the seven chief cotton-growing states increased only at this rate, the addition to their population, during the ten years, would have been about 415,847. The addition was, in fact, 509,019, and the excess, 93,166, is the lowest number that can be set down as that of the slaves transferred to these from other states, in that interval. In fact, it is too low to accord with the most obvious inferences from the rate of mortality, and the condition of the slave population, at the reproductive period of life, in the seven cotton-growing states, as compared with the rate of mortality, and the like condition, in the rest of the Union, and more particularly in the districts whence this migration chiefly took place. As the natural increase arises entirely from excess of births over deaths, circumstances such as those known to prevail in the cotton-growing states importing slaves, and tending powerfully to check the rearing of children, and to cut off the adult population at an early age, must be presumed, in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary, to reduce the rate of this increase, in those states, considerably below the average deduced from the increase of the whole slave population. On the other hand, it is well known that, in what are termed the "breeding" states, peculiar efforts are made to promote the production and rearing of children of the slave population. Now, the increase of the population of England and Wales, by excess of births over deaths, between 1841 and 1851, allowing for emigration, cannot be taken at more than 15 per cent. We have seen that the average increase of the slave population of the United States, in the same interval, was 29 per cent. Assuming that the increase by excess of births over deaths, in the seven chief cotton-growing states, was so much as 25 per cent., it would amount only to 358,488, leaving an excess of 150,525 to be accounted for by immigration.

The states supplying this migratory body—that is to say, all the other states of the Union—had, in 1840, a slave population of 1,053,000; and, in 1850, one of 1,261,000. According to the census of 1840, about 15 per cent. of the slave population consisted of males between 10 and 24 years of age—the age at which the emigration would be most likely to take place. Taking a mean between the numbers of 1840 and 1850, the class of the population thus supplying the emigrants would number about 162,500. If the females of the same age be added, the number would be nearly doubled; and it might be increased by allowing for the removal of some slaves southward at other ages. It is, however, obvious that a draft of 150,000 persons, in ten years, taken from the able-bodied section of a total population of 1,100,000 or 1,200,000 persons would be almost as much as such a population, even when endowed with the peculiar fecundity of the slave population of the United States, could sustain, without impairing its reproductive power; and, accordingly, while the seven principal cotton states show an increase of their slave population, between 1840 and 1850, of 35 per cent., the other slaves states, taken together, exhibit an increase of less than 20 per cent.

IV. In the tables and notes of Mr. Woodbury, already referred to, it is estimated that the culture of the cotton crop of the United

States, in 1835, gave employment to 340,000 field hands, worth, on an average, 800 dollars each, and to as many assistants, worth, on an average, 400 dollars each.

The crop of the year ending 31st August, 1835, was estimated at 1,250,000 bales, or, allowing 340 pounds to the bale, about 439 millions of pounds. As has been stated, the crop in 1850 was, apparently, about 1,077 millions of pounds.

Adopting the proportion suggested by Mr. Woodbury's estimate for 1835, the number of field hands required in 1850 would be 834,000; and the number of assistants the same; making a total of 1,668,000 labourers.

It appears from the censuses of 1840 and 1850, that rather more than one-third of the slave population is under 10 years of age; and that about 4 in 100 are over 55 years of age. Excluding only 6 per cent. more for sickness and other causes, we have the following account, as that of the slave population actually engaged in raising cotton in 1850:—

Labourers.....	1,668,000
Infants (say)	850,000
Aged.....	100,000
Sick, &c.	150,000
	<hr/>
	2,768,000

Possibly, Mr. Woodbury's estimate may have been excessive; or its application to the circumstances of 1850 may be, in some respects, improper. Hence the number above stated may be in excess of the truth. On the other hand, however, it will be observed that no allowance is made for such portion of the slave population of the states as, though not engaged in, or even resident near the localities of, the cotton culture, are, for the purpose of keeping up, by migration, the required supply of labour, maintained expressly for the support of that branch of the national industry.

We have now to ascertain how much of the whole crop thus raised is so raised for exportation. This may be deduced from the following figures, extracted from the *New York Shipping and Commercial List* of 17th September, 1856:—

Year ending 31st August.

	Annual Crop.		Retained for Home Consumption.
	Bales.		Bales.
1851-52	3,015,029		603,029
1852-53	3,262,882		671,009
1853-54	2,930,027		610,571
1854-55	2,847,339		593,584
1855-56	3,527,845		652,739

It is to be observed that the portion of the crop retained for home use includes a very small proportion of the finer and more valuable qualities of cotton; and hence that the four-fifths of the crop here shewn to have been left for exportation would probably include more than four-fifths in value.

And if, following this proportion, only 2,000,000 of the slave population be assigned to the culture for export, this will be equal to about two-thirds of the entire number.

The number thus set apart is a large one; but it will be remembered, apart from the direct estimate of numbers, that all that portion of the slave population which is maintained with a view to the cotton culture, whether actually engaged in it or not, must be deemed to fall into the category referred to in this fifth proposition,—That of the entire produce of the United States, raised for exportation, cotton forms more than half in value;* That it is all planted, cultivated, picked, dressed, and packed for exportation by slave labour; That the natural increase of the slave population is obviously distributed with reference, almost exclusively, to the demand for labour in the cotton-growing districts; That of the entire slave population of the Union, at the last census, twenty-seven parts out of thirty-two, or nearly nine-tenths, were found in the ten states growing cotton largely, and That nineteen parts out of thirty-two were found in the seven states, the capital and labour of which are peculiarly devoted to that branch of industry.

THE SIXTH PROPOSITION.

That, of the cotton thus raised for exportation, about two-thirds in quantity, and more than two-thirds in value, is raised expressly for the British market; and is regularly imported into, and manufactured in, the United Kingdom.

According to Pitkin's Analysis, before referred to,† it appears that the whole quantity of cotton exported from the United States, in the three years, 1801–2–3, was $89\frac{1}{2}$ millions of pounds; and that the quantity sent to Great Britain, in the same period, was 70 millions of pounds. The "Tables and Notes" of Mr. Woodbury furnish very nearly the same figures. At this time, then, Great Britain took about two-thirds of the American exports.

For the years, 1821–22–23, Mr. Woodbury states that the total exports amounted to 443 millions of pounds; and that the quantity sent direct to Great Britain was 337 millions; shewing nearly the same proportion.

Accounts published by the Board of Trade shew that, in the two years (ending 30th June) 1841–42 and 1842–43, the exports amounted to a total of 3,453,999 bales; and the quantity sent to the United Kingdom to 2,398,399 bales.‡

For recent years the proportion can be ascertained only by calculation. The quantity exported from the United States may be

* In the year ending 30th June, 1851, the whole exports were valued at 196,000,000 dollars—the cotton exported at 112,000,000.

† Pitkin, pp. 132–137.

‡ Revenue Tables, Foreign, 1844, p. 274.

obtained with sufficient accuracy by deducting from the whole crop of each year the quantity retained for home consumption; and the quantity sent to this country may be inferred, with a similar approximation to accuracy, from the quantity imported into this country. It is, however, to be remembered that the American statements* of the annual crop have reference to a year ending on the 31st of August, before which time very little of the crop of the year referred to can have appeared at market, or, consequently, have been shipped to this country. Hence, the American statement, for any given year, has reference almost entirely to the cotton received in our ports in the year next following, and ending on 31st December.

The American estimates of the annual crop, for the five years, beginning with 1849-50, and ending with 1853-54, give a total of 13,659,901 bales.† On the same authority, the quantity retained for home consumption, in the same period, was 2,776,486 bales. The remainder (10,883,415 bales) would, doubtless, be somewhat in excess of the quantity actually exported. But allowing 5 per cent. for what may be used in the states otherwise than for manufacture, for waste, and for loss; and allowing an average weight of 450lbs to the bale, the whole quantity exported from the crops of the five years referred to would be about 4,652 millions of pounds.

The five years in which our share of this quantity must have entered the ports of the United Kingdom were those beginning with 1851 and ending with 1855. In these years we received from the United States a total of 3,424 millions of pounds.‡

So that the share we have taken of the cotton exported from the United States would appear to have varied but little throughout the whole period of fifty-five years; and to have been, all through, about *two-thirds*, as stated in the proposition.

THE SEVENTH PROPOSITION.

That, of the entire quantity of cotton imported into, and manufactured in the United Kingdom, nearly four-fifths in quantity, and more than four-fifths in value, is, on an average of years, obtained from the United States.

Annexed will be found a table exhibiting the quantity of cotton imported into the United Kingdom, in each year, from 1801 to 1855 inclusive; and the proportion of each year's importation received from the United States, whence it appears that:—

In the first ten years of the present century (1801-10), the supply from the United States amounted to *forty-four* parts in a hundred of all we imported.

In the second ten years (1811-20) it was nearly *fifty* parts in a hundred.

In the third ten years (1821-30) it was *seventy-one* parts.

In the fourth ten years (1831-40) it was *seventy-nine* parts.

* I use the word "statement" here in deference to custom. "Estimate" would be a more correct term; but that being commonly applied to the conjectures made of the amount of the coming crop, would be objected to in Liverpool, and in America.

† New York List, 17th September, 1856.

‡ Statistical Abstract, 1841 to 1851, p. 17.

In the fifth ten years (1841–50) it was *eighty-one* parts. And in the five years which have elapsed since the close of the last period (1851–55), it was *seventy-eight* parts.

Again, if we limit our view to the last twenty years (1836–55), and divide these into four periods of five years each, we find that we obtained from the United States, of the total quantity we imported:—

In 1836–40.....	Eighty	per cent.	|	In 1846–50.....	Eighty-one	per cent.
1841–45.....	Eighty-one	,,	|	1851–55.....	Seventy-eight	,,

And, again, if we take the proportion year by year, for the last ten years, it stands thus:—

1846	88	per cent.	|	1851	78	per cent.
1847	76	,,	|	1852	82	,,
1848	84	,,	|	1853	73	,,
1849	83	,,	|	1854	81	,,
1850	74	,,	|	1855	76	,,

Whence, and bearing in mind that the supply from the United States includes all the more valuable descriptions of cotton, I venture to affirm that we cannot safely estimate the average extent of our reliance upon the United States, for a supply of cotton, at less than about 80 per cent., or four-fifths of the entire quantity we import.

And now it may not be out of place to repeat the conclusions to which this series of propositions have conducted me. They are—

I. That, in the present state of the commercial relations of the two countries, the cotton-planters of the United States are interested to the extent of about two-thirds of their exportable produce, in the maintenance of the cotton-manufacture of the United Kingdom;—and

II. That, reciprocally, the cotton-manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and, through them, the entire population of the kingdom, are interested, to the extent of four-fifths of the raw material of that manufacture, in the existing arrangements for maintaining the cotton-culture of the United States.

On the important bearing of these conclusions, assuming them to be sound, upon any proceedings for modifying the existing system of slave-labour in the United States, I cannot but deem it superfluous to say one word.

NOTE ON THE WEIGHT OF THE BALE OF COTTON, AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

In 1810 the average weight of the bales of cotton, exported from the United States, was about 300 lbs., and those imported into England from Portugal and the Portuguese colonies, our next largest source of supply at the same time, were said not to exceed an average of 110lbs.*

* Pitkin’s Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States. 2nd Edition, 1817, p. 136.

In 1833, Mr. Joshua Bates (of the firm of Baring Brothers and Co.), being examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, handed in some tabular statements, whence it might be inferred that the average weight of the American bale of cotton remained, from 1794 to 1832, nearly the same, or about 300 lbs.* From a comparison of various other accounts, and particularly from the data supplied by the letter of the 29th February, 1836, from the American Secretary to the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, previously referred to, it may, however, reasonably be inferred that the average weight, in the latter years of this period, was nearer 350 lbs.

In December, 1843, Messrs. George Holt and Co., eminent cotton brokers, of Liverpool, estimated the average weight of the bales imported from different countries into Liverpool in that year as follows:—†

United States—Upland and Sea Island.....	350 lbs.
" Orleans and Alabama	430 "
Brazil	182 "
Egyptian	207 "
East Indian.....	378 "
West Indian	165 "

Allowing for the large proportion of the whole quantity imported from the United States, it is probable that the general average was then not less than 400 lbs., and that the average weight of the bale from the United States a little exceeded that limit.

An estimate made in Liverpool, at my own instance, upon the experience of 1855, gave the following results:—

Average weight per bale from the United States	450 lbs.
From Brazil	200 "
From Madras and Bombay	420 "
From Calcutta	300 "
From Egypt	280 "

The increased weight appears to have been due to increased pressure in packing, to save freight—that element of cost being much dependent on the space occupied by a given weight.

So much for the weight of the bale of cotton, as seen in Great Britain. As seen in the cotton manufacturing districts of America, the modes of conveyance from the cotton-growing districts not being precisely the same, the bales may possibly have a different weight. But in the absence of evidence on this point it may be assumed that the bale alluded to in the American account of the quantity retained for home consumption has an average weight of 450 lbs.

* Report from Committee on Manufactures, Commerce, and Shipping. No. 690 of 1833.

† M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce,—art. Cotton.

British Imports of Cotton Wool, 1800 to 1855.

[N.B.—The figures in the first column of this table are obtained, for the years 1801 to 1819 inclusive, from “Marshall’s Digest,” printed at the recommendation of the House of Commons in 1833,—for the years 1820-33 from the “Revenue Tables,” 1820-33, p. 125,—for 1831-40 from the “Revenue Tables,” 1831-40, p. 115,—and for the years 1841-55 from the “Statistical Abstract,” 1841-55, printed in 1856. The figures in the second column are obtained from “Pitkin’s Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States,” second edition, 1817, down to 1816,—for the years 1817-18-19 they are deduced from an account in “Marshall’s Digest,” p. 113, allowing 300 lbs. to the bale; and thereafter from the “Revenue Tables.”]

(In the second and third columns of this table three figures are omitted on the right hand, so that millions read as thousands.)

YEARS.	Col. 2. Imported into the United Kingdom.	Col. 3. Imported from the United States.	YEARS.	Col. 2. Imported into the United Kingdom.	Col. 3. Imported from the United States.
1801....	55,675	18,953	1828....	227,760	151,752
1802....	60,239	23,473	1829....	222,767	157,187
1803....	53,427	27,757	1830....	263,961	210,885
1804....	61,316	25,770			
1805....	59,649	32,661	1831....	288,674	219,333
1806....	57,982	24,255	1832....	286,832	219,756
1807....	74,786	53,180	1833....	303,656	237,506
1808....	43,263	7,992	1834....	326,875	269,203
1809....	91,701	13,365	1835....	363,702	284,455
1810....	134,805	36,171	1836....	406,959	289,615
			1837....	407,286	320,651
1811....	91,008	46,772	1838....	507,850	431,437
1812....	61,563	26,086	1839....	389,396	311,597
1813....	....	....	1840....	592,488	487,856
1814....	58,887	....		
1815....	98,790	45,669	1841....	487,992	358,240
1816....	93,685	57,793	1842....	531,750	414,030
1817....	124,303	52,668	1843....	673,193	574,738
1818....	177,178	65,985	1844....	646,111	517,218
1819....	149,467	63,675	1845....	721,979	626,650
1820....	149,322	89,999	1846....	467,856	401,949
			1847....	474,707	364,599
1821....	132,536	93,470	1848....	713,020	600,247
1822....	142,837	101,131	1849....	755,469	634,504
1823....	191,402	142,532	1850....	663,576	493,153
1824....	149,380	92,187	1851....	757,379	596,638
1825....	228,005	139,908	1852....	929,782	765,630
1826....	177,607	130,858	1853....	895,278	658,451
1827....	272,448	216,924	1854....	887,333	722,151
			1855....	891,752	681,629

On the Relation between Crime, Popular Instruction, Attendance on Religious Worship, and Beer-houses. By THE REV. JOHN CLAY, B.D., Chaplain to the Preston House of Correction.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 18th November, 1856.]

It is obvious that inquiries into the causes and encouragements of crime must lead to considerations touching the state of Popular Education, attention to Religious Observances, and the influence of Ale and Beer-houses in promoting drunkenness, and its consequent evils.

The five years ending with 1853 are well suited to inquiries of this nature, inasmuch as, during that period, there was little to disturb the ordinary course of existence among the labouring class; no political or social excitement; no cessation of the employments by which those classes are supported.

The occurrence of the *Census* in the midst of this period is also a circumstance calculated to assist in obtaining results which depend upon the numbers of the population. The subject of inquiry about to be treated of will have reference, therefore, to the five years terminating with December, 1853, except in cases which will be duly noted.

1. As to the STATE OF CRIME in the different English counties during the period in question, those counties retained, generally speaking, nearly the same relative positions which they had held in former years; the exceptions to this uniformity will be noted further on.

Mr. Redgrave's tables show that the annual average of committals for trial, throughout England, during the five years, ending 1853, was 26,477; and that the committals for 1853 were 442 below the average.

In all attempts to ascertain the real difference in the criminality of the English counties, great (if not insuperable) difficulties present themselves. In crowded towns, and thickly-peopled districts, crime, more or less, outdoes the means of its due depression, while in thinly-peopled counties, where crime is comparatively rare, it receives its full meed of punishment. This consideration will suggest, that if the law were enforced in all counties alike by the same inflexible rules, many of those which already look bad in the criminal tables would be made to look as much worse as, by comparison, the good would be made to appear better. The want of uniformity in administering the law is very apparent to every one who contrasts the proceedings of a Metropolitan Police Court with those (for instance) of a North Lancashire one. The magistrate, in the former case, punishes with a month's imprisonment offences which, in the latter, would be made subjects of indictment, and be followed by six months' imprisonment, or by a still severer sentence.

The county of Lancaster itself, in dealing with law-breakers, exhibits inconsistencies of no slight magnitude. The strictness with which the law is enforced in the Northern Division, and the lenity

with which it is administered in Liverpool, are quite inconsistent with that equal justice which the same law is, theoretically, supposed to deal out in all places alike. Offences committed in Liverpool are disposed of *summarily*, (and, not unfrequently, the cases are dismissed,) which, if committed in Preston, would be followed by indictment at the sessions, and, on conviction of the offender, by penal servitude, or transportation.

In the Northern Division, a man gets hold of a wrong hat in a public-house disturbance, and is committed to the sessions to be tried for stealing it. A woman of fifty, the mother of a family, against whose character no previous imputation had ever rested, is indicted for stealing seven pieces of turf (fourteen or fifteen pieces being retailed for a penny)! Now in contrast to proceedings like these, the borough of Liverpool, according to Major Greig's most valuable Police Report of 1854, was content, or was compelled by circumstances, to deal *summarily*, in the year named, with 65 persons charged with "cutting and maiming," with 40 cases involving burglary, house, shop, warehouse, and ship-breaking; with 540 robberies from the person, chiefly by known male and female pickpockets; with 162 "robberies from the person" by prostitutes; with 101 robberies by servants and lodgers; with 177 robberies from vessels in the docks; and with 1,251 larcenies of other kinds!

In the year 1848, 3,440 robberies committed in Liverpool were punished by summary conviction. At the Preston sessions, to which cases for trial are sent by a population of more than 400,000, the conviction of a known pickpocket, or of a previously convicted prostitute, for "robbery from the person," has hitherto been invariably followed by transportation, and would now be followed by penal servitude. That this firm assertion of the law operates well is evinced by the fact that, in 1853, not a single pickpocket appeared at the Preston sessions.

These details are given to show the difficulty of forming a true estimate of the comparative criminality of counties, from the *data* furnished to Mr. Redgrave in the assize and sessions' calendars. As, however, the anomalous proceedings in Lancashire may also exist, more or less, in other counties, which, like Lancashire, have a sparse population in some districts, and a dense one in others, a comparative view of the apparent criminality of the English counties, as derived from Mr. Redgrave's tables, may still be of some value, especially if the inquirer bear in mind what is suggested by the state of Lancashire.

The following table gives the amount of criminality assignable to each county as the mean of the five years ending with 1853. The counties are placed in consecutive order, beginning with the worst; and their amendment, or otherwise, is indicated in the columns which show other places in a similar order at former periods. The countries which are provided with a constabulary are distinguished by an asterisk.

Table of the Comparative Criminality of the English Counties.

COUNTIES.	Annual Mean of Criminality 1849 to 1853.	Criminality to Population. One in	Consecutive order in			
			1849 to 1853.	1847.	1844.	1841.
* Monmouth	380	414	1	5	16	2
* Chester	985	463	2	10	5	6
* Worcester	591	469	3	1	1	5
* Hereford	245	471	4	2	11	10
* Gloucester	970	473	5	3	2	1
Berkshire.....	348	489	6	6	14	6
* Middlesex	3,777	499	7	4	3	7
* Warwick	869	546	8	7	4	4
* Hertfordshire	306	547	9	9	24	12
* South Lancashire....	2,831	555	10	12	6	3
* Hampshire	721	562	11	8	17	15
Oxford	294	579	12	14	13	13
* Stafford	1,050	580	13	19	8	11
* Cambridge	313	592	14	18	26	29
Somerset	749	593	15	13	10	8
* Suffolk	554	608	16	21	20	28
* Essex	602	613	17	17	12	17
Surrey	1,097	623	18	20	28	27
* Kent	983	626	19	22	23	21
* Norfolk	699	633	20	28	18	25
* Wiltshire	400	636	21	11	22	14
Buckingham	257	637	22	15	15	18
Huntingdon.....	96	669	23	27	36	35
Rutland	34	676	24	25	21	40
* Sussex	496	680	25	24	25	19
* Salop	332	691	26	29	9	22
* Bedford	179	695	27	30	19	20
Devon	734	723	28	23	33	31
* Northampton	280	758	29	26	34	23
Lincoln	517	788	30	31	27	35
* Leicester	292	789	31	32	7	9
* Nottingham.....	333	812	32	33	32	30
York	2,052	877	33	34	30	32
* Dorset	209	881	34	16	31	24
* North Lancashire....	506	909	35	37	29	26
* Westmoreland.....	59	988	36	35	40	41
Northumberland ...	274	1,108	37	36	37	36
* Durham	344	1,137	38	40	38	39
Derby	247	1,199	39	41	35	34
* Cumberland.....	150	1,303	40	39	41	38
Cornwall	232	1,533	41	38	39	37

However imperfectly the above figures may indicate the truth as to the comparative criminality of the English counties, they may, nevertheless, be useful, (on the supposition that the same mode of dealing with offenders has prevailed in the several counties for a length of time,) to show what improvement or deterioration has taken place in them at different periods.

Gloucester, for example, appears to be steadily, though slowly, improving; the same may be said of Warwick, and a little more

decidedly of Somerset and of North Lancashire. The most striking progress in the right direction has been made by Leicester. Somerset, in the five years ending 1843, committed annually (on an average) 1,015 persons for trial, and in 1853 only 655. Leicester, with 509 committals in 1843, had only 251 in 1853. The downward course of a county, as apparent in the criminal tables, is more rapid than an upward one, the very creditable case of Leicester being the single exception. Thus, comparing the "order" in 1841 or 1844, with that of 1853, improvement seldom exceeds five or six places. But the deterioration of Berkshire is indicated by a loss of ten places; Suffolk has lost twelve places; Surrey ten; Monmouth and Cambridge, by successive plunges, fifteen. The counties which most constantly appear in the van of this criminal array are Worcester, Gloucester, Middlesex, Warwick, Chester, and Monmouth. The northern counties, and the most southerly one, Cornwall, have always occupied the most creditable positions.

2. The advocates and promoters of POPULAR EDUCATION have always hoped to see its good effects in diminishing crime; and it is certain such good effects are visible, though not to an extent commensurate with the means supposed to be employed. I say "supposed to be employed," because we have not been sufficiently alive to the fact that the mere mechanical ability to read is of no value unless accompanied by corresponding intelligence. Instruction, even education, has been credited to many thousands, who, in fact, have had no more of either than a boy would have of the Greek language, who had only been taught to read the Greek character.

For more than twenty years it has been my duty to call attention to these truths; to make known the widely-spread "ignorance of common things," and the equally pervading ignorance of sacred things. Thousands of boys, and even of men, able to read fluently the printed characters in the New Testament, are totally unable to comprehend the sense of what they read. That Holy Book, desecrated by being made a lesson-book, is associated in the minds of children with wearisome and difficult labour, with confinement and blows. No wonder, then, that it is not understood; no wonder that in after life it is neglected and disliked.

The Sunday School, as an educational power, and as an instrument for the promotion of Christian Knowledge is, no doubt, of great value, yet it might be made of much greater value.

The boys in our Sunday Schools do not possess the same advantages as the girls in the number and intelligence of their honorary teachers. The ladies, indeed, who devote themselves with so much perseverance, tact, judgment, and right feeling, to the work of Sunday School teaching, are amongst the most efficient benefactors of the time. In the girls' school mutual sympathy and good-will are established between the teacher and the taught, producing the happiest results upon both parties, and lasting long after school days are past. In the manufacturing districts of the north there are thousands of young women who, entering the school at an early age, have continued their attendance until (or even after) marriage. These young women are the civilizers and MELIORATORS of their families and their class; and if Sunday Schools have done no more

than thus to bring the educated and refined of the softer sex into kindly intercourse with their humbler sisters, they would have accomplished an immense good. If a time should ever arrive when young men of education and comparative rank shall become Sunday School instructors to the same extent, the effect upon our brethren of the industrial classes would be seen in such a social and religious advance as has never yet been made. Were such teachers forthcoming, we should soon have less of dry book-work in the schools, less cramming of the memory with a catechism seldom explained and soon forgotten. The Holy Scriptures would not be degraded into repulsive task-books; poor children would not be dragged to church or chapel to hear what is to them perfectly unintelligible; and weary, cold, and restless, to be a source of annoyance and distress to the rest of the congregation. In place of proceedings like these, efforts would be made in our Sunday Schools to give to the growing faculties of children healthy and *agreeable* exercise; Moral and Christian principles would be inculcated by interesting narratives, exemplary histories, and an occasional reference to Him who loved children, and specially taught the poor;—the Book in which this love and teaching are set forth being reserved to gratify the desires of those who long for a more perfect knowledge.*

3. The RELIGIOUS STATE of the great body of the people (if it be judged by their attendance on Divine Worship,) cannot be thought of without sorrow.

For many years it has been incumbent on me to speak of the prevalent disregard of the Lord's Day by our labouring population. "Their irreligious state," it was said, "arises from neglect of the means of grace, rather than from any active dissemination among them of bad principles. . . . It is not infidelity with which they are chargeable, but ignorant indifference. They do not believe, because they never hear the preacher; places of worship have been before their eyes from infancy, and the Lord's Day has been (even to them) a day distinguished from others, yet scarcely is their curiosity excited to inquire into the purpose for which either the one or the other is set apart. They suppose that people go to church 'to hear goodness,' but they appear to consider that they, as poor people, are not required to hear it."—*Chaplain's Report on the Preston Jail for 1839.* What was thus represented seventeen years ago, as the real

* A more practical and exemplary kind of instruction in Sunday Schools might be made available for the removal of a great opprobrium which attaches to our national character. Care and kindness for the brute creation might be taught. Children would be (many are,) deeply interested in learning God's goodness to dumb animals, from suitable instructions in Natural History. Again—and this applies to our schools generally—it should be remembered that children like *to do* something. Providence did not confer the wonderful powers of the human hand to be unemployed during childhood. If those powers were exercised by the children in our schools intelligence would be roused and stimulated ten times more than by the present, system, which ignores the physical capabilities altogether. Among the great mass of our handicraftsmen there is a want of intelligence with regard to their own employments. Popular schools might remedy this, by developing the children's peculiar aptitudes, so that they might be placed in trades and situations for which they are well suited, instead of (as at present,) letting such things be decided by the arbitrary will of a parent, or the thoughtless choice of the child.

state of this so-called Christian country, has now been confirmed by one who speaks with authority.

Mr. Horace Mann, in his "Report on Religious Worship," (*Census*, 1851,) writes, "While the labouring myriads of our country have been multiplying with our multiplied material prosperity, it cannot, it is feared, be stated that a corresponding increase has occurred in the attendance of this class in our religious edifices. More especially in cities and large towns, it is observable how absolutely insignificant a portion of the congregation is composed of artisans. They fill, perhaps, in youth, our National, British, and Sunday Schools, and there receive the elements of a religious education; but no sooner do they mingle in the active world of labour than, subject to the constant action of opposing influences, they soon become as utter strangers to religious ordinances as the people of a heathen country. It is sadly certain that this vast, intelligent, and growingly important section of our countrymen is thoroughly estranged from our religious institutions in their present aspect. Probably, indeed, the prevalence of infidelity has been exaggerated, if the word be taken in its popular meaning, as implying some degree of intellectual effort and decision; but, no doubt, a great extent of negative inert indifference prevails, the practical effects of which are much the same."

4. It is a mere truism to say that the progress of popular education, and the formation of religious habits, are fatally opposed by the temptations to animal pleasures, which abound wherever BEER-HOUSES and low ALE-HOUSES abound. To point to these places, and the excesses which they encourage, as the chief direct causes of crime, is only to assert the existence of a great and fully confessed evil. But confession of the evil is not attended by any corresponding determination to suppress it. Warning and remonstrance about it are heard from the bench, and from the pulpit; from the workhouse, and from the madhouse, and from the condemned cell—in vain. For a powerful INTEREST insists upon its right to profit by the degradation and misery of the people; and against that interest the interests of morality and of the Christian religion, of mental and material progress, of social and domestic happiness—plead in vain!

After these preliminary observations, it may be hoped that if Popular Instruction, attendance on Religious Worship, and the influence of Ale and Beer-houses, could be shown in their relation to each other, and to crime, some not unimportant conclusions may be indicated, if not established; and that, consequently, more strenuous efforts may be made to promote what appears to repress, and to repress what appears to promote, the debasement and crime which are so utterly inconsistent with our pretensions to civilization and piety.

The diagram* which accompanies this paper is intended to show, at a glance, the degrees to which *Education*, *Religious habits*, *Drunkenness*, and *Crime* are concurrent. The numbers which are given in the several columns A, B, C, and D, of the table *represent*—

* This diagram is in the possession of the Society; but, as the figures are given in the table at page 28, it has not been deemed necessary to insert it.

A.	The number of Criminals	for each 100,000 of the population.
B.	„ Ale and Beer-houses	„ 100,000 „
C.	„ Attendants at School	„ 10,000 „
D.	„ „ at Public Worship	„ 2,000 „

For convenience sake, the numbers referred to are given below. The figures under A are for “counties proper,” under B, C, and D, for “registration counties.”

	A.	B.	C.	D.
<i>South Eastern Counties.</i>				
{ Middlesex	200	541	560	434
{ Surrey	160	504	630	482
{ Kent	160	552	790	680
{ Sussex	147	295	820	678
{ Hants.....	178	409	990	798
{ Berks.....	205	568	930	698
<i>South Midland Counties.</i>				
{ Herts.....	183	708	1,020	888
{ Bucks.....	156	624	1,130	970
{ Oxford	173	463	950	848
{ Northampton.....	132	408	1,090	976
{ Huntingdon	149	646	1,110	1,104
{ Beds	143	588	1,250	1,136
{ Cambridge.....	170	555	960	926
<i>Eastern Counties.</i>				
{ Essex.....	163	418	890	852
{ Suffolk	164	200	880	988
{ Norfolk	158	321	890	816
<i>South Western Counties.</i>				
{ Wilts	157	178	1,170	1,018
{ Dorset	113	186	1,150	938
{ Devon	138	192	760	804
{ Cornwall	66	87	1,050	876
{ Somerset	168	212	980	874
<i>West Midland Counties.</i>				
{ Gloucester.....	211	406	960	816
{ Monmouth.....	241	350	1,040	910
{ Hereford	212	152	630	646
{ Salop	145	314	810	784
{ Stafford ...	172	488	1,080	642
{ Worcester....	213	459	890	650
{ Warwick	183	499	770	594
<i>North Midland Counties.</i>				
{ Leicester	127	427	1,090	918
{ Rutland.....	148	354	970	938
{ Lincoln	127	268	960	834
{ Notts	122	485	1,070	764
{ Derby	83	449	1,210	778
<i>North Western Counties.</i>				
{ Cheshire.....	216	455	1,090	656
{ Lancashire.....	164	400	1,080	536
<i>York.</i>				
{ Yorkshire	114	238	1,050	682
<i>Northern Counties.</i>				
{ Durham.....	88	180	880	546
{ Northumberland	90	152	1,090	558
{ Cumberland	76	114	750	508
{ Westmoreland	101	149	890	662

The coloured lines of the diagram will show the mutual relation of the subject facts to each other, and their absolute and relative extent in different localities, more readily than any array of figures, however full. The results shown on the diagram are, in some respect, less exact than could be desired, owing to the difficulty of obtaining *data* of precisely the same character and value in regard to each county. Thus, in respect to crime, we have already seen that a great want of uniformity exists in the mode of dealing with it, and that violations of the law, which, in one place, would inevitably go to swell Mr. Redgrave's Criminal Tables, would, in a place like Liverpool, not be treated as criminal at all. The influence of drink, as a cause of crime, is represented on the diagram with some approach to accuracy—the given measurements being the results of an appeal to the same standard, viz., “the number of victuallers and beer-shop keepers” in each county, according to the “occupation” returns of the *Census*.*

The educational column represents the union between attendance at Sunday Schools and attendance at schools “supported by religious bodies,” (Class 3 in the Education Tables of the *Census*,) which, I think, indicates the amount of popular instruction now carried on, better than Sunday Schools or Day Schools alone.

The figures and columns which indicate attendance on public worship are founded on the table given at page ccc. of the *Census* volume, relating to “Religious Worship.”

The blank columns of crime represent the annual mean of the five years ending with 1853. It will be perceived that the counties are exhibited in groups, in conformity with the plan adopted in the *Census*, though Monmouth has been removed from its isolated position, and associated with the West Midland counties.

The general facts apparent on the diagram are presented in another form by the following tabulated results of the diagram:—

* The information given in the “Occupation” tables, relating to “Inn-keepers,” “Licensed Victuallers,” and “Beer-shop keepers,” is, however, rather perplexing. Desiring to obtain the numbers in each county of those low drinking-houses, (including, of course, all the beer shops,) which are generally supposed to foster crime, I found that, according to the *Census*, the entire number of persons, males and females, enumerated as “licensed victuallers,” and beer-shop keepers in England, was 40,895. But, according to the official returns laid before the Parliamentary Committee on “Ale-house Licenses,” (1852,) the beer-shop licenses alone were 42,726. Among the females, however, included in the “occupation” tables were *wives* of publicans and beer-house keepers; and it would seem that nearly the whole of them should be taken into the account; for when that is done, the aggregate of inn-keepers, victuallers, and beer-shop keepers, is only 104,204, according to the *Census*, while the returns from the Board of Inland Revenue give nearly the same number, viz., 103,291. That the *wives* should be regarded as representing so many ale-houses, &c., is warranted by what is common at Preston, where an “operative” takes out a license for a beer-shop, which his wife “manages.” In such a case the husband is enumerated among the operatives, and his helpmate among the “wives of beer-shop keepers.” The entire number of victuallers and beer-shop keepers represented on the diagram, as distributed among the whole of the English counties, is only 64,150, which, including as it does, all the beer-houses, may be supposed also to include that lowest class of public houses which, equally with beer-houses, act as encouragers to crime.

GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Religious Worship.		Popular Schooling.		Ale and Beer Houses.		Crime.	
	Per Centage.		Per Centage.		Per Centage.		Per Centage.	
	Above the Mean.	Below the Mean.	Above the Mean.	Below the Mean.	Below the Mean.	Above the Mean.	Below the Mean.	Above the Mean.
1. Six South Eastern Counties.....	....	19	....	18	....	28	....	15
2. Seven South Mid- land Counties....	25	....	11	....	....	52	....	4
3. Three Eastern Counties.....	13	....	....	7	16	....	....	6
4. Five South West- ern Counties	13	....	7	....	54	....	15	....
5. Seven West Mid- land Counties....	....	8	....	8	....	2	....	23
6. Five North Mid- land Counties....	8	....	10	....	....	6	25	....
7. Two North West- ern Counties ....	....	23	13	....	....	14	....	25
8. Yorkshire .....	....	12	9	....	36	....	25	....
9. Four Northern Counties.....	....	27	....	6	60	....	41	....

The first conclusion deducible from the above table is, that ale and beer-houses are more associated with excess of crime than attendance at religious worship and at school is with the absence of it. In two instances, (groups 2 and 3,) larger attendance at Sunday duties is concurrent with more than average criminality; and in two instances also, (groups 2 and 7,) better attendance at school is marked by the same anomaly.

On the other hand, of the five groups in which religious worship is more than usually neglected, three are chargeable with excessive crime. A similar observation applies to the schooling. Of four groups deficient in that, three are marked by more than average crime. But with respect to ale and beer-houses, excess in their number is accompanied by excess in crime, in every case, but that of the North Midland Group, (in which a small overplus of drinking-houses is outweighed by a greater of religious worship and schooling); as, on the contrary, (with the remarkable exception of the three Eastern counties,) their paucity is accompanied by a striking absence of crime.

Looking at the counties *singly*, twenty-two of them have to bear an excess of the drinking-house evil, and eighteen a diminished amount of it. Sixteen of the former are, consequently, oppressed with excessive crime, but only six of the latter.

Taking another view of the facts, in the thirteen counties of the first and second groups, the drinking-house mean rises to 527, and the criminal mean to 166; for the twelve Northern Counties from Leicester to Westmoreland, the public house mean falls to 306, and is attended by a corresponding fall in the criminal mean to 120.

Once more; the mean criminality of the eighteen counties *below* the public house mean (although including the very criminal counties of Monmouth and Hereford,) is 136; and the mean criminality of the twenty-two counties *above* the public house mean is 167.

The absence of drinking places, and the consequent absence of crime, are decidedly marked in Yorkshire; and a yet greater absence of such places in the four Northern Counties would seem to compensate for a deficiency in schooling, and a very great deficiency in regard to religious worship. In the case of York it is seen that 36 per cent. *minus* of drinking houses is accompanied by 25 per cent. *minus* of crime; and in the four Northern Counties, where drinking-houses are fewer than they are in any other group, (60 per cent. below the mean,) crime appears in its smallest amount,—41 per cent. below the mean.

With all these forcible illustrations of the connexion between drinking-houses and crime in England, we shall find in Wales a still stronger proof of that connexion.

The county of Glamorgan contains 36 per cent. of all the low drinking-houses scattered through the twelve counties of the principality, and in 1853 it was chargeable with 42 per cent. of all the crime in it.

In respect to English counties, considered singly, Cornwall presents the happiest example of the infrequency of crime, in a district where spiritual and educational influence are not counteracted by beer-shop temptations. The general truth to which I point is also shown by Sussex: the only county in the South-East Group which is not over-provided with drinking-houses, it is, also, the only county in that group which has less than the common amount of crime.

Suffolk, Wilts, and Somerset present remarkable contradictions. Holding very creditable places in respect to their apparent educational and religious condition, and with drinking-houses very much below the usual proportion, they are, nevertheless, chargeable with excessive criminality. Hereford, again, the most criminal county except three, would offer perplexing features, did it not show that the absence of ale and beer-houses does not obviate criminal tendencies, when there is also wanting the ameliorating power of education and religion.

Many of the inconsistencies noticeable on the diagram might receive more or less of explanation, if careful inquiry were made into the nature of the chief sources of employment in the several counties.

Such inquiry here would carry me too far beyond the limits which I have, I fear, already transgressed. I will only suggest that the liability to fall into crime in a working population depends very much upon the *regularity* required in their occupations. The man with whom work or idleness is entirely optional, is more exposed to temptation than the man who (if employed at all,) must pursue his work uninterruptedly.

Twenty-eight years ago I pointed out what has been confirmed by every succeeding year's experience, "that the ceaseless activity which must be exercised in a cotton mill affords a wholesome preventive to crime; but the case is far different with regard to weavers, who, working at their own homes, can quit their employment at any moment." And, again, "if one trade demands more regular attention than another, leaving the workman less exposed to the temptations of idleness; and if, on the contrary, an uneducated man's occupation be such as to allow a visit to the ale-house whenever he may be inclined to it, the probability is greater that in the latter case bad habits will be formed, and criminal acts committed."

How far the *optional*, and, consequently, *irregular* occupations connected with the lace, straw-plait, glove, woollen, and iron manufactures of Berks, Herts, Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick, may account for the overplus of crime in those counties, is a subject not undeserving of inquiry.

The contrast in criminality between Cornwall and Monmouth, apparently the best and worst of the English counties, has subsisted for many years. Almost neighbouring counties, their inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the same pursuit,—mining; their means of education appear to be about equal; and places of worship are more numerously attended in Monmouth than in Cornwall: but so, unfortunately, are places of drinking. Compared with those of Cornwall, they are as four to one; and, therefore, the crime of Monmouth, as compared to that of Cornwall, rises to nearly the same proportion.

In conclusion.—After making due allowance for imperfect *data*, and discrepancies of more or less moment, a consideration of the facts shown on the diagram enables us to approach, if not absolutely to reach, certain truths well deserving attention.

It is manifest that the amount of crime in a county mainly depends on the number of low drinking-houses which are suffered to infest it; that our present system of popular education is of little or no efficacy in saving the industrial classes from the moral dangers created by those drinking-houses; and that the diffusion of religious principles, (as tested by attendance on public worship, which seems most deficient in densely peopled counties,) has not been promoted by the Sunday School system, or other popular systems, to any extent which the friends of those systems can consider satisfactory.

Note.—The following analysis of the table at p. 30 has been received from the Editor, and as it throws additional light on the influence of the three causes, both singly and in conjunction, the author has much pleasure in inserting it. The initial letters will be easily understood.

Analysis of the Coincidences in the Table at p. 30.

SINGLE COINCIDENCES.

Religious Worship	above the average; Crime below	2 in 4
„ „	below „ „ above	3 in 5
Popular Schooling	above „ „ below	3 in 5
„ „	below „ „ above	3 in 4
Ale and Beer-houses	above „ „ above	4 in 5
„ „	below „ „ below	3 in 4
Total		18 in 27

DOUBLE COINCIDENCES.

R. W. and P. S.	above the average; Crime below	2 in 3
„ „	below „ „ above	2 in 3
R. W. above; A. and B. H. below	„ „ below	1 in 2
R. W. below; A. and B. H. above	„ „ above	3 in 3
P. S. above; A. and B. H. below	„ „ below	2 in 2
P. S. below; A. and B. H. above	„ „ above	2 in 2
Total		12 in 15

TRIPLE COINCIDENCES.

R. W. and P. S. above, and A. and B. H. below the average; Crime below	1 in 1
„ „ below, and A. and B. H. above „ „ above	2 in 2
Total	3 in 3

On the Importance of Statistics to the Reformatory Movement, with Returns from Female Reformatories, and Remarks on them. By MARY CARPENTER.

[Based upon a Paper read before Section F.—Economic Science and Statistics—of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Cheltenham, August, 1856; with additions.]

THE position which Reformatory Schools at present hold with regard to the State, renders it of the first importance that as much light as possible should be thrown by statistics on the real numbers of the juvenile criminal population of the country, and that official returns should be henceforth so arranged that accurate information may be obtained as to the actual success or failure of the plans adopted.

The want of such information has led to very serious and alarming apprehensions relative to the inadequacy of any possible supply of reformatories to cope with the enormous multitude of young thieves which is supposed to exist. Reference has been made to criminal returns of convictions, throughout the country, of young persons under the age of 16, and it has been imagined that we must make provision for such an annual supply. Two points have, however, been left out of view: first, that the number of either *commitments* or *convictions* by no means shows the number of criminal individuals, since many have been committed several times during the year; and secondly, that according to the old system of imprisonment for juveniles, the same individual not only would be recommitted two or three times in the same year, but might remain from year to year until transported, not only himself swelling the annual list of convicts, but drawing others into his vortex, and thereby multiplying crime in a fearful ratio; whereas, when the reformatory system is fully carried out, no young person will be allowed to be more than a second time convicted, and frequently all who are likely to be exposed to a second will be removed at the first, and thus each year the list must be greatly lessened numerically. Not only so, but it has been found that a deterring influence has already been exerted in those towns where the Juvenile Offenders' Act has been carried into active operation. At the late meeting in Bristol of the National Reformatory Union, an important communication was made by the chief constable of Berwick, that there had been considerable diminution in juvenile crime since the Juvenile Offenders' Act came into operation; and it was stated by the chaplain of the Liverpool Gaol, "that since the Liverpool magistrates began to act with their present determination of availing themselves of the Youthful Offenders' Act in all its provisions, both for the protection of the child and for enforcing the parental responsibility in every suitable case, a manifest anxiety amongst the criminal population had been created, and that the number of juveniles in the gaol, of which he had been for some years chaplain, is less than during any period within his recollection."

An analysis of one of the tables in the Liverpool Police Report for 1855 will present an important illustration of the points on which there should be careful entries in all such returns, and of the

erroneous impressions which may arise from a want of such well arranged tables.

We learn from this table, that in the year 1855 there were 1140 apprehensions of boys and 304 of girls, altogether 1344 apprehensions of juveniles under the age of 16. But of these, 372, in the case of boys, and 75, in the case of girls, were repetitions of previous apprehensions, making the actual number of individual boys apprehended only 768, and of girls 229. Again, of these, 290 boys and 85 girls had been apprehended in previous years, and these 290 boys had had among them 259 re-apprehensions, the 85 girls, 39 re-apprehensions. Now when the Youthful Offenders' Act has come into full operation, the old offenders will all be removed, and, consequently, instead of the enormous amount of 1140 apprehensions of boys and 304 of girls, we shall have, on the same average, only 478 of boys and 144 of girls, somewhat more than one-third.

A similar process applied to a table of *commitments*, during the same year, presents even more striking results. We here find 489 commitments of boys and 110 of girls; but after making the same reductions as before, 95 represents the number of boys now committed who were not known to have been so before, and 37 the number of girls. In the case of the commitments, a very large proportion is of individuals who are known to have been previously in custody, viz. 377 of the boys and 70 of the girls. If all these old offenders had been removed, it cannot be doubted that the number of new commitments would have been very greatly diminished; but even as the case now stands, the number of known delinquents is not so great but that it may be well grappled with, viz., 132 of both sexes, for the town of Liverpool, which, from its position and circumstances, may be expected to be more prolific of juvenile vice than any place out of the metropolis. There cannot be a doubt that a still greater reduction will take place when reformatories have been longer in operation. Such a result is strongly evidenced by the following extract from the Liverpool Police Report for 1856, just issued:—

Since the reformatories have been in operation, a diminution in juvenile crime has taken place in this borough; for it is known to the police that some parents who formerly sent out their children for the purpose of committing felonies, upon the proceeds of which they subsisted, are now aware that should their children be detected in crime, they would be taken from them, sent to a reformatory, and they themselves charged a weekly sum, varying according to their circumstances, for their maintenance; *greater care is taken by such parents of their children, as it is now their interest to prevent what was formerly encouraged by them.*

The returns show a very considerable diminution in the number of juveniles taken into custody.

It is of great importance to the reformatory movement that such tables as these, with the addition of tables of convictions and sentences of all young persons under 16 (not 17 as heretofore), should be kept universally throughout the country, and that further means should be taken, as in France, to record all cases of relapse in young persons who have been in reformatories, including the Government Reformatory, at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight. There will thus be the means afforded of ascertaining to some extent the wants of the country in the establishment of reformatories; the degree in which the intentions of the government are carried out in the substitution of

reformatories for prisons, in the case of young persons under 16; and the effect of the mode of management adopted in each establishment.

The managers of reformatories must also carefully perform their part in keeping careful and regular records on all points which will be likely to throw light on the subject, and must be particularly exact in all matters concerning the disposal of the children, and their subsequent course.

At the commencement of the movement the reformation of boys only was the object of much attention; but it is now beginning to be understood that there exists in the country a large number of girls, marked with the prison brand, whose condition is far worse than that of boys, and who, if left unreformed, will be the teachers of vice to the next generation. A commencement has been recently made of schools for these, as will be shewn by the following table, from which some important facts may be elicited:—

*Returns of Girls sent to Reformatories certified under the Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 86, from December 1st, 1854, to October 31st, 1856.**

	Red Lodge.	Camden Street.	Arno's Court.	Toxteth Park.	Allerley Farm.	Chelsea.	Total.
<i>Number of Girls—</i>							
Who have been received into the school	61	18	26	25	5	....	135
Now in the school	44	16	26	19	5	45	155
That can be received at once in each school	50	20	100	30	8	46	254
Not under sentence, but volunteers	15	....	....	17	1	44	77
Who have left the school	17	2	....	6	....	....	25
<i>Girls who have left, how disposed of.</i>							
Sent to service and doing well	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ „ uncertain	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ „ ill	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Emigrated to America under good escort	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Employed as assistant in the school	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sent home greatly improved	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
„ and since doing well	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Removed by parents .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Sent to another school	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Sent to workhouse .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Dismissed as incorrigible in the school	1	....	....	2	....	....	....
Absconded	1	1	....	2	....	....	....
	17	2	....	6	....	....	....

* The following are the dates of the certificates:—Red Lodge, Park Row, Bristol, 1854; Camden Street, Birmingham, 1854; Arno's Court, near Bristol, 1856; Toxteth Park, Liverpool, 1856. This reformatory was commenced two years ago, but has not been in full operation until the commencement of the present year, to which the returns refer, and it has been certified only recently. Allerley Farm, Warwickshire, 1856; School of Discipline, Chelsea, 1856. The School of Discipline, Chelsea, was founded in 1825 for the reformation of girls who have been imprisoned for theft or other offences, though many are admitted who have rendered themselves liable to such punishment without having actually suffered it. Since its commencement 479 children have been here educated, of whom 143 have become domestic servants, and 210 have returned to their parents or guardians. This school having been certified as a Reformatory only in the month of June last, and received as yet but one scholar under the provisions of the Act, returns from it cannot be given in this table.

Other Girls' Reformatories are in process of establishment.

Returns of Girls sent to Reformatories certified under the Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 86, from December 1st, 1854, to October 31st, 1856.—Continued.

<i>Places from whence received.</i>	Red Lodge.	Camden Street.	Arno's Court.	Toxteth Park.	Allerley Farm.	Chelsea.	Total.
Abergavenny	1	...	...	...	†	...	1
Bath	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Berwick-on-Tweed	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Birmingham	2	7	1	...	...	...	10
Bridgewater	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bristol	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brighton	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Carnarvon	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chester	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Devon county	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Gloucester county	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ city	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
Hanmer .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hereford	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hull	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Lancaster	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Leicester	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Liverpool	16	3	23	25	...	...	67
Leeds	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Malvern .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Manchester	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Merthyr	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Monmouth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Northampton	1	1	...	...	2	...	4
Taunton	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Westminster	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Worcester .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Yarmouth (Great)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Age on coming to the School.</i>					†		
Under 12	24	5	6	...	1	...	36
Between 12 and 14	25	11	11	3	1	...	51
Between 14 and 16	12	2	9	19	2	...	44
Above 16 .....	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
<i>Education.</i>					†		
Read with intelligence, and write a little	12	10	1	13	...	...	36
Read indifferently	20	5	3	2	2	...	32
No education	29	3	22	10	2	...	66
<i>Crimes.</i>					†		
Arson	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Horse stealing	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Picking pockets	5	3	...	...	...	...	8
Obtaining goods on false pretences	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Felony	39	10	25	17	4	...	95
Petty theft and vagrancy	9	4	1	...	...	...	14
Admitted to save them from bad homes .....	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
<i>Parents.</i>			*				
Both living	33	5	6	4	1	...	49
Both dead	4	3	2	4	1	...	14
Father only { Step-parents in about	12	6	9	9	1	...	37
Mother only { half the cases	11	4	6	8	2	...	31
Illegitimate	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

* 3 not classed.

† These returns are of the convicted girls only.

Several striking facts may be elicited from the foregoing table:—

First.—While the schools are capable of containing 254 girls, we find only 155 actually in them, and of these one-half are volunteers. Knowing then that a very large number of young girls are annually convicted of crimes, it follows that during the two years the schools have been in operation, magistrates and judges have not availed themselves of the provisions of the Act as fully as they might have done.

Secondly.—The list of the places, from which girls have been sent to the schools, shows that, while an interest in the movement is extending into even remote parts of the kingdom, the large towns, which are the great centres of juvenile delinquency, have shown a remarkable backwardness in sentencing girls to reformatories, and thus bringing these institutions to bear on their criminal population. Liverpool is the only town which has done this, and we have already recorded the testimony of the chaplain as to the results. The magistrates of Manchester and Bristol have never sentenced a single girl to a reformatory (the two sent from these towns to Red Lodge were volunteers), though the former had so good an example near, and the latter has two large reformatories within its own precincts.

Thirdly.—The bulk of the children in these reformatories are under 14 years of age. Several of the schools, and among them that at Chelsea, decline receiving children above that age, conceiving justly that it is very undesirable, for many reasons, that older and younger girls should be in the same establishment. Separate schools are much required for older girls, whose condition greatly needs the saving help of a Christian hand.

Fourthly.—The educational condition of the delinquent class, in a large town like Liverpool, is much lower than the general average throughout the country. While about half of the whole number of the delinquents had a slight knowledge, at least, of reading, only three or four of the 67 Liverpool girls had any education beside what they had acquired in the gaol.

Fifthly.—Orphanage is not the cause of crime among these children, little more than one-tenth of them having lost both parents. Nearly one-half, however, have lost one parent, and a large proportion of these have a step-father or mother. In almost all cases which have been investigated, the delinquency of the child is directly traceable to the bad character of the parents, or, if the surviving parent is respectable, to the unkind treatment of a step-mother.

These few remarks will show how rich a mine of instruction, as to the causes of juvenile crime and the condition of the children, may be worked by an examination of the histories of those who fill the reformatory schools. The best mode of conducting them will require all the light which can be thrown on this hitherto neglected work, and this paper will be concluded with a few observations founded on the experience of the last four years.

There are of course some general rules equally applicable to schools for boys and for girls; in both it is evident that the instilling of moral and religious principles is of fundamental importance; that the Scriptures should be made the basis of religious instruction; and that no religious teaching will be availing unless religion is made a

living principle in the hearts both of teacher and children. All will consider industrial training of great importance in these schools, especially such kinds of it as will best develop and train the faculties of the children, and fit them for future life. All will endeavour to give in the school the sound elements of common knowledge; and will make such arrangements for food, clothing, and sanitary operations, as, while offering no undue attraction or indulgence to the child, are most conducive to health and moral training.

But a school for boys is necessarily different in many respects from one for girls. They are to be fitted for independent, active life; and when the tone of the institution is once established, "*la clef des champs*," as De Metz calls it, should be the only one employed. But girls are to be fitted for *home*; and while the same preparation for an independent life is not required for them, a far greater degree of neatness, order, and propriety of demeanour is desirable.

We must not forget the painful fact, that girls of the *criminal class* are far more degraded, dangerous to society, and difficult to control, than boys; this is well known to those whose experience has enabled them to compare the two sexes. The proofs and causes of this state of things cannot be here entered on; the fact is in part referable to the greater natural delicacy and susceptibility of the nature of girls, which renders them open to a deeper impress both of good and evil. They have also been more directly exposed to the evil influences of bad homes, and the affections, which are very strong in these girls, are therefore in close sympathy with vice. Their desire for excitement of every kind is strong, as also for the gratification of the senses. They are generally devoid of any good principles of conduct, particularly addicted to deceit, both in words and actions, of fine but misdirected powers, of violent passions, extremely sensitive to imagined injury, and equally sensitive to kindness.

In the reformation of these children, the following have been proved to be important principles of management:—

1st. The physical condition of these girls will generally be found very unsatisfactory; and it is well known that the moral state is much influenced by the physical. All sanitary regulations for ventilation, regular and sufficient personal ablutions, suitable temperature, &c., should be strictly attended to. The advantage of agricultural labour not being procurable, walks beyond the premises, as well as out-door play, should be regularly taken by the girls, and as much bodily exercise as possible should be devised for them in their daily industrial work, as an exercise of their physical energies. The food should be sufficient, and of a more nourishing description than is allowed in most pauper schools. On this point considerable stress has been laid by medical men of high scientific experience. These children have been accustomed to a stimulating life, to feasting and fasting, and to various exciting aliments. Unless the system is properly sustained under the change, it will sink.

2nd. The young girl is to be placed, as far as possible, in the same kind of position as children in a well-ordered family in the working classes. She has been accustomed to be independent of authority, and to do only what is right in her *own* eyes. She must now feel under steady, regular restraint, administered with a firm,

equal, but loving hand. Her irregular impulses must be curbed. She must insensibly, but steadily, be made to feel that it is necessary for her to submit to the will of *others*, and especially to be obedient to duty. The regular training of the schoolroom will greatly contribute to this, and all those nameless arrangements and manœuvres to preserve order and discipline, which are found so valuable in good British and National Schools.

3rd. Children in this class have hitherto felt themselves in a state of antagonism with society, and totally unconnected with the virtuous portion of it. The matrons, chaplains, and even governors of the gaols they came from, have usually been the only persons whom these children had been even able to call their friends, and they are often most gratefully remembered by them. They must, as far as possible, be brought to feel themselves a part of society, regarded by it with no unkind feeling, but rather, having been outcasts, welcomed into it with Christian love, and entering into it as far as their own conduct renders this possible. Nothing in their dress or appearance should mark them out as a separate caste; as far as it is found safe and expedient, they should be enabled to associate with others; and, under judicious restrictions, persons of virtuous character and loving spirit should be encouraged to visit the school, and have intercourse with the pupils.

4th. The affections must be cultivated as much as possible in a healthy direction. The love of their families must not be repressed, and the natural ties must be cherished as far as can be done without evil influence being exerted over them. The school must be made a home, and a happy one; but the children must be led to feel that the possibility of this depends on their own forbearance and kindness towards each other. Mutual dependence must be cultivated; and as in actual society, they must be made to feel that all must often suffer through the misconduct of one, while the good conduct of every individual is a benefit to the whole number—to the school in general. They will then learn to feel it a duty and a pleasure to help each other in difficulty, and to be watchful over each other's conduct, from no censorious feeling, but from a simple regard to each other's benefit, and to do what is right.

5th. The activity and love of amusement natural to childhood should be cultivated in an innocent and healthy manner. These cannot be repressed without great moral injury; but they may be turned to good account, and made the medium of conveying most valuable lessons on the rights of others and the nature of property, or even of imparting useful knowledge. The children should be allowed to possess little toys and articles treasured by childhood, which they may be permitted to purchase with earnings awarded them for work done. The valuable exhibitions now open to ordinary schools may be allowed to them occasionally, especially as a reward for good conduct. The Dioramas and Zoological Gardens may improve their minds, and give a stimulus to the advancement of knowledge more than any other lessons.

6th. All rewards and punishments should be, as much as possible, the natural consequences of actions. Deceit or dishonesty will occasion an amount of distrust and watchfulness, which a judicious

teacher may render a very severe punishment to a child. The employment of bad language, and the indulgence of a quarrelsome disposition, will require separation from the society of others as a necessary consequence. All punishments should be administered with the greatest caution and impartiality, and should be evidently promoted by a desire to do good to the offender; the sympathy of the school, and even of the culprit, will thus be enlisted with the teacher. There should be no bribery to do right, nor deterring by fear only from doing wrong; a desire of improvement and love of duty should be cherished *for themselves*. Hence, *artificial* stimulants to good conduct, especially such as excite a desire to *excel others*, should be avoided in these schools; they foster many bad passions. The children should rather be stimulated to surpass *themselves*; this will be greatly aided by a regular and impartial record of conduct, which should be frequently reviewed.

7th. As much freedom should be given as is compatible with the good order of the establishment. Those who prove themselves deserving of confidence may have situations of trust assigned them, and may be sent on errands beyond the premises. *It is only in proportion as there is liberty, that security can be felt in the child's real improvement.*

8th. The intellectual powers should be steadily *trained*, though not superficially excited. It is only by giving the mind wholesome nourishment, that it can be prevented from preying on garbage. Many are chary of intellectual instruction in these schools, as if they were doing a wrong to the working classes by imparting knowledge to these outcasts. On the contrary, we are conferring a boon on them, by reforming in the best way we can, those who, if neglected, may do them an irreparable moral injury.

9th. After the preceding remarks, it is hardly necessary to say that every effort must be made to infuse a good moral tone into the school. It will certainly exist if the preceding principles are well carried out. When a new comer or a badly disposed child finds the feeling of the school in harmony with obedience, order, and duty, and that public opinion, *which is strongest when it proceeds from equals*, is in opposition to everything wrong, the work of the teacher will be incalculably lightened.

10th. The *will* of each individual child must be enlisted in her own reformation, and she must be made to feel that without this, the efforts of her teachers will be useless. Such confidence must be awakened in the minds of the children towards their teachers as to lead them *willingly* to submit to all the regulations for order, neatness, and regularity, which are an important part of their training, and to yield themselves implicitly to their guidance. From this the child must be taught to *feel* obedience to the Divine Will to be the highest happiness, and to *desire* to obey that will.

Did time permit illustration of these principles, they might be made clearer; they are the result of close observation, and have been proved to be true.

May many labourers be raised up who will endeavour to rescue these lost ones—to save a soul from death, and thus cover a multitude of sins.

The Population of China. A Letter addressed to the Registrar-General, London. By SIR JOHN BOWRING.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HONGKONG,
13th July, 1855.

SIR,

I WISH it were possible to give a satisfactory reply to your inquiries as to the real population of China.

There has been no official census taken place since the time of Kia King, 43 years ago. Much doubt has been thrown upon the accuracy of these returns, which gave 362,447,183 as the total number of the inhabitants of China. I think our greater knowledge of the country increases the evidence in favour of the approximate correctness of the official document, and that we may with tolerable safety estimate the present population of the Chinese empire as between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 of human beings. The penal laws of China make provision for a general system of registration; and corporal punishments, generally amounting to 100 blows of the bamboo, are to be inflicted on those who neglect to make the proper returns. The machinery is confided to the elders of the district, and the census is required to be annually taken; but I have no reason to believe that the law is obeyed, or the neglect of it punished.

In the English translation of Father Alvares Semedo's history of China, published in London, A. D. 1655, is the following passage:—

“This kingdom is so exceedingly populous, that having lived there two-and-twenty years, I was in no less amazement at my coming away than in the beginning, at the multitude of the people. Certainly the truth exceedeth all hyperboles, not only in the cities, towns, and public places, but also in the highway there is as great a concourse as is usual in Europe on some great festival. And if we will refer ourselves to the general register book wherein only the common men are enrolled, leaving out women, children, eunuchs, professors of letters and arms, there are reckoned of them to be fifty-eight millions fifty-five thousand one hundred and four score.” The minuteness of the enumeration would seem to show that the father quoted some official document.

I forward herewith two tabular statements which I have copied from Dr. Williams' *Middle Kingdom*, one of the best books on China. The first (No. 1) gives a list of the various estimates from A.D. 1393 to 1812, with the authorities quoted. The second is a re-arranged statement of censuses taken at different periods, (No. 2).

As there are few men in China more diligent or better instructed than Dr. Williams, I thought it desirable to communicate with him in order to ascertain his present views as to the credit which may properly be attached to the official statistics of China. I send a copy of his letter, (No. 3).

I do not know that there is any safer course than to reason from

* This letter has already been published in the Transactions of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; but the interest which attaches to the question of the true amount of the population of China seems to justify its republication in these pages. (ED. J. S. S.)

details to generals, from the known to the unknown; and I have taken every opportunity which my intercourse with the Chinese has afforded me, to obtain, if not correct, at least approximative, information as to the true statistics of the country. It may be affirmed without any hesitation, that as regards the Five Ports and the adjacent districts, to which we have access, the population is so numerous as to furnish arguments that the number of inhabitants of the entire Empire is very much greater than is represented by the official returns. These localities cannot be taken as fair averages; for, naturally enough, increased commercial activity has brought with it a flow of new settlers, and there can be no doubt that some of the ancient seats of commerce have lost much of their population in losing their trade; but whether all the causes of decline in particular spots have much counteracted the fecundity of the Chinese races considered as a whole, may well be questioned.

Some years ago I had an opportunity of discussing the subject of Chinese population with the mandarin at Ningpo, who was charged with making the returns for that district. Ningpo can scarcely be called a progressive place—it is decidedly the least so of the Five Treaty Ports; but I found, generally speaking, that the real returns were considerably in excess of the official estimates.

And I would remark, that, in taking the area of the eighteen provinces of China at 1,348,870 square miles, the census of 1812 would give 268 persons to a square mile, which is considerably less than the population of the densely peopled countries of Europe.

According to ancient usage, the population in China is grouped under four heads,—1, Scholars; 2, Husbandmen; 3, Mechanics; 4, Merchants. There is a numerous class who are considered almost as social outcasts, such as Stage-players—professional Gamblers—Beggars—Convicts—Outlaws, and others; and these probably form no part of the population returns. In the more remote rural districts, on the other hand, the returning officer most probably contents himself with giving the average of more accessible and better-peopled localities.

I have no means of obtaining any satisfactory tables to show the proportions which different ages bear to one another in China, or the average mortality at different periods of human life; yet to every decade of life the Chinese apply some special designation:—the age of 10 is called “the Opening Degree;” 20, “Youth expired;” 30, “Strength and Marriage;” 40, “Officially Apt;” 50, “Error knowing;” 60, “Cycle Closing;” 70, “Rare Bird of Age;” 80, “Rusty visaged;” 90, “Delayed;” 100, “Age’s Extremity.” Among the Chinese the amount of reverence grows with the number of years. I made, some years ago, the acquaintance of a Buddhist priest living in the convent of Tien Tung near Ningpo, who was more than a century old, and whom people of rank were in the habit of visiting in order to show their respect and to obtain his autograph. He had the civility to give me a very fair specimen of his handwriting. There are not only many establishments for the reception of the aged, but the penal code provides severe punishments for those who refuse to relieve the poor in their declining years. Age may also be pleaded in extenuation of crime, and in mitigation of punishment. Imperial

decrees sometimes order presents to be given to all indigent old people in the empire. I am not aware of any detailed statistics giving the number of such recipients since a return published in the time of Kanghi (1657). Kienlung (1785) directed that all those claimants whose age exceeded 60, should receive 5 bushels of rice and a piece of linen; those above 80, 10 bushels of rice and two pieces of linen; those above 90, 30 bushels of rice and two pieces of common silk; and those above 100, 50 bushels of rice and two pieces, one of fine and one of common silk. He ordered all the elders to be enumerated who were at the head of five generations, of whom there were 192, and, "in gratitude to heaven," summoned 3000 of the oldest men of the empire to receive Imperial presents, which consisted principally of embroidered purses, and badges bearing the character *shau*, meaning *Longevity*.

The Kanghi tables, showing the numbers who enjoyed the benefit of the Edict, are these:—

PROVINCES.	Above 70 Years.	Above 80 Years.	Above 90 Years.	Above 100 Years.	Totals.
Chihle .....	....	11,111	535	....	11,646
Leaoutung	244	88	5	....	337
Kansuh	41,991	9,043	250	....	51,284
Shantung	65,225	26,067	1,330	9	92,631
Honan	8,132	3,651	451	5	12,239
Keangnan .....	....	34,088	1,065	3	35,156
Chekeang .....	....	21,866	982	....	22,848
Shanse	13,382	11,582	317	....	25,281
Hookwang	37,354	25,544	2,850	4	65,752
Keangse ....	....	7,190	580	....	7,770
Kwangtung	17,369	9,415	591	....	27,375
Kwangse .....	....	489	114	....	603
Fuhkeen	10,213	5,232	369	....	15,814
Szechuen	176	99	13	....	288
Kweichow .....	....	749	94	....	843
Yunnan .....	....	3,618	450	....	4,068
	194,086	169,832	9,996	21	373,935

As these returns bear no proportion to the general population of the country, or to the relative extent of the various provinces, many fortuitous and local circumstances must have caused the obvious incongruities. For example: in the adjacent provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangse, in which the whole mass of population is in the proportion of two to one, the recipients are as 46 to 1, and as regards age, while the proportion of those above 80 is represented at 19 to 1, those above 90 are only a little more than 5 to 1. In all these matters the greater or less co-operation of the local authorities is one of the most important elements in producing a result. Kwangse is extremely mountainous, and bordered on the north-west by the country of the Meaou-tsz, or aborigines, the districts adjoining which are but in a half reclaimed state, and governed by officers of a character and denomination distinct from those of the provinces. But it is inexplicable that the province of Pechile, in which Peking is situated, should exhibit so small a proportional return, especially as compared with the adjacent province of Shantung. Hookwang, with a popu-

lation of $26\frac{1}{4}$ millions, has 37,354 indigent persons above 70, while Szechuen, whose population is $21\frac{1}{2}$ millions, presents only 176 persons in that category.

I think there is abundant evidence of redundant population pressing more and more heavily upon, and suffering more and more severely from, an inadequate supply of food. Though there are periods when extraordinary harvests enable the Chinese to transport rice, the principal food of the people, from one province to another, —and sometimes even to foreign countries,—yet of late the importations from foreign countries have been enormous, and China has drawn largely on the Straits, the Philippines, Siam, and other places, to fill up a vast deficiency in supply. Famine has, notwithstanding, committed dreadful ravages, and the provisions of the imperial granaries have been wholly inadequate to provide for the public wants. It is true that cultivation has been greatly interfered with by intestinal disorders, and that there has been much destruction by inundations, incendiarism, and other accidental or transitory causes; but without reference to these, I am disposed to believe that there is a greater increase in the numbers of the population than in the home production of food for their use. It must be remembered, too, that while the race is thus augmenting, the causes which lead to the destruction of food,—such as the overflow of rivers, fires, ravages of locusts, bad seasons, and other calamities,—are to a great extent beyond the control of human prudence or human exertion. It would be difficult to show what new element could be introduced which would raise up the native supply of food beyond its present productiveness, considering that hand husbandry has given to cultivation more of a horticultural than an agricultural character.

The constant flow of emigration *from* China, contrasted with the complete absence of emigration *into* China, is striking evidence of the redundancy of the population; for though that emigration is almost wholly confined to two provinces, namely, Kwangtung and Fookien, representing together a population of probably from 34,000,000 to 35,000,000, I am disposed to think that a number nearer 3,000,000 than 2,000,000 from these provinces alone are located in foreign countries. In the kingdom of Siam, it is estimated that there are at least a million and a half of Chinese, of which 200,000 are in the capital (Bangkok). They crowd all the islands of the Indian Archipelago. In Java, we know by a correct census there are 136,000. Cochin China teems with Chinese. In this colony we are seldom, without one, two, or three vessels taking Chinese emigrants to California and other places. Multitudes go to Australia, to the Philippines, to the Sandwich Islands, to the western coast of Central and Southern America; some have made their way to British India. The emigration to the British West Indies has been considerable—to the Havana greater still. The annual arrivals in Singapore are estimated at an average of 10,000, and 2,000 is the number that are said annually to return to China.*

There is not only this enormous maritime emigration, but a considerable inland efflux of Chinese towards Manchuria and Tibet; and it may be added, that the large and fertile islands of Formosa and Hainan have been to a great extent won from the aborigines by

* Journal of the Indian Archipelago, vol. ii, p. 286.

successive inroads of Chinese settlers. Now these are all males—there is not a woman to 10,000 men: hence perhaps the small social value of the female infant. Yet this perpetual out-flowing of people seems in no respect to diminish the number of those who are left behind. Few Chinamen leave their country without a fixed purpose to return to worship in the ancestral hall—to bring sacrifices to the tombs of their fathers; but it may be doubted if one in ten revisits his native land. The loss of life from disease—from bad arrangements—from shipwreck—and other casualties, amounts to a frightful percentage on those who emigrate.

The multitudes of persons who live by the fisheries in China afford evidence not only that the land is cultivated to the greatest possible extent, but that it is insufficient to supply the necessities of the overflowing population; for agriculture is held in high honour in China, and the husbandman stands next in rank to the sage or literary man in the social hierarchy. It has been supposed that nearly a tenth of the population derive their means of support from fisheries. Hundreds and thousands of boats crowd the whole coast of China—sometimes acting in communities, sometimes independent and isolated. There is no species of craft by which a fish can be inveigled which is not practised with success in China—every variety of net, from vast seines embracing miles, to the smallest handflet in the care of a child. Fishing by night and fishing by day, fishing in moon-light, by torch-light, and in utter darkness,—fishing in boats of all sizes,—fishing by those who are stationary on the rock by the sea-side, and by those who are absent for weeks on the wildest of seas,—fishing by cormorants,—fishing by divers,—fishing with lines,—with baskets—by every imaginable decoy and device. There is no river which is not staked to assist the fisherman in his craft. There is no lake, no pond, which is not crowded with fish. A piece of water is nearly as valuable as a field of fertile land. At day-break every city is crowded with sellers of live fish, who carry their commodity in buckets of water, saving all they do not sell to be returned to the pond or kept for another day's service. And the lakes and ponds of China not only supply large provisions of fish—they produce considerable quantities of edible roots and seeds which are largely consumed by the people. Among these the esculent arum, the water chestnut (*scirpus tuberosus*), and the lotus (*nelumbium*) are the most remarkable.

The enormous river population of China, who live only in boats—who are born and educated—who marry, rear their families, and die—who, in a word, begin and end their existence on the water, and never have or dream of any shelter other than the roof, and who seldom tread except on the deck or boards of their sampans,—show to what an extent the land is crowded, and how inadequate it is to maintain the cumberers of the soil. In the city of Canton alone it is estimated that 300,000 persons dwell upon the surface of the river: the boats, sometimes twenty or thirty deep, cover some miles, and have their wants supplied by ambulatory salesmen, who wend their way through every accessible passage. Of this vast population some dwell in decorated river boats used for every purpose of license and festivity—for theatres—for concerts—for feasts—for gambling—for lust—for solitary and social recreations: some craft are em-

ployed in conveying goods and passengers, and are in a state of constant activity: others are moored, and their owners are engaged as servants or labourers on shore. Indeed their pursuits are probably nearly as various as those of the land population. The immense variety of boats which are found in Chinese waters has never been adequately described. Some are of enormous size, and are used as magazines for salt or rice—others have all domestic accommodations, and are employed for the transfer of whole families, with all their domestic attendants and accommodations, from one place to another,—some, called *centipedes*, from their being supposed to have 100 rowers, convey with extraordinary rapidity the more valuable cargoes from the inner warehouses to the foreign shipping in the ports,—all these from the huge and cumbrous junks, which remind one of Noah's ark, and which represent the rude and course constructions of the remotest ages, to the fragile planks upon which a solitary leper hangs upon the outskirts of society—boats of every form and applied to every purpose,—exhibit an incalculable amount of population, which may be called amphibious, if not aquatic.

Not only are land and water crowded with Chinese, but many dwell on artificial islands which float upon the lakes,—islands with gardens and houses raised upon the rafters which the occupiers have bound together, and on which they cultivate what is needful for the supply of life's daily wants. They have their poultry and their vegetables for use—their flowers and their scrolls for ornament—their household gods for protection and worship.

In all parts of China to which we have access, we find not only that every foot of ground is cultivated which is capable of producing anything, but that, from the value of land and the surplus of labour, cultivation is rather that of gardeners than of husbandmen. The sides of hills, in their natural declivity often unavailable, are, by a succession of artificial terraces, turned to profitable account. Every little bit of soil, though it be only a few feet in length and breadth, is turned to account; and not only is the surface of the land thus cared for, but every device is employed for the gathering together of every article that can serve for manure. Scavengers are constantly clearing the streets of the stercoraceous filth—the cloacæ are farmed by speculators in human ordures—the most populous places are often made offensive by the means taken to prevent the precious deposits from being lost. The fields in China have almost always large earthenware vessels for the reception of the contributions of the peasant or the traveller. You cannot enter any of their great cities without meeting multitudes of men, women, and children conveying liquid manure into the fields and gardens around. The stimulants to production are applied with most untiring industry. In this colony of Hongkong, I scarcely ever ride out without finding some little bit of ground either newly cultivated or clearing for cultivation.

Attention to the soil—not only to make it productive, but as much productive as possible—is inculcated as a political and social duty. One of the most admired sages of China (Yung-chin) says,—“Let there be no uncultivated spot in the country—no unemployed person in the city;” and the 4th maxim of the sacred Edict of Kang-hi, which is required to be read through the empire, on the 1st

and 15th day of every moon, in the presence of all the officers of state, is to the following effect: "Let husbandry occupy the principal place, and the culture of the mulberry tree, so that there may be sufficient supply of food and clothing." Shin Nung, the name of one of the most ancient and honoured of the Chinese Emperors, means "the divine Husbandman."

The arts of draining and irrigating—of preserving, preparing, and applying manure in a great variety of shapes—of fertilizing seeds—indeed all the details of Chinese agriculture—are well deserving of note, and all display evidence of the inadequate proportion which the produce of the soil bears to the demands for the consumption of the people.*

The Chinese, again, have no prejudice whatever as regards food: they eat anything and every thing from which they can derive nutrition. Dogs, especially puppies, are habitually sold for food: and I have seen in the butchers' shops, large dogs skinned and hanging with their viscera by the side of pigs and goats. Even to rats and mice the Chinese have no objection,—neither to the flesh of monkeys and snakes: the sea slug is an aristocratical and costly delicacy which is never wanting, any more than the edible birds' nests, at a feast where honour is intended to be done to the guests. Unhatched ducks and chickens are a favourite dish. Nor do the early stages of putrefaction create any disgust: rotten eggs are by no means condemned to perdition; fish is the more acceptable when it has a strong fragrance and flavor to give more gusto to the rice.

As the food the Chinese eat is for the most part hard, coarse, and of little cost, so their beverages are singularly economical. Drunkenness is a rare vice in China, and fermented spirits or strong drinks are seldom used. Tea may be said to be the national, the universal beverage; and though that employed by the multitude does not cost more than from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., an infusion of less costly leaves is commonly employed, especially in localities remote from the Tea districts. Both in eating and drinking the Chinese are temperate, and are satisfied with two daily meals—"the morning rice" at about 10 A.M., and "the evening rice" at 5 P.M. The only repugnance I have observed in China is to the use of *milk*—an extraordinary prejudice, especially considering the Tartar influences which have been long dominant in the land; but I never saw or heard of butter, cream, milk, or whey, being introduced at any native Chinese table.

While so many elements of vitality are in a state of activity for the reproduction and sustenance of the human race, there is probably no part of the world in which the harvests of mortality are more sweeping and destructive than in China, producing voids which require no ordinary appliances to fill up. Multitudes perish absolutely from want of the means of existence—inundations destroy towns and villages and all their inhabitants; it would not be easy to calculate the loss of life by the typhoons or hurricanes which visit the coasts of China, in which boats and junks are sometimes sacrificed by hundreds and by thousands. The late civil wars in China must have led to the loss of millions of lives. The sacrifices of human beings by

* See a valuable paper on Chinese Agriculture in the *Chinese Repository*, vol. iii, pp. 121-27.

executions alone are frightful. At the moment in which I write, it is believed that from 400 to 500 victims fall daily by the hands of the headsman in the province of Kwang-tung alone. Reverence for life there is none, as life exists in superfluous abundance. A dead body is an object of so little concern, that it is sometimes not thought worth while to remove it from the spot where it putrefies on the surface of the earth. Often have I seen a corpse under the table of gamblers—often have I trod over a putrid body at the threshold of a door. In many parts of China there are towers of brick or stone where toothless—principally female—children are thrown by their parents into a hole made in the side of the wall. There are various opinions as to the extent of infanticide in China, but that it is a common practice in many provinces admits of no doubt. One of the most eloquent Chinese writers against infanticide, Kwei Chung Fu, professes to have been specially inspired by “the God of literature” to call upon the Chinese people to refrain from the inhuman practice, and declares that “the God” had filled his house with honours, and given him literary descendants, as the recompense for his exertions. Yet his denunciations scarcely go further than to pronounce it wicked in those to destroy their female children who have the means of bringing them up; and some of his arguments are strange enough: “To destroy daughters,” he says, “is to make war upon heaven’s harmony” (in the equal numbers of the sexes): “the more daughters you drown, the more daughters you will have; and never was it known that the drowning of daughters led to the birth of sons.” He recommends abandoning children to their fate “on the wayside” as preferable to drowning them, and then says “there are instances of children so exposed having been nursed and reared by tigers.” “Where should we have been,” he asks, “if our grandmothers and mothers had been drowned in their infancy?” And he quotes two instances of the punishment of mothers who had destroyed their infants, one of whom had a blood-red serpent fastened to her thigh, and the other her four extremities turned into cow’s feet.* Father

* Doubt has been sometimes expressed as to the practice of Infanticide in China on any great scale; but abundance of evidence of the extent of the usage may be found in Chinese books. The following is a translation of a Decree of the Emperor Kanghi, entitled,—

“*Edict prohibiting the drowning of Children.*”—“When a mother mercilessly plunges beneath the water the tender offspring to which she has given birth, can it be said that it owes its life to her who thus takes away what it has just begun to enjoy? The poverty of the parents is the cause of this wrongdoing; they have difficulty in earning subsistence for themselves, still less can they pay nurses and undertake all the necessary expenses for their children; thus driven to despair, and unwilling to cause the death of two persons to preserve the life of one, it comes to pass that a mother to save her husband’s life consents to destroy her children. Their natural tenderness suffers; but they at length determine to take this part, thinking themselves at liberty to dispose of the life of their children, in order to prolong their own. If they exposed these children in some unfrequented spot, their cries would move the hearts of the parents: what then do they? They cast the unfortunate babe into the current of a river, that they may at once lose sight of it, and in an instant deprive it of life. You have given me the name of Father of the People: though I cannot feel for these infants the tenderness of the parents to whom they owe their being, I cannot refrain from declaring to you, with the most painful feelings, that I absolutely forbid such homicides. The tiger, says one of our books, though it be a tiger, does not rend its own young; towards them it has a feeling breast, and continually cares for them. Poor as you may be, is it possible that you

Ripa mentions, that of abandoned children, the Jesuits baptized in Peking alone not less than three thousand yearly. I have seen ponds which are the habitual receptacle of female infants, whose bodies lie floating about on their surface.

It is by no means unusual to carry persons in a state of exhaustion a little distance from the cities, to give them a pot of rice, and to leave them to perish of starvation when the little store is exhausted. Life and death in China, beyond any other region, seem in a state of perpetual activity. The habits of the people—their traditions—the teachings of the sages—all give a wonderful impulse to the procreative affections. A childless person is deemed an unhappy, not to say a degraded, man. The Chinese moralists set it down as a law, that if a wife give no children to her husband, she is bound by every tie of duty to encourage and to patronize a concubine through whom his name may be preserved, and provision made that when he leaves the world honours will be done to his manes. One of the most popular of Chinese writers says, “There are in the world wives who, never having borne boys nor nourished girls, even when the husband has reached the age of forty, prohibit his bringing home a concubine or entertaining a handmaid for the purpose of continuing his posterity—they look upon such a person with jealous hatred and malignant ill-will. Alas! do you not know how fleet is time! Stretch as you may your months and your years, they fly like arrows; and when your husband’s animal spirits and vigorous blood shall be exhausted,—then indeed he can never beget children, and you, his wife, will have stopped the ancestral sacrifices, and you will have cut off his generation—then repentance, though you may exhibit it in a hundred ways, will indeed come too late—his mortal body will die—his property, which you, husband and wife, have sought to keep together, will not descend to his children, but be fought for by multitudes of kindred and relations; and you will have injured not one person—not your husband only—but even yourself; for who shall take charge of *your* coffin and *your* tomb? who shall bury you or offer sacrifices? Alas! your orphaned spirit shall pass nights in tears. It is sorrowful to think of. There are some wives who *do* control their jealousies, and allow their husbands to take concubines to themselves; but they do so (ungenerously) as if they were drinking vinegar, and eating acids—they beat Betty by way of scolding Belinda*—there is no peace in the inner house. But I beseech you to act as a prudent and virtuous woman. If you have no children, provide with openness and honesty a concubine† for your husband. If she bear him children, to you he will owe that the arteries and veins of his ancestral line are continued—*his* children will honour you as *their* mother, and will not this comfort you? Give not way to the malignant jealousy of a wicked woman! Prepare not a bitterness which you yourself must swallow.”‡

Generally, however, the wife willingly coincides with the husband should become the murderers of your own children? It is to show yourselves more unnatural than the very beasts of prey.”—Lettres Edifiantes, vol. xix, pp. 101-2.

* *Chang* for *Lee*, i.e., they punish the concubine’s servants to be revenged on the concubine.

† Genesis xxx, 1-13.

‡ From the Perfect Collection of Household Gems.

in introducing into the household any number of concubines whom he is able to maintain—since she exercises over them an undoubted authority, and the child of a concubine is bound to pay higher respect to the first wife than to its own mother. The Chinese illustrate all the domestic relations by imagery, and are wont to say, that as the husband is the sun, and the wife the moon, so the concubines are the planets and the stars of the domestic firmament.

And it has been often truly observed, that though the Chinese may be called sensualists, there is no deification of the grosser sensualities such as is found in the classical pantheons, and in many of the oriental forms of faith. Tales of the amours of their gods and heroes seldom figure in their historical books or traditional legends. The dresses and external habits of the women in China are invariably modest, and on the whole the social arrangements must be considered friendly to an augmentation of the human race. The domestic affections are strong. Parents are generally fond and proud of their children, and children obedient to their parents. Order is indeed the first law of Confucius—authority and submission the apex and the basis of the social pyramid.

The sentiment of dishonour attached to the extinction of a race by the want of descendants through whom the whole line of reverential services (which some have called religious worship) rendered to ancestors, is to be perpetual, is by no means confined to the privileged classes in China. One of our female servants—a nominal Christian—expressed her earnest desire that her husband should have another wife in her absence, and seemed quite surprised that any one should suppose such an arrangement to be in any respect improper.

The marriage of children is one of the great concerns of families. Scarcely is a child born in the higher ranks of life ere the question of its future espousal becomes a frequent topic of discussion. There is a large body of professional match-makers, whose business it is to put all the preliminary arrangements in train, to settle questions of dowry, to accommodate differences, to report on the *pros* and *cons* of suggested alliances. There being no hereditary honours in China—except those which reckon upwards from the distinguished son to the father, the grandfather, and the whole line of ancestry, which may be ennobled by the literary or martial genius of a descendant—the distinctions of caste are unknown, and a successful student even of the lowest origin would be deemed a fit match for the most opulent and distinguished female in the community. The severe laws which prohibit marriages within certain degrees of affinity (they do not, however, interdict it with a deceased wife's sister) tend to make marriages more prolific, and to produce a healthier race of children. So strong is the objection to the marriage of blood relations, that a man and woman of the same *Sing* or family name cannot lawfully wed.

Soldiers and sailors are in no respect prevented from marrying. I expect there is—from the number of male emigrants—from the greater loss of men by the various accidents of life—and their abstraction in many circumstances from intercourse with women—a great disproportion between the sexes, tending naturally enough to the lower appreciation of woman; but correct statistics are wanting in this, as indeed in every other part of the field of inquiry.

The proportion of unmarried to married people is (as would be deduced from the foregoing observations) exceedingly small. To promote marriages seems everybody's affair. Matches and betrothals naturally enough occupy the attention of the young, but not less that of the middle-aged and the old. A marriage is the great event in the life of man or woman, and in China is associated with more of preliminary negotiations, ceremonials at different steps of the negotiations, written correspondence, visitings, protocols, and conventions, than in any other part of the world.

I am in hopes that we may be able to obtain the vital statistics of some given district, from which more accurate results might be deduced than are afforded by any existing *data*. I keep this object in view.—I have the honour to be, sir, yours very faithfully,

JOHN BOWRING.

To GEO. GRAHAM, Esq.,
Registrar-General, &c., &c.,
London.

TABLE I.

Reign of Monarch.	A.D.	Population.	
1 Hungwu 26th Year,	1393,	60,545,811	} Mirror of History,— <i>Chinese Repository</i> , vol. x, page 156.
2 Hungchi 4th „	1492,	53,281,158	
3 Wanleih 6th „	1579,	60,692,856	
4 Shunchi 18th „	1662,	21,068,600	} General Statistics of the Empire,— <i>Medhurst's China</i> , page 53.
5 Kanghi 6th „	1668,	25,386,209	
6 „ 49th „	1710,	23,312,200	
7 „ 49th „	1710,	27,241,129	} Yih-tung Chi, a Statistical work,— <i>Morrison's View of China</i> .
8 „ 50th „	1711,	28,605,746	
9 Kienlung 1st „	1736,	125,046,245	
10 „ 8th „	1743,	157,343,975	} <i>Mémoires sur les Chinois</i> , tom. vi,—quoted by Grosier, and by De Guignes: Voyages à Peking, tom. iii, page 72.
11 „ 8th „	1743,	149,332,730	
12 „ 8th „	1743,	150,265,475	
13 „ 18th „	1753,	103,050,060	} General Statistics,— <i>Chinese Repository</i> , vol. i, page 359.
14 „ 25th „	1760,	143,125,225	
15 „ 25th „	1760,	203,916,477	
16 „ 25th „	1761,	205,293,053	} Yih-tungchi, a Statistical work,— <i>Morrison's View of China</i> .
17 „ 27th „	1762,	198,614,553	
18 „ 55th „	1790,	155,249,897	
19 „ 57th „	1792,	307,467,200	} <i>Mémoires sur les Chinois</i> , tom. vi,—De Guignes, tom. iii, page 72.
20 „ 57th „	1792,	333,000,000	
21 Kiaking 17th „	1812,	362,447,183	

TABLE II.

Table of the different Censuses of the Eighteen Provinces

PROVINCES.	Area in English Square Miles.	Average Population to a Square Mile, according to last Census.	Census in 1710 or before.	Census of 1711.	Census of 1743.	Census of 1753.	Census of 1762, or 1765.	Census of 1792 (Macartney).	Last Census of 1812.	Revenue in Tails of \$1.33 each.
Chibli.....	58,949	475	3,260,075	3,274,870	16,702,765	9,374,217	15,222,940	38,000,000	27,990,871	3,942,000
Shantung	65,104	444	....	2,278,595	12,159,680	12,769,872	25,180,734	24,000,000	28,958,764	6,344,000
Shansi	55,268	252	1,792,329	1,727,144	8,969,475	5,162,351	9,768,189	27,000,000	14,004,210	6,313,000
Honan	65,104	420	2,005,088	3,094,150	12,637,280	7,114,346	16,332,507	25,000,000	23,037,171	5,651,000
Kiangsu	44,500	850	3,917,707	2,656,465	26,766,365	12,618,987	23,161,409	32,000,000	37,843,501	11,733,000
Nganhwui	48,461	705	1,350,131	1,357,829	6,681,350	12,435,361	22,761,030	19,000,000	34,168,059	3,744,000
Kiangsi	72,176	320	5,528,499	2,172,587	15,623,990	5,055,251	11,006,640	21,000,000	23,046,999	5,856,000
Chehkiang	39,150	671	2,710,649	2,710,312	7,643,035	8,662,808	15,429,690	15,000,000	26,256,784	2,344,000
Fukien	53,480	276	1,468,145	706,311	4,264,850	4,710,399	8,063,671	14,000,000	14,777,410	2,091,000
Hupeh	70,450	389	469,927	433,943	4,264,850	4,568,860	8,080,603	13,000,000	27,370,098	1,905,000
Hunan	74,320	251	375,782	335,034	4,264,850	4,336,332	8,829,320	18,000,000	18,652,507	3,042,000
Shensi	67,400	153	240,809	2,150,696	14,804,035	3,851,043	7,287,443	12,000,000	10,207,256	563,000
Kansuh	86,608	175	311,972	368,525	14,804,035	2,133,222	7,812,014	27,000,000	15,193,125	968,000
Sz'chuen.....	166,800	128	144,154	3,802,689	15,181,710	1,368,496	2,782,976	21,000,000	21,435,678	2,193,000
Kwangtung ...	79,456	241	1,148,918	1,142,747	6,006,600	3,969,248	6,797,597	21,000,000	19,174,030	794,000
Kwangse	78,250	93	205,995	210,674	1,143,450	1,975,619	3,947,414	10,000,000	7,313,895	185,000
Kweichau	64,554	82	51,089	37,731	255,445	1,718,848	3,402,722	9,000,000	5,288,219	432,000
Yunnan	107,969	51	2,255,666	145,444	1,189,825	1,003,058	2,078,802	8,000,000	5,561,320	....
Shingking .....	....	....	4,194	....	235,620	221,742	668,852	....	2,167,286	....
	1,297,999	268	27,241,129	28,605,746	150,265,475	103,050,060	198,614,553	333,000,000	362,447,183	58,100,000

CANTON, 29th June, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—In respect to the question of the population of China, I have nothing new of any general application to the subject. It would be a good service to the statistics of the race, for Hienfung to make out a general census, as his grandfather did, now forty-three years after the last.

The visits made to villages and towns in this prefecture since the breaking out of disturbances last June, have strengthened rather than diminished one's faith in the accuracy of the census. Large towns, like Shihlung, Kiúkiáng, Kinchuh, Fuhshán, Sintsium, and others, have been found to contain even larger numbers than the representations of the Chinese had led one to believe. Fuhshán occupies even more ground than Canton, rather than less; and several observers agreed in estimating the portion which was burned last autumn as large as the entire western suburbs of Canton. Sintsium is estimated at half a million, though data are wanted to confirm this figure. You will see a list of villages enumerated by Mr. Bonney, in the "Anglo-Chinese Calendars for 1852 and 1853," all of which were situated within a radius of two miles of Whampoa, or on Fa-té island, west of Macao passage. Few spots in the world maintain a denser population than the delta of Pearl River, nearly all of which is included in the prefecture of Kwángshan, which is about one-ninth of the whole province. Its density of population doubtless is greater than any other equal area in the whole province; for if the whole contained as many, the entire amount could hardly be less than thirty millions instead of nineteen millions as now reckoned.

The Registrar-General must needs be content with an approximate estimate, from the nature of the case, our inability to make minute personal examination, and the lapse of time since the last general census. Huc, I see, estimates the combined population of Wúcháng, Hányáng, and Hánkau in Húpeh, at the high figure of eight millions, if I remember aright, for I have not the book to refer to; this is more than I have seen any one else reckon it. He gives one the impression of a highly cultivated and well-peopled region in Eastern Sz'chuen, too, and through the valley of the Yángtsz' in Húpeh. I have no special data to add to these general remarks on this subject; but if I could put as much credence in Chinese historical and political statements as I do in their statistical, I should think much more of their value. It is a melancholy reflection to think that so vast a portion of our race is almost entirely ignorant of God and his truth. Most truly yours,

S. W. WILLIAMS.

On the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in the Crimea.
By R. THOMPSON JOPLING, F.S.S.

[Read before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cheltenham, on Monday, the 11th of August, 1856.]

LUCIAN, in his Dialogues, tells us, that in the contest for precedence in the lower regions before the tribunal of Minos, between Hannibal, Alexander, and Scipio, Hannibal says: I set out with a handful of men; I overran the whole country around the Po, and levelled a vast number of cities, and subdued the whole plain of Italy, and advanced to the suburbs of their chief city, *καὶ τοσούτους ἀπέκτεινα μίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ, ὥστε τοὺς δακτυλίους αὐτῶν μεδίμνοις ἀπομετρήσαι, καὶ τοὺς ποταμοὺς γεφυρῶσαι νεκροῖς* · or I slew so many in one day that I measured their rings in bushels, and I bridged over the rivers with the dead.

Alexander also speaks of having set out with a mere handful of men, and having advanced to Issus, where Darius awaited him, having many myriads of an army, *μυριάδας πολλὰς στρατοῦ* · and after that, you yourself, Minos, know how many dead I sent down to you in one day, so that the Ferryman stated that the boat was not sufficient for them, but that having joined planks together he made them to sail or pass over; *καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου, ὦ Μίνως, ὑμεῖς ἴστε ὅσους ὑμῖν νεκροὺς ἐπὶ μίας ἡμέρας κατέπεμψα, φησὶ οὖν ὁ πορθμεὺς μὴ διαρκέσαι αὐτοῖς τότε τὸ σκάφος, ἀλλὰ σχεδιάς διαπηξαμένους τοὺς πολλοὺς αὐτῶν διαπλεῦσαι*.

There is no doubt that war with the ancients was much more lengthened and destructive than that of modern times, and the statistics of our last war also confirm, in a striking manner, this somewhat extraordinary fact.

The battle of the Alma was fought on the 20th September, 1854, and Sebastopol was taken on the 9th September, 1855—a period of little less than a year. During this interval, three—or including the capture of Sebastopol, four—distinct battles were fought, besides several minor ones; such as the attack on the Quarries on the 7th June, the attack on the Redan on the 18th June, and others.

The following table (Table I) shows the number of Officers of Her Majesty's Army in the East who were killed in action, or have since died of wounds received at the four battles before alluded to.

It may be as well here to state that the data upon which the statistics given in this paper are founded have been collected with great care from the official returns issued by the Government in the "London Gazette," and from other authentic sources. A careful abstract under the names or initials of each officer who died was first made, including his rank, regiment, cause of death (distinguishing the separate engagements), and date of death. The labour to the statist of arriving at anything like accuracy in questions of this description may be easily understood, when we take into consideration the scattered and imperfect manner in which all statistical returns, *et hoc genus omne*, are issued by the British Government. It would occupy too much space to detail the *modus operandi* by

which the various facts have been collected and analyzed; but suffice it to say, that it is believed that the results at which we have arrived approximate very nearly to the truth.

TABLE I.

*Showing the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in the Crimea.**

RANK.	Alma.		Balaklava.		Inkerman.		Sebastopol.		Total.		
	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Both Causes.
Major-General.....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	2	2	4
Colonel .....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	4	1	5
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	....	....	1	8	3	6	2	15	6	21
Major	2	....	1	....	2	1	6	4	11	5	16
Captain	8	2	6	1	14	1	34	11	62	15	77
Lieutenant	9	3	3	....	15	3	33	22	60	28	88
Ensign and Cornet	3	1	1	....	2	1	1	2	7	4	11
Quartermaster.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Surgeon .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
Total	23	6	11	2	43	11	85	43	162	62	224

Under the column of "Sebastopol," the deaths therein stated occurred from the two attacks on Sebastopol on the 18th June and the 8th and 9th September, 1855, as well as from the attack on the Quarries on the 8th June, and they also include officers killed in the trenches by chance shots, &c.

From this table it appears that the total number of officers killed in action was 162, and of those dying subsequently from wounds 62—making together 224. Of these, 4 were major-generals, 5 colonels, 21 lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 77 captains, 88 lieutenants, 11 ensigns and cornets, 1 quartermaster, and 1 surgeon. Among the captains 62 were killed in action and 15 died subsequently from wounds; while among the lieutenants 60 were killed in action and 28 died from wounds; proving how much more captains are exposed to sudden death (*i. e.*, to be killed in action in proportion to dying subsequently from wounds) than lieutenants, and, indeed, looking generally at Table I, than any other class of officers. It will also be seen, under the column of "Sebastopol," which includes, as before stated, the minor battles and casualties in the trenches, that the number of those who died from wounds amounted to 43, and of those killed in action to 85, being about 50 per cent., or one-half. In the three battles, Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, the number dying from wounds was 19, which, in proportion to the number killed in action, 77, gives a per centage of 25, or one-fourth. So that the risk of being wounded and dying subsequently, in relation to being killed or dying a sudden death, bears the relative proportion of one-half to one-fourth of action in battle and minor attacks and trench work.

The number of officers killed in action at the actual taking of

* The Foreign Legions, Artillery, Engineers, Land Transport Corps, and *Staff* Surgeons, are not included.

Sebastopol on the 8th and 9th September, 1855, amounted to 25; being composed of 4 field officers, 10 captains, and 11 subalterns.

In the following abstract (Abstract A) will be found, in a condensed form, the numbers killed, as also those who died of wounds, at each battle, without regard to rank; and in Abstract B the same information for all the Crimean battles, distinguishing the rank of the officers.

ABSTRACT A.

Showing the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in the Crimea.

BATTLES.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Total.
Alma	23	6	29
Balaklava.....	11	2	13
Inkerman	43	11	54
Sebastopol	85	43	128
Total	162	62	224

ABSTRACT B.

Showing the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in the Crimea.

RANK.	Killed in Action.	Died of Wounds.	Total.
Field Officers	32	14	46
Captains	62	15	77
Subalterns	68	33	101
Total	162	62	224

The taking of Sebastopol, with the incidental attacks and work in the trenches, caused a loss to the country of 128 officers, of whom 85 were killed in action and 43 died of wounds; at Inkerman the loss was 54, 43 being killed in action and 11 died of wounds; at Alma 29, of which the killed in action were 23 and died from wounds 6; and at Balaklava only 13, being 11 killed in action to 2 died from wounds. Among the field-officers the loss was 46, 32 killed in action and 14 died of wounds, being 44 per cent. of the killed in action; among the captains the casualties were 77, consisting of 62 killed in action and 15 died of wounds, being 24 per cent.; while the loss among the subalterns amounted to 101, or 68 killed in action and 33 died of wounds, showing a per centage of 48. To be enabled, however, to judge of the intensity of the mortality from each battle, it is necessary to ascertain the number of officers present on the field exposed to risk.

As no records at present exist, or at least exist so far as the public are concerned, to enable us to ascertain the exact number of officers present on the field at any particular battle, we have estimated the number by a careful analysis of the army lists and other published documents, which number may be considered as representing pretty accurately those actually in the Crimea at the stated periods. Although it may be argued that these numbers do not represent the numbers actually under fire in each battle, yet upon

consideration it will be seen, that for the purpose of showing the proportion killed by the casualties of each battle, the total number on the field should be taken; for if only a small portion happen to be actually under fire, it arises from the fact that the battle did not last long enough to require all the troops being called into action.

TABLE II.

Showing the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in the Crimea.

BATTLES.	Number Exposed to Risk.	Number Killed.	Being one in	Number Killed and Died subsequently from Wounds.	Being one in
Alma	1,065	23	46·3	29	36·7
Balaklava	1,146	11	104·4	13	88·2
Inkerman	1,115	43	25·9	54	20·7
Sebastopol	3,250	85	38·8	128	25·2
Crimea	3,250	162	20·0	224	14·5

It therefore appears that the estimated number of officers of Her Majesty's army, exclusive of those attached to foreign legions, the artillery, engineers, and Land Transport Corps, sent to the Crimea since the commencement of the war, amounts to 3,250. Of these 162 were killed in action or in the trenches, which in proportion to the number exposed to risk will be 5 per cent. or 1 in 20, and 62 died subsequently from wounds, being nearly 2 per cent. (1·9) making together 224 or about 7 per cent. (6·9) or 1 in 14 (14·5). The number of British officers on the field at Alma amounted to 1,065, of which number 23 were killed in action, or 1 in 46 (46·3), and 29 were killed and died subsequently from wounds, being 1 in 37 (36·7). At Balaklava, the number on the field was 1,146, 1 in 104 (104·4) of whom were killed in action, and one in 88 (88·2) were killed and died of wounds. At Inkerman 1,115 officers were present, of whom 43 were killed, being 1 in 26 (25·9), and 54 were killed and died of wounds, being 1 in 21 (20·7). The number exposed to risk during the whole of the Crimean campaign amounted as before stated to 3,250; and the killed in action during this period from the minor attacks, work in the trenches, and the actual taking of Sebastopol, amounted to 85, 1 in 39 (38·8); while the total casualties, namely, the killed, and those who died from wounds, amounted to 128 or 1 in 25 (25·2).

Many other facts of an interesting and valuable nature may be deduced from this table (Table II), but we shall not in the present paper further enter into any comments on them. The table speaks for itself. The following tables (Tables III and IV), showing the number of officers killed in action in the war with the Sikhs, in certain battles fought in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, will serve for the purpose of comparison. These facts have been collected from official returns.

Of the war with the Sikhs, the statistics of which are given in Table III, it appears that the greatest mortality occurred at the

battle of Ferozeshah where it was 1 in 12 (12·4), and the lowest at Aliwal, at which only 4 officers were killed, the mortality being 1 in 58 (58·2). At the battle of Waterloo, 186 officers were killed, being 1 in 12 (12·3). Vittoria cost us 44 officers killed, the mortality being only 1 in 58 (58·5). Talavera and Salamanca cost us respectively 45 and 48 officers killed, or 1 in 23 and 1 in 48 (48·3) At Albuera, the statistics of which we have not yet collected, it is believed the results would show 1 in 8.

TABLE III.

Showing the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in the War with the Sikhs.

BATTLES.	Number Exposed to Risk.	Number Killed.	Being one in
Ferozeshah	460	37	12·4
Moodkee	344	14	24·6
Sobraon	598	13	46·0
Aliwal	233	4	58·2

TABLE IV.

Showing the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in some of the battles of the Peninsula, and at Waterloo.

BATTLES.	Number Exposed to Risk.	Number Killed.	Being one in
Waterloo	2,295	186	12·3
Talavera	1,034	45	23·0
Salamanca	2,318	48	48·3
Vittoria	2,574	44	58·5

The following curious table (Table V) has been compiled, shewing the general result of casualties among all classes of the British troops in some of the Indian battles before alluded to.

TABLE V.

General Result of Casualties to British Army—Indian Wars.

CASUALTIES.	Number.	Per Centage of Total Number.
Killed and died of wounds	1,337	35·14
Disabled—Unfit for further service	507	13·33
Wounded—Since returned to duty	1,946	51·14
Wounded—Result not known	15	·39
Total	3,805	100·00
Total killed and unfit for further service ...	1,844	48·47

The mortality from disease of an army during a period of war, influenced as it must be by the different circumstances by which it is

surrounded, is a question the solution of which is of even greater value than that of the mortality in the battle field. For the present, however, we shall merely give the number of British officers, distinguishing their rank, who died from disease during the Crimean campaign.

TABLE VI.

Showing the Deaths from Disease among Officers of the British Army in the Crimea.

RANK.	Number of Deaths from Disease.	RANK.	Number of Deaths from Disease.
Field Marshal	1	Ensign and Cornet	5
Major-General.....	2	Quartermaster.....	12
Colonel	2	Paymaster	2
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	9	Surgeon	5
Major	14	Assistant-Surgeon	13
Captain	30	Veterinary Surgeon.....	4
Lieutenant	49		
		Total	148

By this table (Table VI) it will be seen that the number of British officers in the Crimea, exclusive of those attached to special services as hereinbefore stated, who died from disease, amounted to 148, consisting of 28 field officers, 30 captains, and 90 subalterns. If we add the numbers of those who were killed in action and died subsequently from wounds, we shall have 74 field officers, 107 captains, and 191 subalterns, making a total of 372. Comparing the total number of deaths from disease with the total number of officers sent to the Crimea, we shall have a per centage of $4\frac{1}{2}$ (4·5), or 1 in 22.

Abstract C shows the general result of mortality from all causes among officers of the army in the Crimea.

ABSTRACT C.

Showing the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in the Crimea.

Killed in Action	5 per cent.
Died from Wounds.....	2 „
Died from Disease	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „
Deaths from all causes	$11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Hence the total number of deaths from all causes during the whole of the Crimean campaign—which extended over rather more than twelve months—was 372, being $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (11·5), or nearly 1 in 9 (8·7) of the number sent out.

At a subsequent period I purpose laying before the public a complete statistical review of the whole question—including every branch of Her Majesty's service, and enlarging more particularly upon the general sickness of the army and on the mortality from disease. On these latter points the peculiarities of each disease will

be carefully considered; with the causes producing them, the influence of seasons, temperature, humidity, the prevailing winds, and other *incidental* conditions.

Connected with this subject great importance attaches to the numerous improvements of late years effected in the implements necessary for carrying on a war to render it more quickly destructive of human life, and by such means to shorten its operations or bring them to a more speedy end. To the statist a wide and interesting field of inquiry is open, and it is somewhat strange that we have not hitherto had laid before us any scientific researches on the subject. In Fuller's "*Holy Warre*," written about two centuries ago, we find the following valuable and unique remarks: "We must not think that the world was at a loss for war-tools before the brood of guns was hatched. It had the battering-ramme, first found out by Epeus at the taking of Troy; the balista to discharge great stones, invented by the Phœnicians; the catapulta, being a sling of mighty strength, whereof the Syrians were authors; and, perchance, King Uzziah first made it, for we find him very dexterous and happy at devising such things. And although these bear-whelps were but rude and unshaped at first, yet art did lick them afterwards, and they got more teeth and sharper nails by degrees, so that every age set them forth in a new edition, corrected and amended. But these and many more voluminous engines are now virtually epitomised in the cannon. And though some say that the finding of guns hath been the losing of many men's lives, yet it will appear that battles are now fought with more expedition, and Victory standeth not so long a neuter, before she expresses herself on one side or the other."

It is said, that on Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, being presented to George III., the king took the opportunity of paying him a high compliment on the successful application of his knowledge of chemistry to the improvement in the manufacture of gunpowder. "I am afraid, your Majesty," replied the bishop, "it is a sorry subject on which to compliment a Christian bishop." "Not at all, sir," rejoined the king, "anything that can tend to humanize, by shortening the horrors of war, is a very fit subject on which to compliment any man."

An Account of the Banking Establishment in Belgium, termed L'Union du Crédit de Bruxelles. By WILLIAM GOLDEN LUMLEY, ESQ., B.C.L., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society.

[Read before the Statistical Society, January 20th, 1856.]

IN the general disorders which occurred throughout Europe in 1848, great embarrassments arose among the commercial establishments of all countries, but nowhere was the convulsion, alarm, and destruction of credit more prominent than in the kingdom of Belgium. The bankers there could neither discount nor make advances; while the banks of circulation were unable to pay their own notes. All kinds of floating securities sank into utter discredit, and there was a general state of suspension of payments, even among firms that were, in fact, perfectly solvent.

This, it has been affirmed, arose from the fact of the bankers and joint stock banks becoming incapable of discharging their ordinary functions, being solely engaged in saving themselves from the universal wreck. Thus, persons engaged in public works, commerce, and manufactures, found themselves suddenly deprived of one of their most essential organs, namely, that which has been proposed for the circulation of valuable productions.

At this conjuncture, and under these circumstances, the merchants and most eminent manufacturers of Brussels combined together to devise a means to defend themselves against the danger then present, and to prevent its recurrence in the future.

From their meeting resulted a new establishment which has been in operation eight years. The founders termed it *L'Union du Crédit de Bruxelles*, and the scheme has since been adopted in Berlin, Vienna, and Amsterdam, as well as in other parts of Belgium.

The Company and its progress were described by M. Haec in a report made by him to the late International *Congrès de Bienfaisance*, at Brussels, and I give the following information from his report, which was published in *Le Moniteur Belge* of the 18th September, 1856.

This Society, or Company, constitutes an office of guarantee and a bank of discount, founded by those persons who are interested in obtaining credit for themselves at a cheap rate. Therefore the members of the Company, or, as they would be termed here, the shareholders, are merchants, farmers, manufacturers, landholders, or other proprietors, and persons of all other classes who require credit for short terms.

The object of the Company is to obtain for these different classes the capital which individual members may require, within the limit of their solvency, material or moral. I here take the terms used by the reporter from the statutes of the Company. This solvency is established, in the case of any member, by his admission into the Company; which admission is obtained, 1. By general public reputation. 2. By a mortgage of landed property. 3. By the personal security, or engagement, of a solvent co-partner. 4. By a deposit of Public Government funds, the delivery or pledge of a mortgage credit, or

by a payment of money, upon which interest is allowed at a rate settled by the Directors. 5. Lastly, by any guarantee whatsoever, recognised by the directors as being actual, and capable of being realised.

Any person who seeks to be a partner in the Company sends to the directors a claim for a credit to a certain amount. This claim, when examined by the Directors, is sent by them, with their report, to what is called the Committee of Admission, composed of twenty members of the Company, renewed quarterly, and acting gratuitously. This Committee is required to determine by secret voting—I presume by ballot—as to the solvency of every person presented to it by the Directors. There must be at least twelve members present to decide, and the decision must be come to by three-fourths of the members present. This Committee meets weekly.

Every member, when admitted, signs an obligation in a form settled by the Directors, and shares the revenues and losses of the Company in proportion to the amount of the credit at which he is admitted. He pays, when admitted, 5 per cent. on the amount of that credit towards what is termed the fund of circulation, which sum is carried to his credit in reduction of the amount which may be advanced to him, and, according as he may have drawn, is restored to him wholly or in part, if he quits the Company. The total of all these obligations forms the capital of the Company. The member can dispose of all or a part of the credit that is open to his account, either by presenting bills of other persons for discount, or by giving to others his own promissory note or bond.

According to the amount of each discount a charge, or *drawback*, is made, which cannot exceed one-third of the interest received on the loan. This charge, or *drawback*, which is destined to form a part of the fund to meet the possible risks of the year, is carried to the particular *credit* of the member. The residue which remains disposable, after deductions for losses, is restored to him at the end of the year.

All kinds of speculation are distinctly prohibited to the Directors. They can only employ the funds of the Company within the strict limits of its wants, which are only the demands made by the members themselves, according to the state of their current accounts. The annual budget of the Company's expenses is composed of the following items:—

1. The interest paid upon borrowed capital.
2. The general expenses.
3. The losses which the Company may have to sustain.
4. The commission, or brokerage, paid to agents.
5. A sum, proportioned to the year's revenue, paid in salaries to the Directors.

The revenue of the Company is the amount that remains to be disposed of every year out of the total amount of the premiums paid by the borrowing members, and therefore the remuneration of the Directors depends upon the success of their administration.

Every member who wishes to retire from the Company must previously discharge all his engagements with it; and his account being clear, the Directors declare him released and discharged from all liability in respect of the future operations of the Company, and

he receives what is due to him from the capital of the Company at the time of his discharge.

All the members of the Company assembled together constitute a General Meeting, at which the decisions are pronounced by the majority of the persons present. There is no plurality of votes, but every person has one vote only, whatever may be the amount of his account or credit.

There is a General Meeting every year for the purpose of choosing Directors in the place of those who retire, or have seceded, or may be deceased; and for the nomination of agents. The Directors and agents are nominated for three years, and are both re-eligible and revocable by the General Meeting.

The advantage, or principle, of the Company, is stated to be this, that so far as the security of lenders is concerned, the responsibility of the Company is substituted for that of an individual; and the responsibility of the Company in December, 1855, amounted to a security of 10,000,000 of francs, (say 400,000*l*.) To borrowers the advantage resulting from this institution consists in the reduction of the expenses of their loans, inasmuch as the charges are confined to interest, general expenses of management, and a provision for the losses of the Company.

This institution, it is alleged, brings back the bank to its true function, namely, that of an agent for labour and property, and a disinterested and impartial mediator between those who want capital and those who are prepared to advance it, guaranteeing to the one the security of their account while their solvency continues, and to the other the regular payment of interest with the certainty of reimbursement when the time of payment arrives. At the same time, all idea of profit to be gained by the Company at large, or by particular shareholders, to the loss of the lenders and borrowers, is excluded from the operations of the Company.

The Company began its operations on the 1st of July, 1848, and on the 31st of December in that year it consisted of 228 shareholders for 2,049,600 francs, or 81,984*l*. sterling.

Its progress has since been as follows:—

Date.	Shareholders.	Francs.	£ sterling.
December 31st, 1849	450	4,502,600	180,104
„ 1850	532	5,089,600	203,584
„ 1851	644	6,172,000	246,880
„ 1852	785	7,476,000	299,040
„ 1853	967	9,194,600	367,784
„ 1854	1,114	10,747,400	429,896
„ 1855	1,247	11,994,200	479,768
June 30th, 1856	1,333	12,827,900	513,116

It thus appears that in nine years the Company has increased sixfold, both as regards the number of the shareholders and the amount of the capital.

During this period there have been several years of great commercial and political excitement, and in which there have been severe

crises in the money-market. But the following tables show, at the same time, the operations of discount and loans effected by the Company, with the expenses, and the risks or losses.

1. As to the general expenses of the Company.

Date.	Expenses.	
	Francs.	£ sterling.
1848 ($\frac{1}{2}$ year)	2,170	87
1849.....	9,347	374
1850.....	12,327	493
1851.....	20,600	824
1852.....	27,840	1,113
1853.....	38,419	1,537
1854.....	47,979	1,919
1855.....	52,518	2,101

It will be seen that the expenses have increased twelvefold, or, in a ratio twice as much as the capital.

Then the following table shows the extent of the transactions, and the proportionate charge of the expenses.

Year.	Number of Discounts.	Total Value of Discounts.	Mean Value of the Discounts.	General Expenses per 100 Francs of Discount.
		Francs.	Francs.	Centimes.
1848*	2,860	1,947,669	681	11
1849.....	12,660	9,310,306	735	10
1850.....	17,201	12,077,913	702	10
1851.....	28,578	17,601,829	610	12
1852.....	38,555	21,891,464	569	13
1853.....	54,388	27,915,234	513	14
1854.....	62,100	31,272,008	503	15
1855.....	65,151	33,261,861	506	13
Totals	281,993	155,278,284	550 or £22	14 or $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

Thus, upon 281,995 transactions, bills of exchange and promissory notes, forming a total of 155,278,284 francs, or 6,211,131*l.* sterling, presented by the shareholders and discounted by this Company, the charge for the general expenses amounted, on an average, to 14 *centimes* for every 100 francs discounted, *i. e.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for every 4*l.*, or about 3*s.* for every 100*l.*,—rather more than $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

2. As to the premium for the risk, or the per-centage of the losses sustained by the Company in their guarantees of the transactions of the members within the limit of their respective credits. After making a most careful estimate, and setting down doubtful debts as wholly lost, M. Haec stated that the total amount of the premium in respect of the losses has not exceeded 1 franc 20 centimes for every 1,000 francs of the transactions, *i. e.*, 12 centimes for every

* Only half of this year is included.

100 francs, or $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ for every 4*l.*, i. e., 2*s.* $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ for every 100*l.*, about $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

He sums up the statement thus:—That 14 centimes for general expenses, 12 centimes for losses, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for discount at the National Bank upon every 100 francs, have been the whole of the deductions to which the merchants, manufacturers, and others, who have been partners in this mutual bank, have been subjected: so that, according to his report, they have received the accommodation which they have required, at the low rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

It is obvious that this institution has existed for too short a time to justify any one in pronouncing a judgment as to its soundness or stability, but it is interesting to notice its progress during the yet few years of its existence, as, even if it be known in England, I am not aware of there being any Company established in this country of a like character and object, though there are institutions founded on similar principles of mutual credit in extensive operation among the landed proprietors of Poland. Their operations, however, as far as I have learnt, are mainly confined to lending money on landed property.

On the Duration of Life among Lawyers; with additional observations on the Relative Longevity of the Members of the Three Learned Professions. By WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B., Cantab.; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College; Physician to King's College Hospital; one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Statistical Society; &c.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, February 17th, 1857.]

As ten years have now elapsed since the author of this paper addressed himself to the subject of the duration of life among professional men, and as his more recent essays on the same subject have been separated from each other, and from the present communication, by some interval of time, it may be well to begin by a short retrospect of the results already attained, as far as they relate to the three learned professions.

The author's first paper, "On the Duration of Life in the Members of the several Professions," which was read at the Statistical Section of the British Association in 1846, and published in the *Journal* of this Society, in December of the same year,* was founded entirely upon the ages at death, extracted from the "Annual Register," from 1758 to 1843. The number of facts relating to the clergy was 963, to members of the legal profession 312, and to medical men 260, giving a total for the three learned professions of 1,535. The durations of life deduced from these data, in the case of the members of the three professions who died aged 51 years and upwards, were as follows:—

Clergy	74·04	Medical Men (chiefly physicians)	72·95
Lawyers, (chiefly barristers)	72·78	Learned professions collectively	76·62

Thus compared, the clergy had an advantage over the other two

* See the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, vol. ix., p. 346.

professions of little more than a year, while lawyers and medical men were very nearly on an equality ; the three learned professions were also found to hold a very favourable position when compared with other members of the upper and middle classes of society.

This paper was followed, after an interval of five years, by an essay "On the Duration of Life among the Clergy," read before this Society in November, 1851, and published in the Society's *Journal* for December of the same year. This essay was based upon the ages, at death, of clergymen, extracted not only from the "Annual Register," but from several county histories, from "Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary," and from the "Gentleman's Magazine" for the years 1834 to 1839 inclusive.

After setting forth the average results derived from these several sources, some numerical comparisons were made with a view of illustrating the influence of town and country, and of the married and single state, on the duration of life ; and tables were given comparing the duration of life of the clergy in different centuries, and showing the age to which the popes and saints of the Romish calendar had attained, when contrasted with the bishops and archbishops of our own church.

The essay, "On the Duration of Life among the Clergy," was followed, in December, 1853, by a similar contribution, illustrative of the "Duration of Life among Medical Men." The facts in this essay were obtained from the "Annual Register" and the "Biographical Dictionary," the ages, at death, being chiefly those of physicians and pure surgeons, with such other members of the profession as had attained to sufficient eminence to claim a place in those publications. The comparisons made in the former essay, illustrative of the duration of life at different periods, were repeated in this, and some special comparisons were made between the different grades of the profession. The paper also contained, in a tabular form, an attempt to ascertain the relative liability to fever of the members of the several professions, as throwing light on the cause of the ascertained differences in the duration of their lives.

The first part of the present essay will be nearly a counterpart of the essay on the "Duration of Life among Medical Men." The facts are taken from the same sources, namely, "Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary," the "Annual Register" from 1758 to 1843, and the "Biographical Dictionary," together with a supplement of facts from the "Annual Register" from the year 1815 to the year 1852. The ages, at death, extracted from "Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary," are mostly those of lawyers in the higher walk of their profession, including several judges. The "Annual Register" supplies a somewhat less select class, as the names of several solicitors are admitted into its obituaries, though they constitute, as was the case with general practitioners of medicine, a decided minority of the whole.

The individual facts thus briefly indicated are contained in the first of the following tables.

The three tables which follow are counterparts of Tables II, III, and IV, in the essay on "the Duration of Life among Medical Men." They show the numbers and the per-centage proportions of deaths, for periods of five and ten years respectively, from the "Biographical Dictionary," the "Annual Register," and the two works combined,

as also the average age attained by such members of the legal profession as had reached the ages of 26, 31, 41, and 51 respectively :—

TABLE I.

Age.	Biographical Dictionary.	Annual Register, 1758—1843.	B. D. and A. R. to 1852.	Age.	Biographical Dictionary.	Annual Register, 1758—1843.	B. D. and A. R. to 1852.	Age.	Biographical Dictionary.	Annual Register, 1758—1843.	B. D. and A. R. to 1852.
26	....	3	2	51	4	5	8	76	5	12	22
27	....	2	...	52	3	4	6	77	3	9	13
28	....	5	3	53	2	3	7	78	1	9	8
29	2	1	3	54	2	2	3	79	4	2	7
30	....	4	2	53	5	7	10	80	....	9	13
31	....	...	2	56	2	3	10	81	3	9	14
32	....	2	2	57	4	1	6	82	2	9	13
33	....	2	1	58	3	3	7	83	3	8	10
34	....	1	...	59	....	5	3	84	....	3	9
35	....	...	1	60	2	6	5	85	3	7	6
36	....	2	...	61	6	2	6	86	2	4	6
37	1	5	4	62	5	4	8	87	1	5	5
38	....	1	1	63	2	4	12	88	3	6	10
39	1	2	5	64	2	4	9	89	3	1	8
40	....	3	3	65	5	8	11	90	1	6	4
41	....	2	....	66	9	4	13	91	....	....	2
42	....	2	1	67	7	7	13	92	....	1	....
43	1	3	4	68	4	10	10	93	....	3	2
44	....	...	1	69	5	5	14	94	....	1	....
45	2	6	11	70	4	14	29	95	....	....	....
46	....	3	3	71	4	9	18	96	....	1	....
47	....	5	4	72	4	10	14	97	....	....	....
48	4	3	7	73	3	11	12	98	....	....	1
49	2	....	7	74	4	8	22	99	....	....	....
50	1	2	6	75	....	5	8	100 & upwds. }	....	1	....

TABLE II.

Age.	Biographical Dictionary.	Annual Register.	B. D. and A. R.	Per-Centage Proportion.		
				Biographical Dictionary.	Annual Register.	B. D. and A. R.
26— 30....	2	15	10	1·44	4·85	2·04
31— 35....	....	5	6	....	1·62	1·22
36— 40....	2	13	13	1·44	4·20	2·65
41— 45....	3	13	17	2·16	4·20	3·47
46— 50....	7	13	27	5·04	4·20	5·49
51— 55....	16	21	34	11·52	6·80	6·94
56— 60....	11	18	31	7·91	5·82	6·33
61— 65....	20	22	46	14·40	7·12	9·39
66— 70....	29	40	79	20·85	12·95	16·13
71— 75....	15	43	74	10·79	13·92	15·11
76— 80....	13	41	63	9·35	13·28	12·86
81— 85....	11	36	52	7·90	11·65	10·61
86— 90....	10	22	33	7·20	7·12	6·74
91— 95....	....	5	4	....	1·62	0·82
96—100 & upwards....	....	2	1	....	0·65	0·20

TABLE III.

Age.	Biographical Dictionary.	Annual Register.	B. D. and A. R.	Per-Centage Proportion.		
				Biographical Dictionary.	Annual Register.	B. D. and A. R.
26— 30....	2	15	10	1·44	4·85	2·04
31— 40....	2	18	19	1·44	5·82	3·87
41— 50....	10	26	44	7·20	8·40	8·96
51— 60....	27	39	65	19·43	12·62	13·27
61— 70....	49	62	125	35·25	20·07	25·52
71— 80....	28	84	137	20·14	27·20	27·97
81— 90....	21	58	85	15·10	18·77	17·35
91—100 & upwards....	....	7	5	....	2·27	1·02

TABLE IV.

Age.	Biographical Dictionary.	Annual Register.	B. D. and A. R.
26 and upwards	65·97	66·20	67·11
31 „	66·51	68·14	67·92
41 „	66·93	70·20	69·21
51 „	68·50	72·77	71·58

Having now presented the facts relating to the duration of life among the members of the legal profession, in the tabular forms adopted in the previous essays referred to in this paper, I proceed to compare the results displayed in the last table with similar results contained in the essays on the duration of life of the clergy and of medical men; and I shall use, for the purpose of this comparison, the average age attained by the members of the three professions, who have died aged 51 years and upwards. The results of this comparison are shown in the following table:—

TABLE V.

	Clergy.	Lawyers.	Medical Men.
Biographical Dictionary	69·48	68·50	70·94
Annual Register	74·04	72·77	72·95

The results obtained from the “Biographical Dictionary” so far agree with those derived from the “Annual Register” as to place members of the legal profession in a less favourable position in respect of longevity than either clergymen or medical men. But the difference between the averages derived from the “Annual Register,” for members of the medical and legal professions, is so slight (being only 0·18, or less than two months), that no great stress can be laid upon it. There is a fair probability, however, taking the two orders of facts together, that of the three learned professions lawyers are the least healthy.

The true relation of the other two professions is less easily

ascertained, for while the "Biographical Dictionary" gives to the medical profession the advantage of a year and a half (1·46 years) over the clergy, the "Annual Register" reverses the position, and gives to the clergy an advantage over members of the medical profession of little more than 1 year (1·09 years).

As some additional light may perhaps be thrown on the true position of the three learned professions by comparing the average duration of life of their most eminent members, I have extracted from the "Biographical Dictionary" the ages, at death, of archbishops and bishops of the established church, of judges and high legal functionaries, and of such members of the medical profession, whether physicians or pure surgeons, as have been created baronets, appointed physicians or surgeons to the reigning monarch, or presided over the Royal College of Physicians. As the number of such distinguished members of the medical profession whose ages, at death are recorded in the "Biographical Dictionary," and more recently in the "Annual Register," amounts only to 46, I have taken the same number without selection, and in alphabetical order, of distinguished members of the other two professions. The result of this comparison is as follows:—

Clergy.... 70·28	.....	Lawyers.... 69·96	.....	Medical men.... 74·52
(Archbishops and Bishops.)		(Judges, &c.)		(Baronets, &c.)

When the most distinguished members of the three learned professions then are compared with each other, the lawyers are still found to occupy the lowest place, though the difference between them and the clergy does not exceed 4 months (0·32 of a year). The distinguished members of the medical profession who, in common with bishops and judges, received their appointments or titles at a ripe or advanced age, are much longer lived than those distinguished members of the sister professions; for the mean duration of life attained by them exceeds by four years and a quarter (4·24) the mean duration of life of bishops and archbishops, and by four years and a half (4·56) the mean duration of life of judges and other high legal functionaries.

The value of life, in the three professions, may perhaps be determined with greater accuracy, after the lapse of a few years, by means of the very useful tables now published every year by the Registrar-General, showing the deaths happening year by year among the members of the several professions and among men following different occupations. As the results of two years' experience for the metropolis, and of one year for the whole of England and Wales, is all that we at present possess, and that is obviously insufficient, I shall content myself with stating the facts without other comment than the question, whether the value of this order of facts may not be impaired by the greater or less facility which the members of the different professions have of removing from town during such chronic attacks of illness as threaten to terminate fatally.

The materials for Table VI are furnished by the Registrar-General's Annual Summaries for the Metropolis; and those for Table VII by the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, which supplies the means of calculating the rate of mortality of the members of the three professions in England and Wales, for the year 1851.

TABLE VI.

	Number Living in 1851.	Deaths.			Rate of Mortality.
		1855.	1856.	Mean.	
Clergymen.....	1,305	29	22	25·5	1 in 51·18
Barristers and Judges	1,532	19	19	19·0	1 in 80·63
Physicians	552	14	7	10·5	1 in 52·57

TABLE VII.

	Number Living in 1851.	Died in 1851.	Rate of Mortality.
Clergymen— (including Protestant Ministers)	23,725	323	1 in 73·45
Barristers	2,816	29	1 in 97·10
Physicians	1,771	53	1 in 33·41

The wide divergence between these results for all England and those for the metropolis, will serve still further to show the insufficiency of the data at present at our command.

In the essays on the duration of life among the clergy and among medical men, tables were given showing the mean age attained by members of those two professions in different centuries. The following table embodies the facts contained in those essays with the facts recorded in the present communication, and presents the aggregate results for the three learned professions:—

TABLE VIII.

	Clergy.		Medical Men.		Lawyers.		Learned Professions.	
	Number of Deaths.	Mean Age.	Number of Deaths.	Mean Age.	Number of Deaths.	Mean Age.	Number of Deaths.	Mean Age.
7th century....	1	63·00	....	....	....	....	1	63·00
11th „	3	73·33	....	....	....	....	3	73·33
12th „	4	72·25	....	....	....	....	4	72·25
13th „	1	52·00	....	....	....	....	1	52·00
14th „	5	67·40	....	....	1	63·00	6	66·66
15th „	18	68·78	1	63·00	3	64·66	22	66·14
16th „	258	66·86	21	64·62	43	66·84	322	66·71
17th „	426	66·41	70	66·95	50	66·42	546	66·48
18th „	193	66·78	82	67·80	42	64·90	317	66·79

The number of facts bearing on the duration of life among the members of the legal profession in the last three centuries is not large enough, though nearly equal for the three centuries, to justify us in attaching great importance to the averages obtained from them. But they render it probable that the value of life, in members of the legal profession, has been depreciated in those born during the 18th century to the extent of about a year and a half.

The last column of the table, which represents the duration of life among members of the three learned professions, as deduced from a considerable body of facts, shows, on the contrary, that in this

important particular, the learned professions have undergone very little change during the last three centuries. The averages coincide with others previously obtained in showing a slight depreciation in persons born in the 17th century, as compared with those born in the century preceding, and a slight recovery in the century following.

The comparative duration of life in the married and single admits of being somewhat more accurately determined than in former essays, by the addition of three lives to the small class ascertained not to have been married, and of 69 lives to the married.

TABLE IX.

	Number of Deaths.	Mean Age.	Greatest Age.
Married	514	68·65	100
Single	37	64·05	84
Difference.....	....	4·60	16

The small increase in the number of the facts from which the average in the case of single men is deduced, leaves the difference between married and single members of the learned professions but little different from the figures obtained in the essay "*On the Duration of Life among Medical Men.*"

On a future occasion I hope to be able to establish this difference, and to illustrate some other points touched upon in former essays, by the addition of the body of facts bearing on the duration of life of the votaries of science, literature, and the fine arts. At present I must content myself with a brief statement of the conclusions which the figures contained in this and former essays seem to warrant in reference to the duration of life of members of the legal profession and of the learned professions in the aggregate.

Respecting the duration of life among lawyers, the following propositions are submitted, subject to modification or correction at the hands of those who may hereafter be able to make use of a more considerable body of facts.

1. That the duration of life of lawyers is somewhat shorter than that of the members of the two other learned professions.

2. That the duration of life of lawyers has suffered a slight progressive decrease during the last three centuries.

In reference to the duration of life in the members of the learned professions taken collectively, the following propositions, subject to the same modification or correction as before, may be laid down.

1. That the members of the three learned professions occupy, in respect of the duration of their lives, a favourable position among the educated classes.

2. That the difference in the duration of life of the three learned professions is not considerable.

3. That the three learned professions occupy the following relative position in respect of the duration of their lives, the longest lived being placed first:—medical men, clergymen, lawyers.

On the Proportion of Foreigners to Natives, and of Foreign and Native Convicts, in several States of Europe and America. By THE REV. R. EVEREST, M.A.

[Read before the Statistical Society, February 17th, 1857.]

By the census of 1851, the state of Lubeck had 8 convicts in the prison, besides 18 more in the arrest and watchhouses, being a total of 26, or 0·61 per cent. of the total population. Of the population of Lubeck (42,685) 32,281 persons are described by the census as natives of the free cities (Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort-on-the-Maine) and Switzerland; 31,898 of these were natives of the state of Lubeck itself, the remainder, 10,787, or 25·27 per cent. of the whole being foreigners, so that in this ancient city we find reproduced the phenomena of the United States, where 30, 40, and sometimes even 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of the cities are foreigners.* The census has not given the birth places of those under confinement, but on my visit to the prison in August, 1855 (4 years afterwards), I found 32 prisoners, and as they were so few in number, I got the keeper to ascertain their birth places before me; 12 were natives of Holstein, Luxemburg, and Schleswig; 3 Mecklenburgers; and 1 Hanoverian—total 16 foreigners and 16 natives. Now the total number of natives of free states (32,281) to 16, the number of their convicts :: 100,000 : 49·6, and the total number of natives of other states (10,404) : 16 :: 100,000 : 153·5, and 49·6 : 153·5 :: 1 : 3·09. There is a cause of error here, namely, the difference of time that has elapsed between the date of the census (1850) and the observation in the prison (1855). I found, however, a similar inaccuracy in the Belgian returns, "Administration de la Justice Civile et Criminelle, Brussels, 1852," where the number of foreigners in the country, in 1846, is taken to find the proportion of convicts of that class confined in 1849. But in Belgium the police are made acquainted with variations in domicile, and the head of the Statistical Bureau (M. Heuschling) assured me that they are very small from year to year.

At Hamburg, and also at Bremen, I found a state of things similar to what prevailed at Lubeck, that is to say, nearly half the prisoners in the gaols were foreigners. At the former of these places (Hamburg), in the year 1849, there were 1,476 persons convicted, 773 of these were natives, 647 foreigners, and 56 unknown. Deducting these last, the remainder (1,420) : (647) the foreigners :: 100 : 45·6. From a work on criminal statistics by Dr. C. W. Asher (an honorary member of this Society), we learn, that out of 10,148 convictions, in the course of 15 years previous to 1849 (including police cases), 4,798 were natives, 4,641 foreigners, and 709 of doubtful origin. Deducting the last item as before, the foreigners amount to 49·2 per cent. of the remainder. In the Werk und Armenhaus (poorhouse, as well as place of confinement for trivial offences), there were 890 inmates, of whom about two-thirds were Hamburgers, and the remainder foreigners. From the books of the Zucht and Spinnenhaus

* The term "foreigner" is used throughout this paper in the sense of a person born beyond the limits of the territory under consideration.

(where the worst criminal cases are confined), I learnt that from the end of 1849 to August 1855, there were brought in 172 Hamburgers and 154 foreigners, or a total of 326, of which the foreigners were 47·2 per cent. ; and in the Strafarbeitshaus and Detentionshaus (where the lighter criminal cases are taken in), there were received in the year 1854, Hamburgers 853, foreigners 673, or a total of 1,526, of which 44·1 per cent. were foreigners. At Bremen I obtained similar results, that is to say, in the Werkhaus there were, at the time of my visit, 104, of which 80 were natives of Bremen, and 24 foreigners ; in the Detentionshaus, 30 natives and 42 foreigners, total 72 ; in the Zuchthaus, 18 natives and 47 foreigners, total 65 ; the proportions then of foreigners, in each of the two cities and in each of the establishments may be classed thus :—

	In the Werkhaus.	In the Detentionshaus.	In the Zuchthaus.
Hamburg— Foreigners	33·3 per cent.	44·1 per cent.	47·2 per cent.
Bremen— Foreigners	23·0 ,,	58·3 ,,	72·3 ,,

We may then draw two inferences from this comparison, coupled with the facts obtained at Lubeck. The first is, that a large proportion of the population of the Hanseatic cities are foreigners. In the cases of Lubeck and Bremen the proportions may be directly obtained from the censuses (1851 and 1855), 25·27 and 16·79 per cent. respectively, and, if we assume in the case of Hamburg, that the proportion of criminals to population among the foreigners is nearly the same as at Bremen, it would follow that here also the foreign population is large, that is to say, nearly that of Bremen. The second inference is, that in both Hamburg and Bremen there is a larger proportion of foreign criminals among the worst cases, which agrees with what we have before observed at Lubeck. In no other prisons of the north of Europe that I visited did I find anything like so large a proportion of foreigners. At Copenhagen there were but 24 foreigners and 6 from the Danish West Indies, out of several (7 to 8) hundred convicts ; at Stockholm, the only prison I could obtain a sight of was the Police Prison, where 140 were confined, and none of them foreigners. At Christiana (Norway), in the Aggershuus Fortress, among 439 of the worst cases there were 30 to 40 Swedes, and 4 other foreigners ; besides, there were 4 or 5 Swedes in the Penitentiary, and no foreigners in the House of Correction, so that we may reckon the foreigners at about 44 out of 1,039 inmates of the Aggershuus Fortress, the Penitentiary, and the House of Correction together ; and there is a predominance of foreigners among the worst cases (those of the Aggershuus Fortress) as in the Hanse Cities. At Berlin, in a large prison in the environs of the city, out of 784 inmates, there was but one foreigner ; at the prison of Celle, near Hanover, I learnt there were 511 inmates in January, 1855, of which 50 were foreigners (less than 10 per cent.). In a work by Herr

Lichtenberg, Secretary to the Minister of Justice, Hanover, we are told, that in the years 1852 and 1853, the proportion of greater crimes committed by foreigners was to those committed by natives, nearly as 1 : 15—say, less than 7 per cent. In Holland, I found at the Cellular Prison (Amsterdam), 170 persons, of which 15 were foreigners, or 8·8 per cent. From the Dutch census (1849) we learn that there were 4,068 criminals in confinement, of which 311 were foreigners (7·6 per cent. of the whole)—so that in the cases both of Holland and Hanover, the proportions obtained from a single prison do not widely differ from that of the whole kingdom. Therefore we may consider it as probable that, in the three countries, Norway, Sweden, and Prussia, in which we have no official accounts of the number of foreigners, either in the prisons or among the general populations, that it is but small in each case; probably, in Norway and Hanover, somewhat more than in Denmark, and in Sweden and Prussia somewhat less. As a further confirmation of this mode of reasoning, it may be observed that I found, as above detailed (in August, 1855), 241 persons in 3 prisons, at Bremen, of which 113 were foreigners, or 46·89 per cent. By the official returns, in the year 1855, 521 persons were convicted, of which 277 were foreigners, or 53·16 per cent.

In a former paper on the prisons of the United States, I pointed out the greater criminality of the foreign population there, and endeavoured to account for it by the effect of institutions on the human character.

In support of this opinion it was observed, that the free states were greater favorites with the emigrants than the slave states, and also than the British North American colonies. It might also have been expected, that in Europe the proportion of emigrants in states that are, or have been, republican to the total population, would be greater than in monarchical ones; and secondly, that the proportion of convicts among the native population, would be more nearly equal to what it is among the foreign, in the latter than in the former. From the information now given, coupled with what I have obtained from the Census Bureaux of Paris and Brussels, a Table (I) has been made out of the number of foreigners and their per centage to the whole in 12 different states. From this it will be observed that the free states of America have the largest population of emigrants, and of the old countries of Europe there enumerated Switzerland, Holland, and the Hanse Cities. With respect to these last (the Hanse Cities), it may be objected, that, though independent states, the portion of territory around them is so small, that they should be rather regarded as isolated cities, surrounded by foreign territory, which, from their situation, would naturally attract a larger number of emigrants than cities placed in the interior of an extensive country. For this reason I have placed after the results for the Hanse Cities, those for two frontier cities of Switzerland (Basle and Geneva), which, it will be observed, resemble them in the large proportion of foreigners. The results for the London District and the Department of the Seine (which is taken as equivalent to Paris, the details of which are wanting), are also given for comparison, and the average proportion of foreigners in 29 of the principal cities of the United States. In

Table II are stated the total populations, native and foreign, of six different states, also the number of convicts, native and foreign, the proportion of these latter to 100,000 of the population of each class, and lastly the proportion of native convicts to foreigners among equal populations. Unfortunately, the materials that could be obtained for this inquiry are scanty, but, as far as they go, they confirm the conclusions we have already arrived at. In France and Belgium the proportion of native convicts is more nearly equal to that of foreigners than in the United States, the two Hanse Cities, and Holland.

The preference of the natives of the United Kingdom, for the United States rather than for the British North American Colonies, is the more remarkable, as in the former country, owing to a protective tariff, articles of clothing, next to food, the most essential to the comfort of the working classes, are dearer than in the latter, and thus (materially speaking) the position of the emigrant to the United States is the worse of the two.

TABLE I.

Showing the Total Population of different States, the Number of Foreigners there at the date of the Census, and the Per Centage.

	Census.	Total Population.	Foreigners.	Per Centage.
1. United States—Free	1850	13,238,670	1,916,734	14·51
2. Do. Slave .....	....	6,222,418	316,670	5·08
Do. 29 principal cities .....	....	1,949,421	693,897	35·59
3. Lubeck (Hanseatic city)	1851	42,685	10,787	25·27
4. Hamburg Do. estimated nearly	the same as	Bremen.*		
5. Bremen Do.	1855	60,087	10,117	16·79
Basle, Switzerland, a frontier city	1851	27,313	6,528	23·91
Geneva Do.	Do.	31,238	7,035	22·52
6. Switzerland (the whole country)	Do.	2,392,740	71,520	2·99
7. Holland	1849	3,056,879	70,855	2·32
8. Belgium	1846	4,337,196	76,479	1·76
9. France	1851	35,783,170	378,563	1·06
Department of the Seine	Do.	1,359,824	62,241	4·58
10. Denmark	1851	1,407,747	13,043	0·93†
11. Sardinia	1848	4,918,855	26,465	0·54
12. Great Britain and Islands in } British Seas	1851	20,959,477	56,665	0·27
London District	Do.	2,362,236	25,670	1·09

* From the proportion of foreign convicts in the prisons.

† The proportion for Denmark is somewhat too large, as the total population is for the kingdom solely, the number of foreigners includes those in the duchies and the colonies.

TABLE II.

Showing the Total Population, Native and Foreign, in different States; the Number of Convicts, Native and Foreign; the Proportion of each Class per 100,000 Population; and the Ratio of Foreign to Native Convicts for equal numbers of Population. The Natives, in each case, being reckoned equal to unity.

	Census.	Total Population.	Convicts.	Proportion per 100,000 Population.	Proportion of Native Convicts to Foreigners among equal Population.
1. Natives of United States	1850	17,737,505	13,000	73·3	} 1 : 8·63
Foreigners .....	....	2,210,828	14,000	633·2	
2. Natives of Lubeck and the } free cities.....	1851	32,264	1855 { 16	49·6	} 1 : 3·09
Foreigners .....	....	10,421		153·5	
3. Natives of Bremen.....	1855	49,970	244	488·0	} 1 : 5·62
Foreigners .....	....	10,117	277	2740·0	
4. Natives of Holland	1850	2,986,024	3,757	12·6	} 1 : 3·48
Foreigners .....	....	70,855	311	43·9	
5. Natives of Belgium	1846	4,260,717	1849 { 4,095	9·6	} 1 : 2·29
Foreigners .....	....	76,479		22·0	
6. Frenchmen resident in De- } partment of the Seine....	1851	1,359,824	Arrested annually, 20,119	148·0	} 1 : 1·75
Foreigners, do. ....	....	62,241	1,615	259·5	

1. The numbers for the United States are of those convicted during the year of the census. 2. Those for Lubeck are the number found in prison at the time of my visit, August, 1855. 3. For Bremen, those convicted during the year of census, including police cases. 4. For Holland, those confined as convicts at the date of census. 5. For Belgium, convicts in confinement, 31st December, 1849, exclusive of those in the military prison. 6. For France, Department of the Seine, for the convicts has been substituted the annual average of those arrested during 1851-52-53.

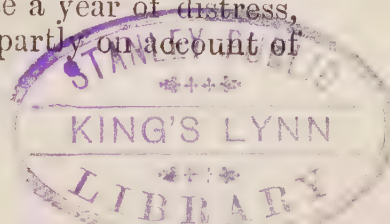
Note.—The asssertion that the Hanse cities have the same laws as the neighbouring states is incorrect. There is this great difference; in the Hanse cities every citizen, by a small payment, may acquire the condition of a burgher, with that a share of political power, and, consequently, a social position.

A Deduction from the Statistics of Crime for the last Ten Years. By
 RICHARD HUSSEY WALSH, LL.B., late *Whately Professor of
 Political Economy in the University of Dublin.*

[Abstract of Paper read before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the
 British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cheltenham, on Monday,
 the 11th August, 1856.]

A THEORY has lately grown up, that when the people suffer privation they refrain from crime, but fall into excesses when prosperity returns. This notion, opposed to the *malesuada fames* of the poet, is based on some criminal statistics principally composed of the records of summary convictions in a few localities. But it is not fair to estimate the morality of a nation by the number of petty offences committed in one or two districts, or even throughout the entire country. The returns of the summary convictions before magistrates do not afford a correct test either of the number of prohibited acts committed, or of the guilt of the perpetrators. Most of the offences which swell these returns are of a very trivial character, and at one time the acts which constitute such offences are committed with impunity, while, at another, the excessive vigilance of the police, and over energy of the public in the assertion of their rights, let nothing escape. But even if these alternate fits of remissness and zeal (the necessary consequences of the petty nature and trivial character of the offences in question) did not occur, and if the summary convictions afforded a true representation of the *quantum* of prohibited acts committed, the test they furnish must be objected to. A more accurate measure of crime is to be found in the returns offences sent for trial to assizes and quarter sessions. These are usually of a serious and well defined character, and, for that very reason, the acts which constitute them are rarely committed without being made the subject of legal investigation. These are the returns to be employed in measuring the morality of a nation, and they should not be mixed up with the summary convictions. To do so is to be guilty of the absurdity of confounding together, as if they were on a footing of equality, the most serious offences and trifling misdemeanours, and placing in the same category with the robber and murderer the man who slights the dignity of a policeman, needlessly offends an irascible wayfarer, or happens to drive on the wrong side of the road.

The returns of the committals for trial at assizes and quarter sessions in England and Wales, from 1844 to 1854 (the last years for which they have been published), show clearly that crime increases when the physical condition of the people deteriorates, and *vice versâ*. In 1844, the number of committals was 26,542; 1845, 24,303; 1846, 25,107; 1847, 28,833; 1848, 30,349; 1849, 27,816; 1850, 26,813; 1851, 27,960; 1852, 27,510; 1853, 27,057; and in 1854, 29,359. The first year in which the committals increased is 1847, a year of distress; they rose then by nearly 4,000. This rise was maintained with an addition of nearly 1,500 in 1848, likewise a year of distress, partly owing to the same causes as in 1847, and partly on account of



political disturbances and apprehensions. In 1849, the causes which before had depressed the condition of the labourers died away; food was cheap and employment abundant. Emigration had removed many of the working classes, and those who remained at home found the demand for their services increased, and accordingly in that year we find the committals decline by nearly 2,500. The succeeding years were likewise seasons of prosperity, and during these the criminal returns exhibit no marked fluctuation. In the last year of the series the number of committals rose by a little over 2,000, but, at the same time, the condition of the people was impaired owing to the enhanced price of food and other necessities of life, and also to the waste of the national resources and partial derangement of trade occasioned by the war. It may be observed in conclusion, that if the number of committals in 1844 was but 26,542, and in 1854, 29,359, the population had increased in the interval in a greater proportion.

The criminal returns for Ireland tell a similar tale, when we take into account the changes experienced in the physical condition of the people. Indeed, this lesson is the more instructive from the fact of the changes in the conditions of the people having been greater than those experienced in England, so that the corresponding fluctuations in crime exhibit more strongly the marked connexion between the two. During the years of distress the committals rose to over 40,000, and when prosperity visited the land they fell to less than a fourth of that number. The returns of the summary convictions (as might be expected) do not exhibit in their fluctuations any constant relation to the changes in the physical condition of the people. But as far as they go, they more frequently follow the same than an opposite course to that of the other criminal returns. So much for the results of the statistics of summary convictions, the class of offences from which it had been inferred that poverty and privation are conducive to popular morality. But taking the statistics of real and formidable offences, we arrive at the more agreeable conclusion, that when the people are comfortable they are well conducted, while it is only when they suffer privation, that a general increase of crime takes place.

MISCELLANEA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

*Fifth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1855-56.**Monday, 17th March, 1856.*

The Right Hon. Lord Overstone, in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

John Learmonth, Esq., M.D.	|	Sir John Liddell, M.D., C.B., F.R.S.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B.		

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Bank of England; its present Constitution and Operations.” B Charles Jellicoe, Esq.

*Sixth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1855-56.**Monday, 21st April, 1856.*

Colonel Sykes, V.P., in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.,	|	T. H. Milner, Esq.
J. C. Steele, Esq. M.D.		

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Mortality arising from Military Operations.” By W. B. Hodge, Esq.

*Seventh Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1855-56.**Monday, 19th May, 1856.*

Thomas Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of	|	J. F. Clarke, Esq.
Albemarle.		Alexander Redgrave, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the loss sustained by Government in granting Annuities.” By Frederick Hendriks, Esq.

*Eighth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1855-56.**Monday, 16th June, 1856.*

Thomas Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

William Carr, Esq.	|	Hyde Clarke, Esq., D.C.L.
--------------------	--	---------------------------

The following Paper was read:—

“On the effects of overcrowding and want of ventilation on Cholera.” By Samuel Fenwick, Esq., M.D.

*First Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1856-7.**Tuesday, 18th November, 1856.*

James Bird, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Members of the Society:—

Samuel Linn Laundry, Esq.

| Waller Lewis, Esq., M.D.

Mr. Newmarch gave an account of the proceedings of the Section of Economic Science and Statistics of the British Association at its recent meeting at Cheltenham.

Mr. Lumley read a “Report of the Proceedings of the *Congrès de Bienfaisance*, held at Brussels, in September, 1856.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Relation between Crime, Popular Instruction, Attendance on Religious Worship, and Beerhouses.” By the Rev. John Clay, B.D.

*Second Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1856-7.**Tuesday, 16th December, 1856.*

James Bird, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

Lieut.-Gen. John Briggs, F.R.S.

| Henry Mayhew, Esq.

Rev. C. H. Bromby, M.A.

| John Simon, Esq., F.R.S.

W. B. Jerrold, Esq.

| H. T. Stainton, Esq.

W. McD. Tarrt, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

“First Report of the Committee on Beneficent Institutions. On the Medical Charities of the Metropolis.”

*Third Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1856-7.**Tuesday, 20th January, 1857.*

Colonel Sykes, V.P., in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

Charles Buxton, Esq.

| J. H. James, Esq.

C. J. Muller, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

“On a Banking Establishment in Belgium, entitled *L'Union du Crédit de Bruxelles*.” By W. G. Lumley, Esq.

*Fourth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1856-7.**Tuesday, 17th February, 1857.*

Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Candidate was elected a Fellow of the Society:—

J. V. Yatman, Esq.

The following Papers were read:—

“On the Duration of Life among Lawyers.” By W. A. Guy, Esq., M.B.

“On some Prisons in the North of Europe.” By the Rev. Robert Everest.

**THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,
REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, AND DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.**

*The Marriages for the Quarter ended September, 1856, and the Births and
Deaths for the Quarter ended December, 1856,*

AS PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

THIS return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,196 registrars in all the districts of England during the autumn quarter that ended on December 31st, 1856; and the marriages in 12,208 churches or chapels, about 3,811 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 628 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on September 30th, 1856.

The returns of births and deaths for the four quarters of the last year imply that in the country, as well as in the metropolis, the health of the population of England and Wales was better than it was in any of the previous ten years. The effects of sanitary measures are becoming apparent, although they are only partially carried out within limited areas. Out of a thousand persons living the fall of the annual deaths from the average of twenty-three in the ten years, 1846 to 1855, and from less than twenty-three in the year 1855 to less than twenty-one in 1856, is decisive. The births in 1856 exceed the average proportion. The Christmas quarter of the year shows a decrease of deaths and an increase of births. The marriages exhibit a considerable increase in the summer quarter of 1856 on the returns of the summer of 1855.

MARRIAGES.—78,304 persons married in the quarter that ended on Sept. 30th, 1856; and this number exceeds by 4,002 the number of persons who married in the summer quarter of 1855. The marriages rose from 37,151 to 39,152. An increase in the marriages is observable in every division. There is an increase in Kent; and a larger increase of marriages in Hampshire, which is partly due to the return of seamen from the war; for the marriages in the Portsea Island District, including Portsmouth, were 156, 211, and 335, in the corresponding summer quarters of 1854-56. In Devonshire the increase of marriages is also considerable; in Plymouth and the adjoining districts of East Stonehouse and Stoke Damerel, the marriages in the same three quarters were 315, 330, and 514. In Norfolk the chief increase was in Norwich. In Lanarkshire and Yorkshire the marriages increased but little. In Sussex, Wilts, Dorset, Gloucester, Salop, Rutland, Derby, Cheshire, and Northumberland, the number of marriages was less in the summer quarter of 1856 than in the same quarter of 1855.

*Marriages, Births, and Deaths, returned in the Years 1844-56 and in the Quarters
of those Years.*

YEARS.....	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
Marriages	132249	143743	145664	135845	138230	141883	152744	154206	158782	164520	159727	151774	...
Births	540763	543521	572625	539965	563059	578159	593422	615865	624012	612391	634405	635123	657704
Deaths	356933	349366	390315	423304	399833	440839	368995	395396	407135	421097	437905	426242	391369
MARRIAGES.													
Quarters ended the last day of													
March	26387	29551	31417	27480	28398	28429	30567	32724	32977	35149	33234	29131	33388
June	34268	35300	37111	35197	34721	35844	39204	38635	40092	40446	40518	38454	38717
September	31675	35003	35070	32439	32995	33874	37636	37316	38400	39899	38182	37151	39152
December	39919	43889	42066	40729	42116	43736	45337	45531	47313	49026	47793	47038	...
BIRTHS.													
March	143578	143080	145108	146453	139736	153772	144551	157286	161803	161729	160785	166186	169252
June	136941	136853	149450	139072	149760	153693	155865	159073	159031	158697	172457	165250	173204
September	130078	132369	138718	127173	140359	135223	146911	150594	151222	147602	154724	154834	157633
December	130166	131219	139349	127267	133204	135471	146095	148912	151956	144363	146439	148853	157615
DEATHS.													
March	101024	104664	89484	119672	120032	105870	98430	105359	106358	118119	111843	134605	103208
June	85337	89149	90230	106718	99727	102153	92871	99458	100625	107647	102586	106584	100310
September	79708	74872	101664	93435	87638	135227	85849	91499	100382	92201	113843	87934	91330
December	90864	80681	108937	103479	92436	97589	91845	99080	99770	103130	109633	97119	96521

The rate of marriage was 814 to a hundred thousand living in the summer quarter of 1856; the average rate of the 10 quarters preceding was 805.

BIRTHS.—The births of 157,615 children were registered in the last quarter of the year 1856; and this implies that the rate of birth was 3·267 per cent. per annum, against the corresponding average rate for the quarter of 3·145, deduced from the births of the ten autumn quarters 1846-55. The births exceed by 8,762 the births in the last quarter of the preceding year; and the increase pervaded the whole of the eleven divisions. The increase of births in some districts is ascribed to the return of men from the war. Westmoreland is the only county in which there is a decrease of births.

The births on the registers of the year 1856 amount to 657,704; a number exceeding by 22,581 the number of births in 1855. It is the greatest number of births ever registered in any year in England. The birth-rate of the year was 3·454, while the average of the ten preceding years was 3·339.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—As 157,615 births and 96,521 deaths were registered in the last quarter of 1856, the ascertained natural increase of the population in three months was 61,094.

In the same period 39,063 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom; of whom it was ascertained that 16,962 were of English origin; and allowing for a proportion of 4,724 persons of unascertained origin, the English emigrants may be set down at 19,211, the Scotch at 2,406, the Irish at 15,467, foreigners at 3,240. It is novel to see that the English emigrants exceed the Irish in number, and that for 5,897 sailing to the United States, a force of 13,198 embarked for the Australian Colonies.

As 657,704 births, and 391,369 deaths were registered in the year 1856, the

England.—Annual Rate per Cent. of Marriage, Birth, and Death, during the Years 1846-56, and the Quarters of those Years.*

Estimated Population of England in thou- sands in the middle of each Year.....	16925	17132	17340	17552	17766	17983	18206	18403	18619	18787	...	19044
YEARS	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	Mean, 1846-55	1856
Marriages.....	·861	·793	·797	·808	·860	·858	·872	·894	·858	·808	·841	...
Births	3·383	3·152	3·247	3·294	3·340	3·425	3·428	3·328	3·407	3·381	3·339	3·454
Deaths	2·306	2·471	2·306	2·512	2·077	2·199	2·236	2·288	2·352	2·269	2·302	2·055
MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ended the last day of												
March	·757	·655	·661	·661	·702	·742	·730	·778	·728	·631	·705	·707
June	·882	·826	·805	·822	·888	·864	·885	·883	·875	·822	·555	·817
September	·822	·751	·755	·766	·840	·822	·836	·859	·813	·783	·805	·814
December	·983	·940	·961	·986	1·010	1·000	1·027	1·053	1·015	·989	·996	...
BIRTHS.												
March	3·498	3·488	3·252	3·575	3·321	3·567	3·582	3·578	3·520	3·602	3·498	3·585
June	3·551	3·265	3·474	3·523	3·530	3·557	3·509	3·464	3·722	3·534	3·513	3·655
September	3·251	2·945	3·211	3·056	3·281	3·317	3·291	3·177	3·294	3·265	3·209	3·278
December	3·256	2·938	3·038	3·053	3·253	3·270	3·298	3·100	3·111	3·128	3·145	3·267
DEATHS.												
March	2·157	2·850	2·794	2·462	2·261	2·388	2·354	2·613	2·449	2·918	2·525	2·186
June	2·144	2·506	2·313	2·341	2·107	2·224	2·221	2·355	2·214	2·279	2·270	2·117
September	2·382	2·163	2·005	3·057	1·917	2·015	2·185	1·985	2·423	1·854	2·199	1·899
December	2·545	2·389	2·108	2·199	2·045	2·176	2·165	2·214	2·329	2·041	2·221	2·001

* The table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the year 1848, to 100,000 of the population of England there were 797 marriages, 3,247 births, and 2,306 deaths registered. The annual rates of marriage in each of the four quarters were ·661, ·805, ·755, and ·961 per cent.; the rates of death 2·794, 2·313, 2·005, and 2·108 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add three ciphers (000). The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the last two quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

natural increase of population in England was 266,335. The number of immigrants into England during the year is unknown; the emigrants of English origin amounted to upwards of 70,285.*

The natural increase of population in the United Kingdom was probably at the rate of 1,000 a day.

THE WEATHER AND THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—The influence of these elements on the births, deaths, and marriages may be studied in the annexed tables; and in Mr. Glaisher's description of the meteorological phenomena.

The pressure and the temperature of the atmosphere were remarkably variable.

The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, Meat, and Potatoes, also the Average Quantity of Wheat sold and imported Weekly, in each of the nine Quarters ended December 31st, 1856.

Quarters ended	Average Price of Consols (for Money.)	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).		Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
			Average Number of Quarters weekly.		Beef.	Mutton.	
1854 Dec. 31.	£ 93 $\frac{6}{8}$	68s. 0d.	128,783	19,513	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.	5d.—7d. Mean 6d.	95s.—105s. Mean 100s.
1855 Mar. 31.	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	69s. 11d.	88,000	33,821	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.	105s.—120s. Mean 112s. 6d.
June 30.	90 $\frac{6}{8}$	73s. 4d.	94,791	57,068	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	110s.—130s. Mean 120s.
Sept. 30.	90 $\frac{6}{8}$	76s. 1d.	94,545	51,511	5d.—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ d.	5d.—7d. Mean 6d.	69s.—79s. Mean 74s.
Dec. 31.	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	79s. 4d.	126,893	42,358	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	90s.—100s. Mean 95s.
1856 Mar. 31.	90 $\frac{6}{8}$	72s. 4d.	92,152	48,018	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d.	78s.—93s. Mean 86s.
June 30.	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	68s. 8d.	104,952	63,093	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	5d.—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ d.	70s.—90s. Mean 80s.
Sept. 30.	95	72s. 3d.	78,208	117,807	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.—7d. Mean 6d.	75s.—80s. Mean 78s.
Dec. 31.	92 $\frac{9}{8}$	63s. 4d.	112,909	103,328	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Mean 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	90s.—110s. Mean 100s.
Col.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Note.—The total number of quarters of wheat sold in England and Wales for the 13 weeks ended December 31st, 1854, 1,674,173; for the 13 weeks ended March 31st, 1855, 1,143,999; for the 13 weeks ended June 30th, 1855, 1,232,284; for the 13 weeks ended September 30th, 1855, 1,229,082; for the 13 weeks ended December 31st, 1855, 1,649,610; for the 13 weeks ended March 31st, 1856, 1,197,970; for the 13 weeks ended June 30th, 1856, 1,364,370; for the 13 weeks ended September 30th, 1856, 1,016,704; and for the 13 weeks ended December 31st, 1856, 1,467,816. The total number of quarters entered for Home Consumption was, respectively, 253,669; 439,676; 741,890; 669,639; 550,652; 624,233; 820,206; 1,531,489; and 1,446,588 (14 weeks).

* From a Return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners.

October and December were warm; November cold. 3·9 inches of rain fell at Greenwich, and this was 3·7 inches less than the average quantity.

The Price of the quarter of wheat was 63*s.* 4*d.* on an average of thirteen weeks; so that the price of wheat has fallen 16*s.*, or 20 per cent. since the autumn of 1855, when the price was 79*s.* 4*d.* The quantity of wheat and of wheat flour entered for home consumption was equivalent in the three autumns of 1854-5-6 to 19,513, 42,358, and 103,328 quarters of wheat weekly. The price of meat by the carcass in the London markets decreased during the three autumns of 1854-5-6; beef was 5½*d.*, 5½*d.*, and 5½*d.* per lb., mutton 6*d.*, 5½*d.*, and 5½*d.*; so that there has been a sensible reduction in the price of beef, but this has borne chiefly on the lower qualities of meat. The highest prices remained at 6¾*d.* a lb. in the three autumns. Potatoes (York Regents) were 100*s.* a ton at the Waterside Market, Southwark, or rather more than a half-penny a pound; or 22 lbs. for a shilling. The price of this important esculent was the same in 1854, but it was 5 per cent. less in the autumn of 1855.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The deaths of 96,521 persons were registered in the last quarter of the year 1856; and the rate of mortality in the three months was 20 per 1,000 per annum. In the districts comprising the chief towns in which nearly half the population is living the people died at the rate of 24, while in the remaining districts comprising small towns and country parishes, the death-rate was 17 in 1,000. This shows in a strong light how much room there is for improvement in our large towns; for it is well known that many fatal agents which may be arrested are at work in the small towns and country parishes.

Deaths in the Autumn Quarters, 1846-56.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853.	1854	1855	Total 1846-55 (10 Yrs.)	1856
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts, comprising the chief towns	56345	59818	47962	50408	47996	52353	52711	57635	59660	51985	536873	52105
In the remaining Districts and Sub-Districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes ...	52592	43661	44474	47181	43849	46727	47059	45495	49973	45134	466145	44416
All England	108937	103479	92436	97589	91845	99080	99770	103130	109633	97119	1003018	96521

Area, Population, Deaths, and Mortality per Cent. in the Autumn Quarters, 1846-56.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population Enumerated.		Deaths. in 10 Autumn Quarters, 1846-55.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of 10 Autumn Quarters, 1846-55.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Autumn Quarter 1856.
		June 6-7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 125 Districts, and 23 Sub-Districts, comprising the chief towns	2,149,800	6,838,069	8,247,017	536,873	2·592	2·371
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes	35,175,115	9,076,079	9,680,592	466,145	1·923	1·716
All England	37,324,915	15,914,148	17,927,609	1,003,018	2·221	2·001

It is gratifying to find that the public mind is now awakened to the importance of rendering the whole population healthy; and that the salutary results of supplying the people with pure water, of removing the dirt from under the dwellings, and of bringing all the known appliances of hygiology into operation, through the agency of a scientific body of medical health officers, are becoming visible.

391,369 persons died in England and Wales during the year 1856. About 324,000 died by diseases and accidents which are at present almost inevitable. And 67,000 persons perished by causes which, if they are skilfully attacked may it is believed be either mitigated or removed.* Let us pause to consider for a moment what these five figures mean. Each unit represents a life lost. Many had lived to the ordinary limits of age; but thousands in the throng were children, sons, daughters, sisters, brothers, wives, husbands, fathers, mothers, who had not lived out half their days. These lives have been lost; but happily 47,000 men, women, and children of the same classes are now living who would have been dead had the same rate of mortality prevailed in the year 1856 as prevailed in the ten years 1846-55; and the loss of lives is 34,873 less than it was in the previous year. A certain number of these lives have been saved by sanatory measures.

The names of the British soldiers who die abroad are never inscribed on the national registers; so that the deaths in the war are not here brought into account, otherwise the diminution of the deaths in the aggregate population, including the army, would exceed the above numbers to the extent that the mortality was augmented in the years of war and diminished in 1856.

The notes and the detailed tables show the health of the people in the last quarter of the year 1856.

The rate of mortality in the South Eastern Counties was generally below the average; but dysentery and scarlatina prevailed and raised the mortality at Woking, Guildford;† typhus and gastric fever were fatal in Gillingham, one of the Medway sub-districts. Scarlatina and low fever were fatal at Thatcham, Newbury, where the deaths exceeded by 32 the deaths in that district in the previous year. In many districts the mortality was low.

The South Midland Counties were generally healthy; but the mortality rose in the districts of Bishop Stortford, Eton, Wycombe, Buckingham, and North Witchford; ague and fever were busy in some of the fen dwellings; Hatfield and Cranfield were attacked by fevers. There is no inspector of nuisances in the parish of Hatfield.

The Eastern Counties experienced a reduced rate of mortality; but scarlatina was the scourge of some districts. The Registrar of Radwinter, Saffron Walden, says:—"Malignant scarlatina continues its fatal course in my district, although steps have been taken to improve the sanatory state of the cottages."

The Registrar of Clare, Risbridge, "attributes the excess of deaths over births to the prevalence of typhus and scarlatina in the parish of Poslingford,—which is caused to a great extent by the crowding and want of ventilation in the cottages."

At St. Margaret's, Ipswich, the Registrar reports:—"There were 6 deaths from typhus, and these in the highest and apparently healthiest part of the district. I found that the privy of one house, adjoining those in which the deaths took place, had not been emptied for a long time, and that vegetable matter and filth had been suffered to accumulate until the whole had become a living mass of putrefaction."

How long are these experiments on the effects of dirt to be continued? When will the town authorities of Suffolk make arrangements for preventing such deplorable accidents by removing their guano to the fields every day?

In the South Western Division (Wilts, Dorset, Cornwall, and Somerset), the mortality was below the average; but scarlatina prevailed in some districts. It was fatal in Tiverton. Vaccination is neglected, and small-pox has been fatal in several cases. Fourteen cases of small-pox proved fatal in Salisbury. In Looe, Liskeard, seven poor children died of this disease:—"In none of the cases had the children been previously vaccinated. Many persons delay, if not entirely neglect, to have their children vaccinated." 32 deaths from scarlatina occurred, mostly in the low, marshy part of St. Andrew, Plymouth. Effective measures should be adopted, for the sake of the Navy, to render Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheerness, and the great naval stations healthy. The mortality in them is still excessively high, and the whole of their sanatory arrangements are defective.

* See in the Registrar-General's 16th Report, pp. xiv—xvi, the grounds of this estimate.

† In this and in similar cases the sub-district and the district are designated by the two names.

In the West Midland Counties the mortality fell in Gloucester, Hereford, and Salop; rose in Stafford and Warwick. Stone, Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Kidderminster, Worcester, Birmingham, Aston, Foleshill, and Coventry lost a greater number of their inhabitants in the last quarter of 1856 than they lost in the corresponding quarter of 1855. Scarlatina and measles have prevailed in several districts. Coventry has lost 66 young children by these diseases; of 156 deaths 109 occurred among young children under 5 years of age. The children of this city are evidently much mismanaged. In West Bromwich, North-east, the births and deaths are below the average, in consequence "of iron works and blast furnaces being void." The drainage, sewerage, and other sanatory improvements, lately carried out under the Improvement Act, have been followed by a decrease of the deaths in the city of Hereford.

In the North Midland Counties the mortality was stationery. The depression of trade and the failure of several large manufactories in Derby has driven many families away from the district, and reduced the births; the deaths are also gone down from 277 to 215 in the quarter.

In the North Western Counties, Cheshire and Lancashire, the health of the people exhibits considerable improvement; the deaths are less in number by nearly 1,000 than the deaths of the corresponding quarter of 1855. In Liverpool there is an evident amendment, which will, it may be hoped, be rapidly progressive. The Registrar of Bury South ascribes the entire absence of small-pox "to the attention paid to vaccination," and the freedom from other zymotic diseases "to the great improvement which has taken place in the last ten years in the sewerage, paving, and cleansing the streets, and to the regulations under the Improvement Bill for common lodging-houses." The high mortality of Manchester, Chorlton, and Salford is declining. The Registrar of Hulme, Chorlton, explains some of the causes of this improvement in so important a part of the population:—

"Great interest has been taken by the corporation of Manchester in effecting sanatory improvements. The Sanatory Association has exerted itself in promulgating and teaching to the poorer classes the laws relating to health, and the advantages of ventilation and cleanliness. To these may be added the privilege which this large community enjoys in having a bountiful supply of most excellent water, which is conveyed, almost without limit, into every court and alley in the city. I am also of opinion that the Friendly Societies Act, passed in 1855, by requiring a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner of the causes of death, has had a tendency to diminish the mortality of children, inducing parents to place their offspring, when ill, under skilful medical aid, instead of taking them to druggists and empirics; to abolish the practice of administering narcotic and poisonous drugs; and by protecting and preserving life it has reduced the number of claims made upon the funds of societies for funeral expenses. Deaths certified 305; not certified 20; no medical attendance 20; coroners' inquests 12."

The deaths in Yorkshire amounted to 10,217, while the number in the corresponding quarter of 1855 was 9,421. The increase occurs in Leeds and the surrounding districts, where the sanatory state of the population has been neglected,—in Sheffield, in Doncaster, in Hull, and Sculcoates. The registrar of Shipley, Bradford, ascribes the excess of deaths in his sub-district to an "epidemic fever, which has prevailed to an alarming extent throughout the quarter." "The medical men," he says, "in the district attribute so much sickness and death to the general system of sewerage now being carried out under the Health of Towns Act, by which old drains are disturbed that have not been opened for generations."

The 5,555 deaths in the Northern Counties exceed by only 53 the deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1855. The deaths increased in Durham, and decreased in Cumberland. Scarlatina, which is a highly contagious disease, appears to infest the colliery districts.

A great calamity befel the colliers of Wrexham, in Wales:—

On 30th September a sudden and unexpected inundation of a coal mine occurred at Byrn Mally colliery, causing the deaths of 14 coal miners who were employed in the mine. By this fatal and melancholy accident 9 widows and 27 children, besides aged relatives, were deprived of their natural means of support.

There is a very marked decrease of the mortality in Merthyr Tydfil. In Carnarvon the mortality increased. In Wales generally the mortality was below the average.

Marriages Registered in the Quarters ended 30th September, 1854-56; Births and Deaths Registered in the Quarters ended 31st December, 1854-56, in the Divisions of England.

DIVISIONS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population, 1851.	MARRIAGES			BIRTHS			DEATHS		
			Registered in the Quarter ended the last Day of								
			September			December			December		
			1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1854.	1855.	1856.
ENGLAND.....	37,324,915	17,927,609	38,182	37,151	39,152	146,439	148,853	157,615	109,633	97,119	96,521
<i>Divisions.</i>											
I. London.....	78,029	2,362,236	6,938	6,974	7,189	19,740	20,859	21,309	17,268	14,262	14,616
II. South Eastern Counties	4,065,105	1,628,386	2,805	2,992	3,268	12,365	12,194	13,562	8,819	8,259	8,020
III. South Midland Counties	3,201,290	1,234,332	1,968	1,901	2,112	9,159	9,355	10,108	7,306	6,353	5,903
IV. Eastern Counties.....	3,214,099	1,113,982	1,548	1,496	1,734	8,146	7,794	8,652	6,040	5,314	5,236
V. South Western Counties	4,994,490	1,803,291	3,317	2,987	3,461	13,074	12,476	13,559	8,986	8,383	7,973
VI. West Midland Counties	3,865,332	2,136,573	4,901	4,423	4,571	18,220	18,652	19,620	13,587	11,172	11,724
VII. North Midland Counties	3,540,797	1,215,501	2,215	2,114	2,191	9,664	10,039	10,474	6,469	5,681	5,690
VIII. North Western Counties	2,000,227	2,488,438	6,428	6,353	6,445	22,385	22,912	23,568	16,998	16,928	15,945
IX. Yorkshire.....	3,654,636	1,789,047	3,907	3,842	3,978	15,866	16,153	17,182	11,013	9,421	10,217
X. Northern Counties	3,492,322	969,126	1,887	1,922	1,954	8,833	9,291	9,683	6,285	5,502	5,555
XI. { Monmouthshire and } Wales	5,218,588	1,186,697	2,268	2,147	2,249	8,987	9,128	9,898	6,862	5,844	5,642

On the Meteorology of England, during the Quarter ended December 31st, 1857. By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., *Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.*

The temperature of the air was above its average value in October, much below in November, and differed little from it in December.

The periods and average daily amounts of excess were October 1st to 24th, 3° ; October 31st to November 2nd, $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; November 20th to 24th, 7° ; December 5th to 14th, $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; and the last ten days of the quarter, $6\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$.

The periods and average daily amounts of defect were October 25th to 30th, $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; November 3rd to 19th, 4° ; November 25th to December 4th, $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; and from December 15th to 29th, $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

The pressure of the atmosphere was much in excess in October and November, particularly in the former month; and in defect in December. In the south-west of England it was 0.05 inch greater in November than in October, but in other parts of the country it was less, diminishing upwards, till in the north October was 0.1 inch below the following month. It was at all stations in December less than October by about 0.3 inch.

The degree of humidity was slightly in excess in October and December, and of its average value in November.

The daily ranges differed little from their average values.

Rain was much in defect throughout the whole quarter, being to the amount of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches upon the quarter.

The quarter was remarkable for rapid variations of pressure of the atmosphere, and for extreme changes of temperature.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ending November, constituting the three autumn months, was 49.2° being $+ 0.2^{\circ}$ above the average of 85 years. (See table, next page.)

Thunderstorms occurred, or thunder was heard and lightning seen, on several days in the months of October and December in different parts of England.

Thunder was heard, but lightning was not seen, on the 10th November at Helston; on the 24th of December at Manchester, and on the 25th at Hastings.

Lightning was seen, but thunder was not heard, on several days in the months of October, November, and December, in different parts of England.

Hail fell on the 15th of October at Rose Hill and throughout England on several days of the quarter.

Snow fell on the 9th November at Rose Hill and Hartwell, and in most parts of England on other days throughout the quarter.

Fog prevailed on every day in October, excepting the 3rd, 4th, and 15th, at one or other station, but chiefly over the Midland counties; it was prevalent on 24 days in November, but less generally distributed than in October; and it was present on 20 days in December, but chiefly confined to stations situated between the latitudes of 51° and 52° .

Aurora was seen on the 4th October at Durham; on the 22nd at Berkhamstead, Nottingham and Durham; and on the 26th at Clifton. On the 7th and 14th November at Nottingham; and on the 19th at Berkhamstead.

Solar halos were seen on the 16th and 17th October at Knebworth; and on the

26th at Clifton and Knebworth. On the 7th November at Nottingham; on the 19th at Knebworth. On the 1st December at Knebworth; on the 2nd at Nottingham; on the 11th and 19th at Knebworth; on the 23rd at Clifton; on the 25th at Grantham and Nottingham; on the 27th at Nottingham; and on the 29th at Knebworth.

Lunar Halos were seen on the 10th October at Liverpool; on the 12th at Bedford; on the 16th at Hartwell and North Shields; and on the 19th at Sharnbrook. On the 5th November at Cardington and Nottingham; on the 9th at Berkhamstead, North Shields, and Allenheads; and on the 14th at Nottingham and Allenheads. On the 7th December at Pimlico, Berkhamstead, Hartwell, Knebworth, Cardington, Bedford, Grantham, and Nottingham; on the 8th at Hartwell, North Shields, and Allenheads; on the 9th at Cardington, Grantham, Nottingham, and North Shields; on the 10th at Berkhamstead, Lampeter, Grantham, Nottingham, and Liverpool; on the 11th at Clifton, Knebworth, Grantham, Nottingham, and North Shields; on the 12th at Berkhamstead, Knebworth, Grantham, and Nottingham; on the 13th at Nottingham; and on the 15th at Bedford.

1856. Months.		Temperature of									Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	
		Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.						Water of the Thames.
		Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 85 Years.	Diff. from Aver- age of 15 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 15 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 15 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 15 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 15 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 15 Years.
October...	51·7	° +3·4	° +1·9	° 49·6	° −1·8	° 47·6	° −2·2	° 13·7	° −0·9	° 54·7	In. ·330	In. +·030	Gr. 3·8	Gr. +0·3
November	40·7	−1·7	−3·1	39·2	−3·1	37·3	−3·2	11·7	+0·3	45·3	·223	−·037	2·6	−0·3
December	40·2	+1·4	−0·0	38·9	+0·2	37·3	+0·4	9·8	+0·4	42·0	·233	−·003	2·6	0·0
Mean.....	44·2	−1·0	−0·4	42·6	−0·4	40·7	−0·2	11·7	−0·1	47·3	·259	−·003	3·0	−0·0

1856. Months.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Horiz- ontal Move- ment of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 15 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 15 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 15 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Aver- age of 40 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Low- est Read- ing at Night.	High- est Read- ing at Night.
											At or below 40°.	Be- tween 40° and 50°.	Above 50°.		
October...	87	− 1	In. 29·991	+·330	Gr. 543	+ 4	In. 1·6	−1·2	Miles. 49	5	9	17	° 24·0	° 53·1	
November	88	0	29·902	+·168	554	+ 8	1·0	−1·6	91	19	7	4	9·5	47·9	
December	90	+ 2	29·646	−·181	550	− 2	1·3	−0·9	141	19	5	7	11·3	47·0	
Mean.....	89	+ 1	29·846	+·106	549	+ 3	Sum 3·9	Sum −3·7	Sum 281	Sum 43	Sum 21	Sum 28	9·5	53·1	

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (−) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

Meteorological Table, Quarter ended December 31st, 1856.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Lowest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Range of Tempera- ture in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Daily Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Tempera- ture of the Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.	WIND.					Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
									Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of					Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.
										N.	E.	S.	W.			
Guernsey	in. 29.756	° 62.3	° 33.0	° 29.3	° 20.8	° 6.7	° 49.7	81	1.5	...	...	...	...	46	in. 9.1
Falmouth .....	....	° 67.0	° 28.0	° 39.0	° 27.3	° 9.8	° 49.6	...	1.7	...	...	...	...	51	13.5
Truro	29.723	° 67.0	° 29.0	° 38.0	° 32.0	° 10.5	° 49.2	85	1.9	...	...	...	...	55	13.1
Teignmouth	29.760	° 65.8	° 26.5	° 39.3	° 29.7	° 9.1	° 47.5	85	0.6	38	33	41	70	38	6.3	
Exeter.....	29.759	° 67.6	° 23.7	° 43.9	° 34.3	° 11.9	° 47.4	85	1.3	31	12	20	18	49	6.9	
Newport.....	29.751	° 66.4	° 21.7	° 44.7	° 34.9	° 11.4	° 46.3	89	1.6	29	18	15	25	38	8.2	
Clifton	29.765	° 64.2	° 18.3	° 45.9	° 35.8	° 11.0	° 44.9	87	0.7	53	30	31	55	46	5.8	
Royal Observatory	29.795	° 66.0	° 19.4	° 46.6	° 37.8	° 11.7	° 44.2	89	...	23	12	16	31	32	3.9	
St. Thomas's Hos.	29.714	° 65.5	° 25.0	° 40.5	° 30.6	° 8.4	° 45.5	89	...	23	14	15	39	34	4.5	
Oxford	29.777	° 65.5	° 16.0	° 49.0	° 36.5	° 11.2	° 43.9	88	1.2	...	...	...	...	48	4.4
Hartwell Rectory	29.757	° 67.0	° 14.3	° 52.7	° 37.5	° 10.6	° 43.2	86	0.7	43	33	41	65	...	5.0	
Royston	29.761	° 66.0	° 20.3	° 45.7	° 37.1	° 10.9	° 44.4	89	...	38	21	39	76	62	6.2	
Lampeter	29.775	° 67.0	° 2.8	° 64.2	° 48.3	° 13.7	° 44.8	89	0.7	27	28	40	41	56	13.4	
Norwich	29.766	° 65.0	° 13.0	° 52.0	° 36.3	° 10.0	° 43.8	88	1.4	21	21	49	83	52	6.2	
Derby .....	....	° 63.0	° 14.0	° 49.0	° 37.7	° 12.3	° 43.5	92	...	...	...	...	...	40	5.2
Holkham	29.735	° 66.3	° 11.0	° 55.3	° 39.8	° 12.9	° 44.7	85	1.1	16	10	39	27	45	6.7	
Nottingham	29.769	° 68.2	° 12.5	° 55.7	° 41.2	° 12.7	° 43.4	87	0.3	...	...	...	...	46	7.5
Hawarden	29.759	° 65.5	° 22.0	° 43.5	° 31.5	° 9.2	° 44.6	91	1.5	...	...	...	...	29	5.8
Liverpool	29.780	° 61.8	° 23.5	° 38.3	° 26.4	° 7.7	° 46.1	84	0.8	...	...	...	...	42	5.4
Manchester	29.733	° 70.7	° 9.0	° 61.7	° 41.5	° 13.4	° 43.2	88	...	18	24	25	25	52	9.8	
Wakefield	29.766	° 65.2	° 3.0	° 62.2	° 42.3	° 12.7	° 43.2	86	1.4	57	46	92	171	46	5.0	
York	29.723	° 60.0	° 5.5	° 54.5	° 38.3	° 8.9	° 42.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	4.8
Scarborough	29.684	° 58.2	° 23.5	° 25.7	° 26.8	° 6.4	° 44.6	86	2.2	42	15	41	86	36	4.4	
Durham	29.706	° 61.0	° 16.5	° 44.5	° 33.6	° 9.1	° 43.2	92	1.2	...	...	...	...	48	5.6
Allenheads	29.770	° 62.0	° 16.7	° 45.3	° 32.1	° 10.2	° 41.2	90	1.6	36	35	34	78	55	11.6	

REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom in the Years and Quarters ended 31st December, 1855 and 1856; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page 396, vol. xix.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ended 31st December.			
	1855.	1856.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs.....	22,534,302	23,618,375	1,084,073	....
Excise	17,269,463	18,073,778	804,315	....
Stamps	7,132,824	7,268,272	135,448	....
Taxes.....	3,095,543	3,105,026	9,483	....
Property Tax	14,121,561	16,028,422	1,906,861	....
Post Office.....	2,704,000	2,869,152	165,152	....
Crown Lands.....	280,516	284,857	4,341	....
Miscellaneous	1,103,007	971,106	....	131,901
Totals.....	68,241,216	72,218,988	4,109,673	131,901
			Net Increase £3,977,772	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ended 31st December.			
	1855.	1856.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,707,101	6,232,175	525,074	....
Excise	4,604,000	4,816,000	212,000	....
Stamps	1,749,769	1,838,000	88,231	....
Taxes.....	1,351,000	1,356,000	5,000	....
Property Tax.....	1,335,373	1,423,464	88,091	....
Post Office.....	647,000	748,000	101,000	....
Crown Lands.....	85,000	86,000	1,000	....
Miscellaneous	345,317	195,842	....	149,475
Totals.....	15,824,560	16,695,481	1,020,396	149,475
			Net Increase £870,921	

Increase and Decrease of the Revenue in the Nine Months of the Financial Year, from the 31st March, 1856, to the 31st December, 1856, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

Increase. — Customs, 584,346*l.*; Excise, 762,626*l.*; Stamps, 192,262*l.*; Taxes, 4,995*l.*; Property Tax, 957,464*l.*; Post Office, 92,000*l.*; Crown Lands, 3,341*l.*—*Total Increase, 2,597,034*l.** *Decrease.* — Miscellaneous, 187,042*l.* *Total Decrease, 187,042*l.** *Net Increase, 2,409,992*l.**

An Account showing the Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended the 31st of December, 1856; the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

92

Miscellanea.

[Mar.

Amount applied out of the income for the quarter ended December 31st, 1856, to redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the quarter ended September 30th, 1856	£ 500,933	Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended September 30th, 1856, viz.:—	£
Amount applied out of the Income to supply services, in the quarter ended December 31st, 1856	9,866,238	Great Britain	279,878
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended December 31st, 1856, viz.:—		Ireland	£279,878
Interest of the Permanent Debt	£6,314,581	Income received in the quarter ended December 31st, 1856, as shown in page 91	16,695,481
Terminable Debt	692,566	Amount advanced by the Bank in the quarter ended December 31st, 1856, on the security of Exchequer-Bills, being the first issue on account of the grant of £4,000,000, per Act 19th and 20th Vict., chap. 44, the remaining £3,000,000 of which it is expected will not be required	1,000,000
Interest of Exchequer-Bills (Deficiency)	Nil.	Amount received in the quarter ended December 31st, 1856, in repayment of advances for Public Works, &c.	334,389
The Civil List	100,502		18,359,748
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	484,310	Balance, being the deficiency on the 31st December, 1856, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the quarter to March 31st, 1857, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that quarter	1,059,352
Advances for Public Works, &c.	221,447		
Sardinian Loan	500,000		
	8,313,406		
Surplus Balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended Dec. 31st, 1856, viz.:—			
Great Britain			
Ireland	739,123		
	739,123		
	£19,419,100		£19,419,100

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Fourth Quarter of 1856; together with the Monthly, Quarterly, and Yearly Average.—(Continued from p. 398, vol. xix.)

[Communicated by H. F. JADIS, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

Weeks ended on a Saturday, 1856.	Weekly Average.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October 4	65 0	42 10	25 11	42 0	44 10	43 9
" 11	64 9	42 9	25 9	39 11	45 2	43 3
" 18	65 9	44 8	26 8	40 1	46 1	44 0
" 25	66 4	45 8	27 1	40 11	46 6	44 9
Average for October	65 5	43 9	26 4	40 8	45 7	43 11
November 1	66 0	46 2	26 7	41 8	47 2	45 5
" 8	65 3	46 8	26 5	40 4	46 0	45 9
" 15	64 4	46 7	26 2	41 7	47 3	43 2
" 22	63 3	45 7	25 7	40 4	46 3	43 6
" 29	61 11	44 11	24 8	42 0	45 6	43 1
Average for November	64 1	45 11	25 10	41 2	46 5	44 2
December 6	60 11	43 10	25 0	38 11	44 5	41 1
" 13	60 1	43 1	23 5	42 1	43 7	41 10
" 20	60 5	43 10	25 6	40 2	42 8	40 9
" 27	59 8	43 11	23 7	39 9	42 4	40 2
Average for December	60 3	43 8	24 4	40 2	43 3	40 11
Average for the Quarter ..	63 4	44 7	25 6	40 9	45 2	43 1
Average for the Year	69 2	41 1	25 2	45 0	43 11	41 7

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Fluctuations in the Stock and Share Markets during the Months of October, November, and December, 1856.—(Continued from p. 398, vol. xix.)

Stocks and Shares.	Amt. of Share.	Amt. Paid.	Price on the			Highest Price during the Months of			Lowest Price during the Months of		
			1 Oct.	3 Nov.	1 Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Consols.....	...	...	92 $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	93 to $\frac{1}{8}$	93	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$
Exchequer Bills .....	...	...	8s. to 12s. Pm.	Par to 33s. Pm.	3s. to 6s. Pm.	12s. Pm.	5s. Pm.	8s. Pm.	1s. Dis.	5s. Dis.	2s. Dis.
RAILWAYS.											
Brighton	Stock	100	104	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	111	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caledonian	"	100	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	55 $\frac{7}{8}$	59	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eastern Counties	"	20	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	9	9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Great Northern	"	100	92	94	91	94	94	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
Great Western	"	100	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{5}{8}$	63	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{7}{8}$
London & North-Western	"	100	102	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	106	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	102	105 $\frac{1}{8}$
Midland	"	100	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	82	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	83	77 $\frac{5}{8}$	78	81
Lancashire and Yorkshire	"	100	95	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{8}$
North Staffordshire	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
South-Eastern	Stock	100	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	74	71	74 $\frac{3}{8}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$
South-Western	"	100	104	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	108	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	"	100	79	81	86	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	83
York and North Midland..	"	100	55	59	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	62	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	59 $\frac{3}{4}$
—											
Northern of France	20	16	38	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{8}$	39 $\frac{1}{8}$	37	34	37 $\frac{1}{4}$
East Indian	20	20	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{3}{4}$ *	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	113 $\frac{1}{2}$

* An alteration has taken place in this railway during December. The shares, instead of being 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per share, are now consolidated; the amount paid up is 100 per cent.

Fluctuations in the Stock and Share Markets during the Year 1856.

Stocks and Shares.	Amount of Share 31st December, 1856.	Amount Paid 31st December, 1856.	Price in 1856.		Highest Price during the Year.	Lowest Price during the Year.
			1st January.	31st December.		
Consols .....	.....	.....	88½ to ¼	94½ to ¼	96	85½
Exchequer Bills .....	.....	.....	11s. to 7s. Dis.	2s. Dis. to 2s. Pm.	24s. Pm.	12s. Dis.
RAILWAYS—						
Brighton	Stock	100	94	112	113	93
Caledonian	"	100	54	63½	63½	53½
Eastern Counties	"	20	8⅞	9¼	11⅞	8
Great Northern	"	100	88	91½	98	87
Great Western	"	100	52½	69½	70⅞	51½
London and North Western	"	100	94	106⅞	110	93¼
Midland	"	100	64	83	85⅞	62½
Lancashire and York- shire	"	100	77	97¼	99½	76
North Staffordshire	20	17½	9	12½	13½	8⅞
South-Eastern	Stock	100	57	74	77½	56
South-Western	"	100	85½	107½	109½	84
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	"	100	67½	84	90½	66½
York and North Mid- land	"	100	45	60	65	44½
—						
Northern of France..	20	16	35½	37½	45⅞	33⅞
East Indian	20	20	25¼	22⅞	25	20⅞

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c.32, for each Week ended on a Saturday, for the Fourth Quarter of 1856.—(Continued from p. 399, vol. xix.)

[Compiled from the "Bankers' Magazine."]

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Notes Issued.	Notes in hands of Public.	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.
1856.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oct. 4 ...	24,701,745	20,926,155	11,015,080	3,459,900	10,226,745	...
" 11 ...	24,064,400	20,542,780	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,589,400	...
" 18 ...	23,706,185	21,155,445	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,231,185	...
" 25 ...	23,538,205	20,472,855	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,063,205	...
Nov. 1 ...	23,480,070	20,536,405	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,005,070	...
" 8 ...	23,389,805	20,239,370	11,015,080	3,459,900	8,914,805	...
" 15 ...	23,536,235	19,929,420	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,661,235	...
" 22 ...	23,761,025	19,542,970	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,286,025	...
" 29 ...	24,269,930	19,484,750	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,794,930	...
Dec. 6 ...	24,346,520	19,195,140	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,871,520	...
" 13 ...	24,525,995	18,702,810	11,015,080	3,459,900	10,050,995	...
" 20 ...	24,376,930	18,513,040	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,901,930	...
" 27 ...	24,112,390	18,656,075	11,015,080	3,459,900	9,637,390	...

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Proprietors' Capital.	Rest.	Public Deposits.	Other Deposits.	Seven Day and other Bills.	Total Dr.
1856.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oct. 4 ...	14,553,000	3,785,488	7,759,499	10,323,552	958,305	37,379,844
" 11 ...	14,553,000	3,188,475	8,001,501	9,848,912	958,421	36,500,309
" 18 ...	14,553,000	3,178,019	4,040,590	10,481,220	985,192	33,238,021
" 25 ...	14,553,000	3,187,405	4,201,284	10,044,763	939,449	32,925,901
Nov. 1 ...	14,553,000	3,199,836	4,713,654	9,912,776	946,943	33,326,209
" 8 ...	14,553,000	3,237,423	4,631,967	9,652,655	909,844	32,984,889
" 15 ...	14,553,000	3,254,649	4,924,785	10,113,368	895,831	33,741,633
" 22 ...	14,553,000	3,263,571	5,106,831	9,735,455	858,122	33,516,979
" 29 ...	14,553,000	3,205,524	5,469,987	9,320,817	844,935	33,394,263
Dec. 6 ...	14,553,000	3,215,736	5,870,709	9,297,193	860,002	33,796,640
" 13 ...	14,553,000	3,226,673	6,300,625	9,042,822	811,191	33,934,311
" 20 ...	14,553,000	3,240,390	6,891,949	9,493,093	822,242	35,000,674
" 27 ...	14,553,000	3,253,510	7,501,335	10,132,655	771,639	36,212,139

Date.	Government Securities.	Other Securities.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.	Total Dr.
1856.	£	£	£	£	£
Oct. 4 ...	11,464,278	21,582,464	3,775,590	557,512	37,379,844
" 11 ...	11,378,965	21,049,117	3,521,620	550,667	36,500,309
" 18 ...	11,103,896	19,054,088	2,550,740	529,297	33,238,021
" 25 ...	10,740,845	18,545,315	3,065,350	574,391	32,925,901
Nov. 1 ...	10,737,841	19,053,446	2,943,665	591,257	33,326,209
" 8 ...	10,592,679	18,626,428	3,150,435	615,347	32,984,889
" 15 ...	10,457,867	19,054,017	3,606,815	622,932	33,741,633
" 22 ...	10,454,867	18,232,446	4,218,055	611,611	33,516,979
" 29 ...	10,454,867	17,537,749	4,785,180	616,467	33,394,263
Dec. 6 ...	10,640,867	17,389,715	5,151,380	614,678	33,796,640
" 13 ...	10,640,867	16,828,728	5,823,185	641,531	33,934,311
" 20 ...	10,870,431	17,654,460	5,863,890	611,893	35,000,674
" 27 ...	11,200,748	18,962,155	5,456,315	592,921	36,212,139

CURRENCY.—Continued.

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in England and Wales in each Week ended on a Saturday, for the Fourth Quarter of 1856.—(Continued from page 400, vol. xix.)

[Compiled from the "Bankers' Magazine."]

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Date.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
1856.	£	£	£
Oct. 4.....	3,919,937	3,172,210	7,092,147
„ 11.....	3,976,991	3,197,161	7,174,152
„ 18.....	3,954,427	3,166,329	7,120,756
„ 25.....	3,904,884	3,084,726	6,989,610
Nov. 1.....	3,892,677	3,095,835	6,988,512
„ 8.....	3,875,010	3,124,827	6,999,837
„ 15.....	3,849,013	3,124,392	6,973,405
„ 22.....	3,807,186	3,110,491	6,917,677
„ 29.....	3,758,639	3,088,104	6,846,743
Dec. 6.....	3,725,274	3,057,250	6,782,524
„ 13.....	3,678,098	3,028,903	6,707,001
„ 20.....	3,636,872	3,085,325	6,642,197

Fixed Issues—Private Banks, £4,513,092; Joint Stock Banks, £3,303,357.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in Scotland and Ireland during the Four Weeks ended the 25th of October, the 22nd of November, and the 20th of December, 1856.—(Continued from page 400, vol. xix.)

SCOTLAND.

Date.	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.
1856.	£	£	£
Oct. 25.....	1,509,176	2,709,896	4,219,079
Nov. 22.....	1,551,912	2,892,788	4,444,702
Dec. 20.....	1,491,137	2,858,241	4,349,383

IRELAND.

Date.	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.
1856.	£	£	£
Oct. 25.....	3,448,081	3,791,873	7,241,957
Nov. 22.....	3,454,886	3,970,849	7,425,740
Dec. 20.....	3,338,718	3,968,583	7,307,303

Fixed Issues—Scotland, £3,087,209; Ireland, £6,354,494.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

JUNE, 1857.

Twenty-Third Anniversary Meeting of the Statistical Society.
Session 1856-57.

[Held at No. 12, St. James's Square, London, Monday, 16th March, 1857.]

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARROWBY *in the Chair.*

THE Circular convening the Meeting having been read ;—Dr. Guy, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read the following Report of the Council on the progress of the Society during the past twelve months :—

Report of the Council.

The Council of the Statistical Society have again the satisfaction of presenting a favourable report of the state and prospects of the Society. Though unable to announce so considerable an addition to the number of its Members as occurred during the year 1855-6, they are happy to state that the number of new Members has more than supplied the losses sustained by deaths and resignations. The Society consists, at present, of 384 Members, of whom 312 are annual subscribers, and 72 have compounded for their subscriptions.

The Income during the past year (1856) was 840*l.*, and as the Expenditure amounted to 816*l.*, there is a slight augmentation in the balance standing to the credit of the Society at the end of the year. There has been an increase in that part of the income of the Society which is derived from Subscriptions; and a considerable saving effected in the expenditure of the Society, which fell short, by 116*l.*, of the outlay of the year (1855) preceding. This difference in favour of the Society has been brought about by the complete liquidation, during 1855, of the liabilities for the *Journal* incurred in former years; and also, in part, by the cessation of the somewhat heavy expenses contracted in 1855 on behalf of the Library, and in the completion of the Catalogue.

The Council advert, with much satisfaction, to the progressive decrease in the Society's liabilities on account of the *Journal* during the last five years. In the year 1853 the liabilities of the Society, under this head, amounted to 460*l.*, and stood at 393*l.* in 1854; they were reduced to 331*l.* in 1855, and in 1856 to the sum of 266*l.*, which sums may be regarded as the Society's ordinary expenditure under this head; so that in the short space of four years the Society's debt for the *Journal* has been reduced, as nearly as possible, by 200*l.*

The arrears of former years having been thus completely discharged, and the expenses on account of the *Journal* having been liquidated as they arose, the Society has now no liability under this head. The expenditure for the past year included a sum of 51*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expended on account of the Committee on Beneficent Institutions, to whose operations the Council will presently advert at greater length.

The Liabilities, which, on 31st December, 1855, were 166*l.*, have been reduced, on 31st December, 1856, to 156*l.*; and this sum, small as it is, includes a cheque not presented for 37*l.* 10*s.*, and a charge for printing the *Journal* for December, 1856, for which the account could not be received till after the beginning of the present year. At the present moment these moderate liabilities have all been met, and the finances of the Society may be pronounced to be in an unusually sound and satisfactory condition.

The Council have nothing special to report with reference to the Library, which continues to receive considerable additions from the hands of its friends both at home and abroad. The principal donors have been the India Board, Dr. Farr, Mr. Oswald, Dr. Berg, M. van Baumhauer, and Baron von Czoernig.

The Council announce with regret the loss sustained by the Society in the deaths of the Hon. W. Leslie-Melville, a Director of the East India Company; and of Mr. Brent, well known to many Members of the Society by the extensive and accurate knowledge he possessed of facts bearing on the growth and development of the human frame.

The Papers read at the Ordinary Meetings of the Society during the past year have been, for the most part, upon subjects interesting to the public at the time. Mr. Hodge followed up his valuable paper "On the Mortality arising from Naval Operations," by a similar communication "On the Mortality arising from Military Operations." A Paper was presented by Dr. Fenwick, of Tynemouth, "On the Effects of Over-crowding and Want of Ventilation on Cholera;" and by Dr. Guy, "On the Duration of Life among Lawyers." These Papers illustrated the subject of Vital Statistics. In the subdivision of Economical Statistics the Society had the advantage of a paper "On the Bank of England: its present Constitution and Operations," by Mr. Jellicoe;—"On the loss sustained by Government in granting Annuities," by Mr. Hendriks;—and "On the Banking Establishment in Brussels, termed *L'Union du Credit de Bruxelles*," by Mr. Lumley. Under the head of Criminal Statistics the Rev. John Clay communicated a Paper "On the Connection between Crime, Popular Education, Attendance on Religious Worship, and Beer-houses."

At the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in August last (1856) at Cheltenham, the proceedings of Section F, in which this Society is more directly interested, were of a highly efficient and satisfactory character; and the Council refer with pleasure to the change in the title of that Section, which, after full deliberation, received the sanction of the Association. In lieu of the single title of Statistics, which the section formerly bore, the more comprehensive title of "Economic Science and Statistics" has

been substituted. A change of this nature carried into effect by such a body as the British Association, may be fairly considered to indicate, not merely the growth of a sound appreciation of the value of statistical investigations, but still more the development of views tending to place statistics in their true relation to the great branches of inquiry which deal with social questions. The Society will hear with pleasure that Lord Stanley, who presided with so much ability over this section of the Association last August, has consented to be put in nomination for the office of President of this Society, from which Lord Harrowby retires after two years' valuable service.

The Society is also indebted to Mr. Lumley, one of the Honorary Secretaries, for a "Report of the Proceedings of the Congrès de Bienfaisance, held at Brussels in September, 1856;" to which Congress Dr. Farr and the author of the report were appointed by the Council as delegates from the Society.

The Fellows of the Society will recollect that the Committee on Beneficent Institutions, appointed by the Council on the 4th of January, 1856, arose out of the first proceedings of this Congress. This Committee has given great attention to the work which it took in hand, and has already collected materials far exceeding in amount those which it had believed it possible to bring together. It is prosecuting its inquiries on an uniform system; and has already presented to the Council the first results of its inquiries in the form of "A Report on the Medical Charities of the Metropolis;" the substance of which was read before the Ordinary Meeting in December last. The Society has already been made acquainted with the first steps taken by the Committee, and the plan which they proposed to adopt. The Committee informs the Council that it hopes soon to present a second Report, embracing the Reformatory Institutions of the Metropolis.

The Society will be happy to hear that Statistical Science continues to be held in general estimation, as is shown by the proposed repetition of the International Statistical Congress. The Congress for the present year (1857) is to meet at Vienna, and the Council trust that they will be able to make arrangements for the worthy representation of England on that occasion. The Council have heard with pleasure that the English Government did intimate their readiness to make arrangements for holding a Statistical Congress this year in London; but though Vienna has been selected as the place of meeting for the present year, the Council feel that the Society will agree with them in the wish that the intentions of the English Government may yet be carried into effect.

The Council have reason to believe that the good offices of Lord Harrowby, the President of this Society, have not been wanting to the bringing about of a resolution so creditable to the Government.

Mr. Newmarch, another of the Honorary Secretaries, then read the abstract of Receipts and Payments, and the Balance Sheet of Assets and Liabilities.

Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., moved the adoption of the Report, and of the Abstract of Receipts and Payments, and of the Balance Sheet of Assets and Liabilities.

Lieut.-General Monteith seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A Ballot was then taken for the President, Council, and Officers, for the year ensuing, and the following was declared to be the list:—

President.

Lord Stanley, M.P.

Council.

Charles Babbage, M.A., F.R.S.

James Bird, M.D.

Sir John Peter Boileau, Bart., F.R.S.

William Farr, M.D., F.R.S.

*The Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, M.P.

James William Gilbert, F.R.S.

William Augustus Guy, M.B.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby

*Bernard Hebler

Frederick Hendriks

James Heywood, M.P., F.R.S.

William Barwick Hodge

*Robert Hunt, F.R.S.

Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

Charles Jellicoe

William Golden Lumley, B.C.L.

The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, F.G.S.

Herman Merivale

*Richard Monckton Milnes, M.P.

William Newmarch

William Drummond Oswald

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, F.R.S.

The Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., M.P.

*George Henry Pinckard

Robert Aglionby Slaney M.P.

Lord Stanley, M.P.

Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., F.R.S.

*John Ingram Travers

Thomas Tooke, F.R.S.

John William Tottie,

Lord Harry George Vane, M.P.

* Those marked thus are New Members.

Treasurer.

William Farr, M.D., F.R.S.

Honorary Secretaries.

William Augustus Guy, M.B.

William Newmarch

William Golden Lumley

Mr. Pinckard moved, and Mr. Clirehugh seconded, a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Council, and Officers, which was carried unanimously.

Lord Stanley, in moving a vote of thanks to the Earl of Harrowby, the Chairman and retiring President, observed that it might, perhaps, be said that the Society, having existed for so long a time, ought to have made more progress than it had made. But the truth really was that the Society *had* made great progress in enlightening the public mind on social questions. The attention of public men had been directed to statistics, and they were now beginning to see their true value. The Government had also of late years attached additional importance to statistics, and a great amount of work was now done by the different Government departments, which once would have been a subject for the labours of the Society. The *Journal* of the Society, which is now in the twentieth year of its existence, contains a vast amount of statistical information, and may be called an Encyclopædia of Statistics. For himself, if he had occasion for any statistical information, he could always either find it in the *Journal*, or at least could find references to authentic documents bearing on the point in question. He thought that the thanks of the Society were especially due to the Noble Earl for the very able manner in which he had presided over them for the last two years.

The resolution was seconded by Sir John Somerset Pakington, M.P., and carried unanimously.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward (after deducting debit balance of Petty Cash)		31	13	5	Rent (3 quarters)				
Arrears 7 Subscriptions, at 2 guineas		14	14	0	Salaries		112	10	0
Subscriptions for 1856—305 at 2 guineas		640	10	0	Journal { Printing £242 1 10 } { Advertising 19 8 6 } { Compiling Index 4 4 0 }		180	0	0
Compositions—3 at 20 guineas		63	0	0	Library		265	14	4
Dividends		25	3	4	Stationery and Printing		23	1	8
Journal Sales (including Index Sales, £2 5s.)		9	5	6	Postage and Receipt Stamps		36	18	10
Institute of Actuaries (Rent)		75	0	0	Ordinary Meetings		7	14	2
Ditto (Share of House Expenses)		11	8	0	Lighting		18	13	4
Sundries		0	16	0	Office Furniture and Repairs		10	0	9
					Miscellaneous		93	16	5
					Committee on Beneficent Institutions		16	10	1
					Balance carried forward (after deducting debit balance of Petty Cash)		51	5	6
							55	5	2
							£871	10	3

Balance Sheet of ASSETS and LIABILITIES on the 31st of DECEMBER, 1856.

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.
Cash Balance in Bank (after deducting debit balance of Petty Cash)		55	5	2	Printing of Journal for December, 1856		55	11	0
Stock, New 3 per Cents., £569 17s. 0d., cost		567	0	0	Stationery and Printing		33	7	9
Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols, £328 15s. 4d., "		300	0	0	Firing and Lighting		10	16	0
Office Furniture, Fixtures, &c., (exclusive of Library)		100	0	0	Index and Catalogue		6	14	0
Arrears, 17 for 1856, 1 for 1855, at £2 2s.		37	16	0	Miscellaneous		11	18	11
Parker and Son, Journal Sales for 1856		53	7	0	Rent (Cheque not presented)		37	10	0
					Balance in favour of Society		957	10	6
							£1,113	8	2
					Examined and approved—				
					(Signed) { JOHN WM. TOTTIE, } { EDWARD CHESHIRE, } { W. P. CLIREHUGH, }				
					Auditors.				
					12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, 31st January, 1857.				

On the PAY of MINISTERS of the CROWN.

By WILLIAM FARR, M.D., F.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 21st April, 1857.]

I.—*Introduction.*

THE Officers of States in which the soil is cultivated, and the population settled but not civilized, have generally been paid by grants of land and its produce.

From the earliest times it has been the practice to pay for public services in England.

The great military leaders, the State Council, and the ecclesiastics had benefices allotted to them out of the public lands, on the condition that they should discharge certain military and civil duties. In a rude state of society, when the subdivision of pursuits was inconsiderable and money was in little use, the arrangement was perhaps the best possible; it was created by common consent, and was adopted by Charlemagne, Alfred, William the Conqueror, and all the great statesmen of the middle ages. In performing homage for a fief—the pay of an office—the vassal promised to be the lord's man, "to serve him with life and limb, faithfully and loyally, in consideration of the lands which he held under him." The great officers of State who had fiefs evidently stood in the place of the peers, the higher orders of military and naval officers, the judges and bishops of the present day. Their lands were held on the tenure of service, and the chief service of that age was military. "Fiefs of any special office were subsequently distinguished from fiefs held for general service under the feudal system; the cup-bearers, stewards, marshals, household and civil officers of the sovereign, were rewarded with grants of lands, which they held under a feudal tenure, on the condition of performing some domestic service." The grants were mostly for life, and in the end became hereditary.* The office was forfeited if the service was refused, or unworthily fulfilled; on taking up his father's fief the heir of full age paid a relief to the king. The office could be alienated by the possessor, with the sovereign's consent, on the payment of a fine. In modern language, office was first held during good behaviour; was elective, then became on certain terms hereditary and saleable. The practice of the wardship of orphans and widows was also a part of the feudal system. The feebleness of some of the kings and the power of their officers, contributed to promote the conversion of offices, revocable as some think at pleasure, into life, and lastly into hereditary estates. Wardship came later, and was open to abuse; but Christianity, which is full of tenderness to the "widow and fatherless," was not without influence in the middle ages; and it is probable that one motive of the policy of hereditary grants was the wish to maintain officers to the end of their lives, and their children after them, in the state to which they

* Montesquieu *Esprit des Lois*. Robertson, *Hist. Charles V.* Hallam, *Europe in Middle Ages*, vol. i., pp. 107—132, Ed. 1846; Supplemental Notes, 66, 67, 68. Guizot, *Hist. de la Civilisation en France*, vol. iii., pp. 227—253, 2me leçon,

had been bred, rather than to see them turned out of their homes in poverty, exposed to the outrages of the world.

The line of demarcation between the State officers and the rest of the landholders was indistinct under the feudal system when the taxes were paid in equipments, services, attendance, council; and salaries in rents. The taxes and salaries, as the population and the arts advanced, were, after passing through some intermediate stages, converted into money payments; and few services are now paid by grants of land, either for life or in perpetuity.

The residences attached to some offices, such as that of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are the chief remains of the practice; and within the last few years the tendency has been to withdraw these grants, or to commute them into salaries.

The Lord High Treasurer and the Lord Chancellor will fairly represent the principal ministers of the Crown in the middle ages.

From the Norman Conquest to the beginning of the fifteenth century the Lord High Treasurers of England were generally bishops or archbishops. In other words, the Sovereign made a bishop Lord High Treasurer,—or he gave the Lord High Treasurer a bishopric.

The series of laymen commences in 1398, and was continued with some interruptions. Sir William Scroop, Earl of Wiltshire, filled the office, and was beheaded at Bristol, in the reign of Henry IV., 1399. He was succeeded by Sir John Northbury, knight, in 1399; by Henry Bowet, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1403; William, Lord Roos, in 1404; Thomas, Lord Furnival, in 1405; and by Nicholas Bubbewith, Bishop of London, in 1408; who gave place to Richard Lord Scrope, of Bolton, who had also filled the office in 1371–75. Nicholas Bubbewith in this reign, except Lumley, in the year 1447, was the last bishop who filled the office, until James I. appointed Archbishop Abbot, in 1618–19, and Charles I. appointed, as the first Commissioner of the Treasury, Archbishop Laud, in 1635, and afterwards Juxon, Bishop of London, in 1636, with results which are well known.*

The Lord High Chancellor was anciently the great civil minister, and besides his legal functions he discharged the duties of Secretary of State; the office was filled almost invariably by bishops, archbishops, or other ecclesiastics, for a century longer than the office of Lord High Treasurer. Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, was succeeded in 1529, by Sir Thomas More, Knight, who, like the first of the series of lay Lord Treasurers, was afterwards beheaded. Sir Thomas Audley; Thomas Lord Wriothesley; Gooderich, Bishop of Ely, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Heath, Archbishop of York, followed: with Sir Nicholas Bacon, in 1559, an almost uninterrupted series of lay Lord Keepers and Lord Chancellors commenced.†

After the great offices of state were detached from the church, a

* The chief ministers of France were churchmen down to the later times of Cardinals Richelieu, Mazarin, and Fleury; and immediately before the Revolution, Calonne was succeeded by the Archbishop of Sens. M. Guizot's notion, that the ministers in early times sought safety under the shelter of the church, is borne out by the experience of England; and it is certain that in France, as well as in England, they found pay in the substantial estates of the church.

† Haydn, *Book of Dignitaries*, pp. 103–4.

large proportion of the church land was taken from the clergy, and was distributed among the lay servants of the Sovereign; but while the churchmen before the Reformation, devoted to celibacy and without legitimate issue, were provided only with *benefices for life, and left estates after them for their successors*, the property was now given after the manner of the great military tenures, to families, and was consequently alienated, as well as a great part of the Crown lands. This provision for the great officers was dried up, and a great deal of embarrassment consequently arose in the following reigns, before the excise existed, or the customs by the extension of commerce had acquired the colossal dimensions which they subsequently attained. The Long Parliament and Cromwell seized and appropriated great quantities of land, which they bestowed upon their adherents. The services of Monk, Clarendon, and other adherents of the King at the Restoration; of Keppel, Bentinck, and other followers of William at the Revolution, were rewarded by grants of landed estates in England or Ireland. The Duke of Marlborough in later times had Woodstock, as well as other substantial marks of the public gratitude, conferred upon him and his heirs.

Mr. Macaulay thus describes the emoluments of the favourites of "the Sovereign, his ministers, and the creatures of those ministers," in the reign of Charles II.:—

"Their salaries and pensions, when compared with the incomes of the nobility, the gentry, the commercial and professional men of that age, will appear enormous. The greatest estates in the kingdom then very little exceeded twenty thousand a year:—

"*The Duke of Ormond* had 22,000*l.* a year.

"*The Duke of Buckingham* had 19,600*l.* a year.

"*George Monk, Duke of Albemarle*, who had been rewarded for his eminent services with immense grants of Crown land, left 15,000*l.* a year of real estate, and 60,000*l.* in money which probably yielded 7 per cent.

"These three Dukes were supposed to be three of the very richest subjects in England. The Archbishop of Canterbury can hardly have had 5,000*l.* a year. The average income of a temporal peer was estimated by the best informed persons at about 3,000*l.* a year; the average income of a baronet at 900*l.* a year; the average income of a member of the House of Commons at less than 800*l.* a year; 1,000*l.* a year was thought a large revenue for a barrister; 2,000*l.* a year was hardly to be made in the Court of King's Bench, except by the Crown lawyers. The stipends of the higher class of official men were as large as at present, and not seldom larger. The Lord Treasurer, for example, had 8,000*l.* a year, and when the Treasury was in commission the junior Lords had 1,600*l.* a year each. The paymaster of the forces had a poundage amounting to about 5,000*l.* a year on all the money which passed through his hands. The Groom of the Stole had 5,000*l.* a year; the Commissioners of the Customs 1,200*l.* a year each; the Lords of the Bedchamber 1,000*l.* a year each. The regular salary, however, was the smallest part of the gains of an official man of that age. From the noblemen who held the white staff and the great seal, down to the humblest tidewaiter and gauger, what would

now be called gross corruption was practised without disguise and without reproach. Titles, places, commissions, pardons, were daily sold in market overt by the great dignitaries of the realm; and every clerk in every department imitated, to the best of his power, the evil example. In the 17th century a statesman who was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, accumulate in no long time an estate amply sufficient to support a dukedom.

"It is probable that the income of the Prime Minister, during his tenure of power, far exceeded that of any other subject. The gains of the Chancellor Clarendon, of Arlington, of Lauderdale, and of Danby, were enormous.

"Even in our own age, formidable as is the power of opinion, and high as is the standard of integrity, there would be great risk of a lamentable change in the character of our public men, if the place of First Lord of the Treasury or Secretary of State were worth 100,000*l.* a year. Happily for our country the emoluments of the highest class of functionaries have not only not grown in proportion to the general growth of our opulence, but have positively diminished."*

This highly coloured statement is partly founded on statistical data, and is substantially true. Mr. Macaulay does not appear to apprehend any unhappy disaster to the country from the reversed direction of the change in the emoluments of its historians.

A select committee of the House of Commons in 1850 inquired into the salaries and emoluments of offices held during the pleasure of the Crown, by members of either House of Parliament, voted in the annual estimates. The evidence exhibits a comparative view of the emoluments of the principal officers in 1780, in 1830, and in 1850; and Lord John Russell, who was then Prime Minister, gave a detailed account of the emoluments of the ministers who had filled the office of First Lord of the Treasury during the seventy years. Lord North, in 1780, received 11,400*l.* a year, namely: 5,000*l.* as First Lord of the Treasury, 2,400*l.* as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and 4,000*l.* as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Mr. Pitt enjoyed the same emoluments. Lord Liverpool received 9,000*l.* a year in 1812. Mr. Canning had also a salary at the rate of 9,000*l.* a year, but drew it only for a short time until his death in 1827.†

In reply to the questions of the Committee, Lord John Russell stated that "Sinecure offices were generally granted to some member of the family, up to the beginning of the present century." And upon Mr. Ellice asking this question, "Beyond those salaries were they not in the enjoyment of large fees of office?" he said "I believe they were."‡ Since 1830 the emoluments of the office held successively by Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John

* History of England, vol. i., pp. 307—10, and the authorities there cited.

† The complete series down to 1857 includes the names of North, 11,400*l.*; Rockingham, 5,000*l.*; Shelburne, 5,000*l.*; Portland, 5,000*l.*; Pitt, 11,400*l.*; Addington, 7,400*l.*; Pitt, 11,400*l.*; Grenville, 9,000*l.*; Portland, 5,000*l.*; Percival, 8,700*l.*; Liverpool, 9,000*l.*; Canning, 9,000*l.*; Goderich, 5,000*l.*; Wellington his pension; Grey, 5,000*l.*; Melbourne, 5,000*l.*; Peel, 7,500*l.*; Melbourne, 5,000*l.*; Peel, 5,000*l.*; Russell, 5,000*l.*; Derby, 5,000*l.*; Aberdeen, 5,000*l.*; Palmerston, 5,000*l.*

‡ Question, 1253.

Russell, Lord Derby, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston, have been 5,000*l.* a year, except in 1834–35, when, during his first short administration, Sir Robert Peel being in the House of Commons, held, in conformity with the practice down to that date, the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, with an additional salary of 2,500*l.* a year. On the rate of official salaries, and on the question of patronage, in its connection with the emoluments of office, the evidence of Sir Robert Peel and of Lord John Russell deserves to be consulted; it is grave, judicious and practical. The diplomatic salaries are discussed by Lord Palmerston with equal judgment.

Mr. Cobden appeared to hold that the vast amount of patronage at the disposal of the Prime Minister, enabling him to provide for his family, should be taken into account in regulating his salary; but every one will concur in the wisdom of the following question of Mr. Walter, and of the answer of Lord John Russell:—"Supposing official salaries," asked Mr. Walter, "were regulated by the amount of patronage at the disposal of the minister, do not you think that in the eyes of the public it would be thought rather an excuse for the abuse of patronage, if the deficiency of the salaries were attempted to be supplied by a particular mode of distributing the patronage?" "I think," was the reply, "it would be pretty certain to lead to abuse of patronage, because then a person holding office might say with great fairness, 'I have been given an inadequate salary, because it is understood that the patronage is to be of use to me and my sons.'"*

It is evident from this brief review, that ever since the Revolution the emoluments of the highest offices under the Crown, which are all generically represented by the office of the First Lord of the Treasury, have gone on diminishing, while the duties of the ministers, and the incomes of all other classes of the community, have increased.

The annexed tables (I., II., and III.) exhibit a view of the salaries of the *sixty-four* members of the Government holding office during the pleasure of the Crown. Nineteen are now members of the House of Lords, thirty-six are members of the House of Commons, nine are out of Parliament. Exclusive of the seventeen in the Queen's Household, who are paid out of the Civil List, the members of the Government are forty-seven in number. The salaries of the *fifteen* cabinet ministers now amount to 60,000*l.*, or, excluding the Lord Chancellor, who has 10,000*l.* a year, the fourteen ministers receive 50,000*l.* annually. *Twenty-three* other ministers receive 34,700*l.* a year. The annual pay of the thirty-eight political officers is under 100,000*l.* The law officers of the Crown are paid by fees, which probably amount to not less than 15,000*l.* a year. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland receives 20,000*l.* a year, to keep up the shadow of a court in Dublin. This office will probably not long continue, as Ireland is brought into direct communication with the seat of Government; and it is mischievous, as it keeps up the notion of a separate kingdom in the minds of the ignorant; but if it be counted, forty political officers are paid 119,125*l.* The pay of the law officers is not known, but, including the places in the household, the *sixty-four* political officers probably do not receive more than 168,270*l.* a year.

* Question, 1279.

II.—*Tenure of Office.*

In calculating the values of the salaries in offices held during pleasure, the average tenure of office had to be taken into account. And the investigation presented some curious results which may now be noticed.

Hereditary offices are held during life, and the son succeeds at the death of the father, brother, or other lineal predecessor. The Crown, the Peerage, the office of Earl Marshal, and some others, are held on this tenure. The reign of English Sovereigns, from William the Conqueror to William IV., was on an average $22\frac{1}{2}$ years. The age at accession was 30 years; the age of deccase, or when the Crown was laid down, $52\frac{1}{2}$ years. The age at accession among English Peers, was 30·2 years; their period of rule was 26·56 years, if we exclude those who died violent deaths.* The mean age of the reigning Sovereigns of Europe, on July 1, 1844, was 48·7 years; their age at accession was 33·1; they had reigned 15·6 years, and, if none were deposed, would reign 15·6 years—in all 31·2 years. That is also at the age of accession, the mean after lifetime by the English table; and 31 years may be set down as the average reign of a European Sovereign in the present day. Bishoprics and benefices of other kinds are held during life; the appointments filled in these offices by selection are generally made from among persons of advanced ages. The tenure is shorter than in the hereditary offices; the 156 Popes, for example, from A.D. 800 to 1823, filled the chair of St. Peter on an average only $6\frac{1}{2}$ years.† The age of eighteen English bishops at consecration was 46·8 years; their age in 1841, was 59·9 years; they will die on an average at the age of 73, and therefore hold their bishoprics 26 years.

The Judges are appointed by selection from persons generally past the meridian of life; and, unlike the bishops, they retire in advanced age, and are entitled to retiring pensions. The tenure of office is thus shortened in two ways. The high political offices are also filled by selection, and, except in a few rare instances, from members of the Legislature, who go through a long preliminary probation: the office terminates (1) as in the previous cases—by death, or infirmity—and (2) at the pleasure of the Sovereign, which, under our constitution, is guided to a great extent by the votes in the Houses of Parliament. Since the Revolution, the ancient office of Lord High Treasurer is held by a commission. The First Lord of the Treasury has generally, but not invariably, been First Minister. Lord Chatham, in his first ministry (1756), held the office of Secretary of State; in his second (1766), he had the Privy Seal. In the 166 years from 1689 to 1855, the office of First Minister, or First Lord of the Treasury, has been filled by *thirty-nine* ministers 51 times; so that each administration lasted 3·25 years

* M'Culloch's *Statistics of British Empire*, vol. ii., pp. 552—3; see also the papers by Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Neison, and Dr. Guy there cited.

† Mr. Scargill, the Assistant Secretary of the Statistical Society, has remarked that the thirty-seven Popes, from Martin V. to Innocent XII., both inclusive—that is from A.D. 1417 to A.D. 1700, ruled the church 7·65 years each on an average. From the year 1700 to 1846, when Gregory XVI. died, the Popes have sat on an average 12·17 years each in the chair of St. Peter.

on an average; 18 terminated in less than 1 year, 11 in the 2nd year, 6 in the 3rd year, 5 in the 4th year, 2 in the 5th year, 9 in the various years from the 5th to the 21st.

From these facts Table IV. has been arranged, and the probability of dissolution in each year is shown to follow a very regular law: thus, the general probability at taking office that the minister will continue 1 year, is nearly 2 to 1; and the probability of the continuance in office remains the same through 4 years. At the end of 4 years, the tenure of office becomes firmer, and the probability every year of remaining in office, is 6 to 1 that the ministry will continue a year. The law which regulates the tenure of office is this: the risk of losing office at any moment, from 0 to 4 years, is uniformly the same; it then suddenly decreases and remains uniformly the same as far as the observations go, or for 20 years.

For the purposes of a rough comparison, I have taken from Beatson's Political Index, edited by Haydn, the ministries of the Lord High Treasurers since 1258; dividing them into four periods, the first terminating in 1509; the second extending from 1509 to 1660; the third from the Restoration, 1660, to the first ministry after the Revolution, 1689; and the fourth from 1689 to 1855, when Lord Aberdeen's Administration closed. During the six centuries, the Lord High Treasurer was one of the highest officers, but did not always stand in the same relation to the Crown, or to the other ministers, as the First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury does in the present day. Yet the result of the returns of 128 ministers, who filled the office from 1258 to 1689,* does not differ from that framed from the 51 ministries extending from 1689 to 1855.

The average tenure of office, in the two periods, was 3·29 years and 3·25 years. As the dates of appointment are not given exactly, the year only being mentioned, the return, particularly for the first year, is somewhat uncertain. Beatson and Haydn may have committed a few oversights. And I have framed the list with some difficulty, eliminating the Chancellors of the Exchequer, counting the Lord Keepers, or High Treasurers, every time they took office. The general agreement is remarkable. In both series the tenure of office is precarious for some years, and then grows firmer; but, in looking through the list since the Revolution, it will be seen that, down to the passing of the Reform Bill, the short ministries were generally held by men who had not the capacity for the office—mere names put forward by parties or by the Sovereign—while those who had a policy, and were equal to the task, held office from 4 to 21 years. The great ministers of the Tudor period, selected with deliberation in the first instance, held their offices for a great part of their lives.

III.—*The Value of the Salaries of Her Majesty's Ministers and of Members of the Government having seats in Parliament.*

In considering the salaries of the heads of the Government, it must be borne in mind that they are Members of Parliament; that they generally serve in Parliament some years before entering office;

* The number of years from 1258 to 1689 has been reduced in the calculation from 431 to 421 for the disturbance in the time of the Commonwealth. See Table VII.

that the members of both Houses are unpaid; and that of 440 peers,* and 650 members of the House of Commons, less than 60 hold office or enjoy official pensions at one time.† The consequence is, that in the changes which have so frequently occurred ministers have moved from office to office; and that many of them have entered and quitted office several times.

The average tenure of office since the Revolution has been less than 3 years—for the First Lords of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Treasurer of the Navy, and the Secretary at War taken collectively.

The rate of salary in the higher offices is now 5,000*l.* a year; in the lower offices, about 2,000*l.* a year. The *amount* of salary which each minister receives will evidently depend on the time he remains in office; and its *value* at the age of twenty-one will vary with the age at which the office is attained.

As it is not easy to collect the facts—and as the calculation itself is long—I take the office of Prime Minister or of First Lord of the Treasury as the type of the whole of these offices. The salary of the First Lord of the Treasury is 5,000*l.* a year. The *salaries* in the subordinate offices, and in the high offices of Secretaries of State or Chancellor of the Exchequer, which *he* often fills before and sometimes after being Prime Minister, may also be taken as a part of the pay for the political services of his life.

The value of the salary is determined by treating it as a deferred temporary annuity. In this way it is found that, on an average, the salary of the First Lord of the Treasury is equivalent in value to a life annuity of 338*l.*, commencing at the age 21. The salary which the First Lord receives in the offices of Secretary of State, &c., after or before attaining his high office, is equivalent to a life annuity of 309*l.*; the salaries in the lesser offices to 68*l.* The salaries which the ministers who attain the rank of First Lord of the Treasury are paid in that office, and in the other principal offices, do not exceed in value a life annuity of 715*l.*, commencing at the age 21.

I will now state briefly how this value is obtained. As there is but one office of First Lord of the Treasury, it is impossible, without extending the observations over the past, to obtain an average result. Exclusive of the present Prime Minister,‡ 34 ministers have held the office of First Lord of the Treasury forty-seven times in the 158 years extending from 1688 to 1846. The average term of the 47 administrations was 3·36 years ($3\frac{1}{3}$ years); each First Lord filled the office on an average 4·64 years. The periods of the life of each of 32 ministers in office, whose ages can be ascertained, were entered in Tables.§

The office was first attained on an average at the age of 46, or

* Census, 1851; of 453 peers 13 were minors. Vol. i., Occup. p. cccli.

† In March, 1857, the number of the members of both Houses of Parliament in Lord Palmerston's Government was 55—namely, 19 peers, 36 members of the House of Commons; 9 of the 64 in office were not in Parliament.

‡ Lord John Russell was Prime Minister when this calculation was made.

§ See the periods of age in office for these ministers beautifully represented in a statistical diagram by John Russell Sowray, Esq. Saunders, Publisher.

25 years after the age of 21. Now, in life annuities, a small annual premium, commenced at an early age, will provide (that is, it is equivalent in value to) a *deferred annuity* of considerable amount. For instance, 1*l.* a year, from the age of 21 to 46, is worth as much as 3*l.* a year from the age of 46 to the end of life. Then] the salary is not for the whole term of life. It is what is technically called an intercepted annuity.

The present value of annuities of this kind—granted to the 32 ministers whose ages are known, and who have filled the office of First Lord of the Treasury since 1688—is found by taking the values of $sP_x + sP_{x+1} \dots$ from the English Life Table; $x, x+1, x+2 \dots$ being the ages at which they were in office; s the annual salary; and dividing the sum of these values by $32 \times D_{21}$.*

Several of the ministers held the office more than once; the table comprises the salaries for the whole term of office. The interest of money is taken at 3 per cent. Assuming then that a person, of the age 21, and certain, if he live, to be Prime Minister, purchased the salaries, and made 3 per cent. by his investment, the salary in the office of First Lord of the Treasury, would be worth only 7,432*l.*, the salaries in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary of State, and First Lord of the Admiralty, 6,803*l.*, in four other offices, 1,492*l.* The value of the salary of the 32 ministers, in the whole of their offices, at the rate as explained of 5,000*l.* and 2,500*l.* a year, would in the aggregate be worth only 15,726*l.*, or nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ (more exactly, 3.44) years' purchase of an annuity of 5,000*l.*

To those unaccustomed to these inquiries—and, therefore, liable to confound 5,000*l.* a year commencing at an advanced period of life and received during the term of office with 5,000*l.* a year for life from the age of 21, or 5,000*l.* a year in perpetuity—it may be useful to state, that the perpetuity paid quarterly, is worth more than 33 years' purchase, the life annuity from the age 21, is worth 21 years' purchase, while the official salary is, as we have seen, at the age of 21, worth less than 4 years' purchase.

5,000*l.* a year in the office of First Lord of the Treasury, of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of Secretary of State, for the usual average terms, with the addition of the value of the salary in the office of Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary at War, and Paymaster General, is of the same value as 715*l.* a year for life, commencing at the age 21; or 467*l.* a year in perpetuity.

It is evident that the value of the salary of a successful statesman is now inconsiderable. And if, besides the uncertainty of success, the expenses involved in the duties and dignities of office—the expenses of elections—and the other incidental expenses of attendance in Parliament—from an early age, are taken into account, it will be found that the salaries bear no sort of proportion to the outlay.

The country is at present, I contend, served for less than the

* See this valuation in the paper on the Finance of Life Insurance. Registrar-General's Twelfth Report. Appendix, pp. 41—47.

average earnings of persons in trade or professions by the First Ministers of the Crown.

No English minister has recently been accused, or seriously suspected of corruption in the distribution of patronage, in contracts, in the conduct of the foreign relations of the country, in any great financial transaction. No English minister has been accused of tampering with the Funds, or the Share Market. Yet it may well be a question whether affairs of the same magnitude could be safely entrusted to any body of men, on inadequate salaries, in any other country than England.

IV.—General Discussion of the Question.

The results of the preceding calculations are confirmed by the experience of the principal ministers of the Crown in recent times. Sir Robert Walpole was the last of the series of first ministers who embarked in political life as a merchant embarks in a speculative trade; and he succeeded in accumulating a property which in that day was considered large. His buildings and purchases were estimated at 200,000*l.*, his pictures at 40,000*l.*; he and his three sons held pensions of 14,900*l.* a year,* with the Rangership of Richmond Park, producing several thousands more per annum; and on retiring from office, undismayed by his enemies, he demanded and, after two years' delay, obtained a further pension of 4,000*l.* a year. The new era was inaugurated by the first William Pitt, who refused either to draw the interest of the large public balances in his hands, or to profit by the various per-centages on payments which were then a fertile field of income. He began public life with a small patrimony of 100*l.* a year.† The Duchess of Marlborough left him a legacy of 10,000*l.*; by the bequest of Sir W. Pynsent, he inherited a country house and nearly 3,000*l.* a year; his life-pension was 3,000*l.* a year; but, at his death, Parliament not only voted a pension of 4,000*l.* a year to be annexed to the Earldom, but 20,000*l.* to discharge "*the debt which Lord Chatham left behind him.*" The first minister who lived on his salary without perquisites, left 20,000*l.* of unliquidated debt. His son, William Pitt, entered office early in life; he was the principal minister for 20 years; and, during the earlier part of the time, had 7,400*l.*, and subsequently 11,400*l.* a year. He was unmarried; his habits were simple, and he had less taste for *representation* than his illustrious father; but he was incorruptible, and received nothing but his salary from the public exchequer. His tradesmen insured his life to cover their bills: and the second William Pitt died 40,000*l.* in debt.‡

* Lord Mahon, Hist. of Eng., vol. iii., pp. 104—6.

† Chesterfield's Characters; see works, end of vol iv. See also History of England by Lord Mahon, vols. iii. and iv.

‡ "That Mr. Pitt got into debt is no wonder. How could a man so circumstanced find time to look into his affairs? And of course there were many things I could not attend to . . . what with great dinners, and one thing and another, it was impossible to do any good."—*Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope*, vol. ii., p. 69—70. "The First Minister laboured under pecuniary embarrassments, resulting not only from his slender patrimonial fortune, but increased by a want of private economy . . . whose wants were notoriously so pressing, that he could neither pay the tax-gatherer, nor the butcher, when they came to his door, and whose

It is unnecessary to pursue this painful analysis further. If Mr. Pitt was embarrassed, his successors on half his salary, in the present state of society, can never be in easy circumstances unless they have a private fortune. Lord John Russell, in the Committee before referred to, was asked this question: "With respect to the whole of those [seventeen] First Lords of the Treasury, whom your Lordship has now enumerated, *with the exception of those who had large private estates*, is it not a matter of notoriety, *that they all died in debt?*" "I believe," he replied, "*that to be the case.*" He added with great candour, "I never had a debt in my life till I was First Lord of the Treasury. I have now paid it off, so that it was no great incumbrance to me. But it is necessary to make some outlay on taking one of these great offices, unless you have a large private fortune."*

Besides the ministers of the Crown actually in office—who are the successful adventurers, there is, under our constitutional system, nearly an equal number of men in opposition, always expecting office: and although they work in committees, and take an active part in legislation, in the present day they rarely enjoy pensions; and they derive no emoluments from their seats, but, on the contrary, incur considerable expense at the periodical elections.

The conflict of parties makes the possession of office precarious to an extent, of which there is no example in the professions. Charles Fox died in the ministry; but he filled important posts only for short terms, in 1782, in 1783, and in 1806: during the whole of his career he was not more than two years in office.† Burke, late in life, got a pension. Sheridan was still less fortunate in his political life. Mr. Hume, and many of the most hard-working men now in Parliament, never tasted the "sweets of office."

The members of both Houses are generally wealthy, but the fact that the legislators themselves are still withdrawn by the privileges of Parliament from the equal action of the laws, is a painful proof that some of them require the protection which the members of the professions would be ashamed to hold against their creditors.

Upon all these grounds it is clear that, in spite of the common belief, political services are not exorbitantly remunerated in England.

Arguments of much force, however, are alleged to show that British statesmen are overpaid.

The ardent competition, it is held, proves that the pay of political service in England is too high. Gentlemen are found ready to incur great expenses in elections to enter Parliament. The work can also,

ordinary recourse for getting rid of his coachmaker's importunities was by ordering a new carriage. . . . Neither women, nor play, nor the allurements of the turf, nor the exhibitions of the theatre, nor the sports of the field, nor pleasure, under any form, interfered with his official duties. Wine, which his constitution demanded as a stimulus, rarely led him into any excess; and the companions of his convivial hours were not numerous."—*Wraxall, Posthumous Memoirs* (1784, 1788), vol. i., p. 65; vol. iii., pp. 5—6.

* Evidence on Official Salaries, 1850, qu. 1254 and 1228.

† Under A.D. 1785, *Wraxall* writes: "Fox possessed no funds whatsoever, and scarcely could raise money sufficient for his personal subsistence."—*P. Works*, vol. i., p. 238. If Fox had not dissipated a fortune in play and in other ways, he must have lost it in his political career. In his speech on the Westminster Scrutiny, he said: "My own last shilling may soon be got at—for I am poor. Yet, in such a cause, I will lay down my last shilling."—p. 244.

it is urged, be as well done by ministers on low salaries. In this wealthy community men of independent fortunes, too, abound who are willing to govern the country gratis. The Government of other countries is efficiently conducted by ministers on lower salaries; and notably in the United States of America by ministers on salaries not exceeding 1,644*l.* a year. The President of the Great Republic is paid only 5,137*l.** a year; and his office is held for nearly as short a term as the office of the First Minister in England.†

Upon other grounds it is contended that the salaries of ministers are inadequate. The value of the salary, taking all the elements into account, is, as has been demonstrated, not considerable. The pay of an aspirant to office is uncertain, remote, precarious. The greatest and most successful ministers have died in debt; their indebtedness has exercised a bad effect upon their own minds: it has, besides, been an example attended with many pernicious consequences to all classes of a country where credit is of vital importance.‡ The present scale of salaries was fixed in the last century; and the population of the country is now three times as great as it was in those days. The wealth, the foreign possessions, and the business of the empire, have increased in a greater ratio than the population. The interests of the country at stake in the hands of the ministers of the Crown are immense, incalculable. The Duke of Wellington received for his services annuities of 4,000*l.* a year for three lives, and 700,000*l.* This sum looks vast. But it is computed that the victory of Waterloo cost the country a hundred millions sterling; and it is not by any means certain that if any other man had had the command, the army of the allies might not have suffered a signal defeat, which, at a moderate estimate, would have cost the country another hundred millions of treasure, besides blood and the irreparable loss of honor. His services then were cheaply bought for 700,000*l.* and the annuities.§ The expense of the Russian war was little less than eighty millions. Now is it not evident, we are asked, that as a mere matter of business, the salaries of the ministers who direct the internal and external policy of the country,—her wars, peaces, and civil progress,—should

* It is assumed here that *one* dollar is = 0·205479*l.*—See Laurie's Exchange Tables, p. xvii.

† The salary of the President of the United States is 25,000 dollars; The salary of the Vice-President and of each of the five Secretaries of State is 8,000 dollars; of the Postmaster, 8,000 dollars. The salary of the Attorney General is also 8,000 dollars. Since 1789, *fourteen* Presidents have held office; 5 for 8 years; 6 for 4 years; 1 for 3 years; 1 for 1 year; and 1 for less than a year: or 4·86 years on an average. In England, *thirty-nine* Ministers held office 51 times in 166 years, or *each Minister* filled the office 4·26 years on an average.

‡ A large portion of the cost of distribution is a charge to cover bad debts. Compared with this charge, in the west-end of London, the "war ninepence" sinks into insignificance. Nothing would facilitate the trade of the country more than a system of cash payments, or short credits: they have the effect of good roads for transit; and nothing would tend more to encourage such a system than the example of the leading men at the head of public affairs. Her Majesty in this, as in other matters, sets a bright example to her subjects of all ranks.

§ In South Staffordshire, I was recently informed that a collier, from a neighbouring county, has acquired 1,000,000*l.* by his successful industry. He is the representative of a band of men who, in their way, are also heroes; for they have placed England at the head of the mineral industry of the world.

have reference mainly to the efficiency of the men, and not to the matter of a few thousands more or less in their pay? On slight differences in their skill, industry, and courage, the safety and welfare of the country depend; while their salaries must always be a small fractional rate on the national income.

The example of the United States proves nothing in favor of a low scale of pay for political services. The salaries of clerks and of the subordinate officers in America are, as De Tocqueville remarks, higher than in Europe. The great state officers alone are paid comparatively low salaries, and that is attended with evils which are as evident to judicious Americans as they are to European travellers. "I was frequently reminded," says Miss Martineau, "by friends, of what is undoubtedly very true, the great perils of office in the United States, as an excuse for the want of honesty in officials. . . . It is ruin to a professional man without fortune to enter public life for a time, and then be driven back into private life. . . . Let the attention of *the people* be drawn towards *the salaries of office*, that they may discover whether they are too low, and whether the rewards of office are kept low by the *democratic party*, for the sake of putting in what their opponents call '*adventurers*,' or by the *aristocratic*, with the hope of offices being *engrossed by the men of private fortune*.'"*

De Tocqueville is addicted too much to philosophizing, but in its general tenor, the following passage is supported by irrecusable evidence. He here touches the weak side of a democracy.—"Chez les peuples où le principe de l'élection s'étend à tout, il n'y a pas, à proprement parler, de *carrière publique*. Les hommes n'arrivent en quelque sorte aux fonctions que par hasard, et ils n'ont *aucune assurance de s'y maintenir*. Cela est vrai surtout lorsque les élections sont annuelles. Il en résulte que dans les temps de calme, les fonctions politiques offrent peu d'appât à l'ambition. Aux États-Unis, ce sont les gens modérés dans leurs désirs, qui s'engagent au milieu des détours de la politique. LES GRANDS TALENTS, ET LES GRANDES PASSIONS, S'ÉCARTENT EN GÉNÉRAL DU POUVOIR, AFIN DE POUR-SUIVRE LA RICHESSE; et il arrive souvent qu'on ne se charge de diriger la fortune de l'État que quand on se sent peu capable de conduire ses propres affaires.

"C'est à ces causes, autant qu'au mauvais choix de la démocratie, qu'il faut attribuer le grand nombre d'hommes vulgaires qui occupent les fonctions publiques. Aux États-Unis, je ne sais, si le peuple choisirait les hommes supérieurs qui brigueraient ses suffrages; mais il est certain que ceux-ci ne les briguent pas."†

The Americans are a political people; and when they find the machine of government going wrong, they in the end, after the usual party discussions, set it right.‡ The salaries of the principal minis-

* Society in America, vol. i., p. 145.

† De la Démocratie en Amérique, vol. ii., pp. 156—7.

‡ Mr. Buchanan, the new President, in his inaugural address, observes: "Next in importance to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of republics, and history proves that when this has decayed, and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed for ever."—*Times*,

ters have been raised, since De Tocqueville wrote, from 6,000 to 8,000 dollars a year; that is an increase of one-third part.* The pay of members of Congress in the last session was raised from eight dollars, nearly 1*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* a day, while Congress sits, to 3,000 dollars, that is, to 616*l.* a year, besides travelling expenses.† When Congress sits six months, this is 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a day; in short sessions of three months, it is about 6*l.* 15*s.* a day.‡ Travelling expenses to and from Congress remain at the rate of 20*d.* a mile, which leaves a large surplus on the railway lines. The 303,—namely, 62 senators, 234 representatives, and 7 delegates, are paid at these rates. The “appropriations” for the pay of members of Congress were nearly 183,000*l.* in 1855–56, and 292,900*l.* in 1856–57; the expenditure on the executive and legislative departments, including printing, under the head of civil list, was 842,000*l.* It is worthy of note, that the salaries of the American Ministers did exceed, and now equal the salary of their Attorney-General. We have seen that the Ministers in the two Houses of Parliament in England only get 138,715*l.* a year.

The conflicting arguments are not of equal force, but they leave us practically in the dark in any attempt to fix the salaries of the Ministers of the Crown at the rate most advantageous to the country. We advert, therefore, to other considerations.

The two great councils of the nation must always consist of members of all the great classes of society. Landed proprietors, the eldest sons of peers, monied men, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, medical men, officers of the army, officers of the navy, engineers, and others who are engaged in active pursuits, represent, under ordinary circumstances, the opinions of the country in the House of Commons on the matters with which legislation deals. But the affairs of the empire are now so extensive that they cannot be dealt with in a cursory incidental way; and men to be efficient ministers must devote the whole of their time and thoughts to public affairs, not only in office, but incessantly, from the day they enter Parliament. How otherwise can they know the vast power of England; the condition of its population; the extent of its capital; its multitudinous industry; its manufactures; its commerce, overspreading oceans, and embracing islands and continents in its operations? How can they acquire official aptitude? How can they teach us the way to improve the public health; to treat pauperism; to deal with criminals; to make justice accessible; to educate the unlearned; to advance religion, morality, the arts, and the sciences; to organize the defences of these islands; to make our army and navy healthy and efficient? How can they become familiar with political men, power, opinion? How can they

* The pay in the diplomatic service was raised in the same session. See Abstracts of Public Laws in the American Almanack for 1857, p. 147, 146. The Act to regulate the compensation of members of Congress, is chap. 23, first Session of 34th Congress.

† The House of Representatives is elected for the term of two years, and the compensation of each member is 6,000 dollars for each Congress.

‡ A deduction is made from the pay for every day's absence, unless the member assigns as the cause the illness of himself or of a member of his family. There is a charge, apparently small, for books,

become acquainted with the state of our distant colonies, and of their relations to the parent state? How can they gauge the strength of the other powers of the world? How can they ascertain the relations of those powers to each other, and their affection or enmity to England? How can they venture to lead the nation into war, or out of war?

Economic science, statistics, mathematics, geography, history, eloquence, wisdom, must all be at the command of the ministers who guide in council, and direct in action this free state.

The great proprietors of the country will always worthily fill a certain number of the political offices under the Crown, and in the present age great ministers have sprung from their ranks. Patriotism, ambition, and a thirst for that undying fame which a free people can confer, in the absence of the ordinary motives, have animated them in their arduous career. Yet these cases have been rare. Great ministers have chiefly come from the classes which fill the liberal professions.*

The Houses of Parliament must have, besides the representatives of the property, the common political sense and the local interests of all classes, a large body of men who labour in politics as hard as lawyers, doctors, agriculturists, manufacturers, and merchants, labour in their several vocations. Their studies must all have politics for their supreme object; on their success in this field fame, fortune, and life must continually depend. England has always had such men in its service; you can trace them through a long series of churchmen, from Lanfranc to Wolsey; you can follow them from Burleigh to Chatham; from Pitt and Fox to Huskisson and Canning. They are indispensable, and can never be safely superseded.

Politics is a profession which demands all the time and all the energies of a class of the ablest men in the country; and these men should be as well paid for their services as their contemporaries in the other professions.

The country does not want mere money-making ministers, who will starve the establishments, and expend nothing on great national objects; still less does it want in the administration of its finances, spendthrifts to plunge it into debt, who have no just appreciation of the value of property. Walpole not only let *well* but *ill* alone,† and the country made no sensible progress under his sterile administration; still he not only built up his own fortune, but administered the national finances so economically that he reduced the debt from 52 down to 48 millions in 1739. The country has made immense progress under

* "I wholly disapprove," said Mr. Fox, in the debate on Mr. Pitt's Reform Bill, "the idea of limiting parliamentary seats to men of ample fortunes, or of eminence in their professions. The history of this country proves that we are not to expect from individuals in affluent circumstances, the vigilance, energy, and exertion, without which the House of Commons would lose its greatest force and weight. Human nature is too prone to indulgence; and the most meritorious services have always been performed by persons in a condition of life removed from opulence." "The truth of these remarks," says Wraxall, "forcibly exemplified in his own person, and in that of Pitt, unquestionably made a deep impression."—*Posthumous Memoirs of his own time, by Sir N. W. Wraxall, Bart.*, vol. i, pp. 294—5.

† His maxim, *Quieta non movere*, is a corrupt version of the sound English proverb: *Let well alone*.

his successors; but Mr. Pitt, who cared so little for money,* ran the country deeply into debt. He borrowed money upon the principle which none but the most improvident adopt, giving, in exchange for 179 millions of money, securities for 272 millions—3*l.* of stock for 2*l.* of money—in the nine years from 1793 to 1802.

Eight hundred millions of the debt which has accumulated may be paid off, by reversing the process under which it was contracted; and this should be done, for a wealthy nation in debt is in an abnormal state; but it will probably not be attempted until statesmen are paid such salaries as enable prudent men in the professions to live out of debt.

By what standard can the salaries be regulated? It is admitted on all hands that the salary should include the whole pay of the minister; not only is he bound to forego the per-centages, fees, bribes, and speculations of former days, but to administer the patronage of the Crown solely with a view to the efficiency of the service. The country will no longer allow a minister to be paid indirectly, by appointing incompetent generals, admirals, bishops, judges, governors of colonies, or civil servants. Such appointments, unsold, cannot be profitable to him: they are ruinous to the country.

It will be admitted also that the salary should bear some proportion to the circumstances of society. The standard of admeasurement must be sought in England. The ministers should be the first men of their class: shall we then look to the incomes of the great landed proprietors under Schedule A, or to the great mercantile incomes under Schedule D?† The latter incomes are derived to a large extent from invested capital, and neither the rents of land nor the profits of capital afford any analogy to the salaries of ministers. The annual incomes from those sources range from a few pounds to hundreds of thousands of pounds; they will not, therefore, serve as any guide, for it is false reasoning to infer, because a minister of the crown necessarily lives in society with wealthy men, that therefore his salary should be regulated by their highest incomes.

It is evident, that the NATURAL STANDARD of the SALARIES

* “His *magnanimous contempt for money*, exemplified in giving the clerkship of the Pells to Colonel Barré, . . . *extorted universal applause*!”—Wraxall, vol. iii. pp. 5—6.

† Under Schedule D, 1307 persons are returned in the United Kingdom on incomes of 5,000*l.* and upwards; namely, 802 on incomes of 5,000*l.* and under 10,000*l.*; 464 on incomes of 10,000*l.* and under 50,000*l.*; 41 on incomes of 50,000*l.* a year and upwards. Many in this class on lower incomes also enjoy large additional incomes under the other schedules. The incomes from the mining industry of the country, and from the railways, are not returned under Schedule D. The number of persons on incomes of 5,000*l.* a year and upwards, under Schedule E, were 64.—See Mr. Moffatt’s P. Return, No. 313, June 27, 1856. The numbers having such incomes under Schedules A, B, C, either separately, or in the aggregate, under all the schedules is unknown. But from a comparison of a return of the first Income Tax, which was differently assessed, with the returns of 1847,‡ I have made an estimate, which agrees sufficiently well with the above return. According to this estimate not less than 4,000 persons in the United Kingdom enjoy incomes

‡ See Evidence before Income Tax Committee of W. Farr, and Returns in the Appendix to Evidence.

OF THE PRINCIPAL MINISTERS OF A COUNTRY *is supplied by the INCOME of the HIGHEST CLASSES OF PROFESSIONAL MEN IN THAT COUNTRY.* Offer young men the same pecuniary advantages in a political career as open before them in the liberal professions, and you command for the public service, which has paramount claims on every generous mind, the highest talent, of the kind you require, in these islands.

But what are the incomes of professional men?—how are they to be ascertained? I have made some inquiries respecting the incomes of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the present day, but the state of my information only justifies me in saying, that, although the incomes approach, they are not now equal to the incomes in the other learned professions.*

I have here also a statement of the incomes of twenty-four of the heads of the church, ranging from 4,200*l.* to 15,000*l.* a year; but for various reasons I do not refer to them further, although the statement will be found in the appended tables.

We find all that is required in an authentic return of the incomes of the leading barristers and judges of the land (Table X). The return on the table was laid before the Committee of the House of Commons as the result of the “fullest investigation and inquiry,” by the Attorney-General in 1850. I understand that the state of the incomes of the bar is, on the whole, not very different in the present day.

The fees of barristers are determined, as you know, in the open market.

Before referring to the amounts, I must invite your attention to the tenure upon which the great incomes at the bar are enjoyed. They are attained generally at the middle period of life, and they are

of 5,000*l.* a year and upwards. If we graduate the numbers by the returns under Schedule D, 129 persons enjoy incomes of 50,000*l.* a year and upwards; 1465 have incomes of 10,000*l.* and under 50,000*l.*; and 2,406 persons have incomes of 5,000*l.* and under 10,000*l.* a year. I make the persons on incomes of 5,000*l.* a year in Great Britain 3,486 in the year 1847; I add 349 to bring down the return to the year 1857, and add further 192 for Ireland; making in the aggregate 4,027.

* The exact facts could only be ascertained by a personal return, which might probably have been filled up confidentially. But I did not deem it necessary to resort to this course. Many of the best informed agree on the names of about ten men in all branches of medicine and surgery who it is believed are making 5,000*l.* a year and upwards. A high authority writes: “I very much doubt there being at the present time as many as twenty physicians and surgeons in London receiving 5,000*l.* each annually, though probably the number is not very much less.” Respecting the incomes of surgeons and physicians in the first half of this century, it is stated on good authority that Dr. Warren, who liated “morning business,” made in one year a little more than 8,000*l.*; Baillie, in 1813 or 1814, made 11,300*l.* “Sir Henry Hallford’s professional receipts were all made up from the time he commenced practice to the day of his death. They amounted, we believe, to something more than 230,000*l.*, and averaged 6,000*l.* a year for the whole of the 30 years he was in practice. Dr. Chambers’s income was 9,000*l.* in 1837; and ranged from 7,000*l.* to 9,000*l.* during the thirteen years 1836-48.”—*Lancet*, May 25, 1850. The author of the biography of Dr. Chambers appears to have had access to good information. I have reason to believe that during many years the average professional income of the most eminent surgeon now living was more than 10,000*l.* annually. Sir Astley Cooper, it is said, had an income in one year, of 23,000*l.*; but doubt is entertained whether the whole income was derived from his profession.

dependent on the health, skill, and industry of the barrister; but, by the time his capacity for excessive toil declines, the bench is ready to receive the judge; and whenever the powers of the judge fail, he can retire on a liberal pension of 3,500*l.* or 5,000*l.* a year. How much more precarious are the incomes of political men! After the most arduous services they can find no softer resting place than the vaults of Westminster Abbey. They may enter office, but their income is never secure, as it is contingent on changes of opinion as much as on their health, skill, integrity, or industry; and upon leaving office they are entitled to pensions ranging only from 1,000*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year, under such extraordinary conditions that only two statesmen now living enjoy pensions under the Superannuation Act.*

But if the tenure of the income were the same, the amount of the income is very different. The incomes of 24 barristers ranged from 5,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*; of 24 judges from 4,800*l.* to 8,000*l.*; of the 24 ministers from 2,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*

The salaries which will induce leading men to leave the bar, and to accept judicial offices, can be readily ascertained; and as the tenure of income is more secure, the income of a judge should never exceed the highest incomes at the bar. Hence, as the incomes of the leaders at the Irish bar do not exceed 4,000*l.* a year,† the salaries of the Irish judges should not exceed that sum; and a small independent kingdom, in the same circumstances as Ireland, should not pay its principal ministers more than 4,000*l.* a year. If the leaders at the bar in the United States become judges, while the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court is paid 1,336*l.*, and the Attorney-General is paid 1,644*l.* a year,‡ it follows that the salary of their principal ministers is as high as it should be, according to the standard of pay for the highest class of services in the United States. By a parity of reasoning, the salaries of the principal ministers of the Crown are now below the natural standard in England.

It has been at various times proposed to pay the members of the House of Commons in conformity with the ancient English practice, which is still maintained in the United States;§ but it seems to follow, when it is admitted that the House of Commons consists essentially of a great majority of large landowners, merchants, manu-

* See the Superannuation Act, 4 and 5 Will. IV., cap. 24. Sir George Clerk has 1,200, Lord Glenelg has 2,000 a-year under this Act.

† Mr. Keogh, in his evidence, stated the incomes of 6 leading barristers in Ireland at 4,000*l.*, and 8 at 2,000*l.* "I have," he says, "talked this matter over with other members of the bar, from time to time, and that was the conclusion to which we came."—Evidence on Official Salaries (2841). Upon what ground the Lord Chancellor in Ireland is paid 8,000*l.* a year is not evident.

‡ The salary of the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States is 6,500 dollars; the salary of each of the Associate Justices is 6,000 dollars; the Attorney-General, whose tenure of office is precarious, 8,000 dollars, and the right, I presume, to continue in private practice. It is evident that, like the rent of land, the price of skilled and unskilled labour varies in England and in America. I am informed that, on account of the low salaries, the leading lawyers of America do not become judges.

§ The pay of the members of the two Houses of Parliament now in office is 138,715*l.*; if the members of the two Houses of Parliament were paid at the same rate as members of Congress, they would receive nearly 1,050,429*l.* a year for their services.—See American Almanack, 1857, p. 140.

facturers, and men in the active practice of professions, that it is unnecessary to pay the whole of its 650 members for the discharge of ordinary parliamentary duties: they should be spared, however, all the expenses of elections.

It only remains, then, to regulate official salaries. The precarious tenure of office is inevitable, but its evils may be mitigated by protracting the enjoyment of pay.

Many salutary results would flow from a modification of the Superannuation Act; so that, including the ministers in office, and ex-ministers, eighty or a hundred of the working political men in the Legislature, should enjoy either half-pay or salaries, never, in the highest offices, exceeding the amount which the country may find it necessary to give, in order to secure the services of the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Judges.

A career would then be opened to able men, who would be adequately paid for their services in the noblest of all the professions; and penury would offer no incitement to factious opposition, to the sacrifice of the permanent interests of the people at the shrine of their prejudices, or to almost at times tacit alliances with the enemies of England: who having given much requires much, and listens willingly to harsh truths, but cannot live without the loyal affection of her children.

The system of pay out of office for public services is in operation in the House of Lords. Lord Brougham has 5,000*l.* a year; Lord Lyndhurst has 5,000*l.* a year; Lord St. Leonards has 5,000*l.* a year; and Lord Wensleydale has 3,500*l.* a year, under the title of pension: but so well are the incomes earned, by the actual service of these distinguished men, that they might more properly be called salaries. The calm wisdom with which the Ex-Chancellors discuss the greatest public questions is wonderful; and loses nothing by comparison with the natural excitement in the House of Commons, where no ex-minister receives the slightest consideration for the labours of his political life. If the precarious state of the incomes of other ministers of the Crown, besides Lord Chancellors, were met by a modification of a clause of the Superannuation Act, the effect in the House of Commons could not but be as salutary as the system of pensions in the House of Lords.

For better pay the country could get better work. Statesmen of genius existed in the age of profusion, and they will spring up continually under a system of parsimony; for genius, like the rose of prophecy, will blossom in the desert, as it sometimes, also, graces the hereditary peerage. But the political education of the people of England is now far advanced; knowledge is widely diffused; our public writers are well versed in the various branches of economic science; the civil service has latterly made rapid progress; and at the bidding of public opinion, candidates for places held during good behaviour, now undergo examinations, some of which, on the competitive system, will bear comparison with the examinations for degrees in the open professions. Is it not reasonable, then, to assume, that the few able political men existing should by some means be largely reinforced, so as to maintain the highest degree of efficiency in the administrative machinery, and to secure the highest degree

of ability in the principal Ministers of the Crown? And in what way is this so likely to be accomplished as by making the prizes in political, as valuable as the prizes in professional life?

It has indeed been proposed, that candidates for seats in Parliament should, preliminarily to the rude questionings on the hustings, pass through another ordeal, of a more refined character, on the ground, I presume, that the Electors as well as Her Majesty's Government, require assistance in rejecting unqualified candidates; but precisely the same reasons that make us repudiate the proposal to pay members should lead the country to reject this scheme for examining candidates for seats in the House of Commons. The House consists of many eminent men whose time is occupied in the management of their estates, in commerce, or in professions; politics is only an incidental pursuit; and they would never submit to any such test as could determine, after the fashion of the Civil Service Commission, the amount of their financial, political, economical, statistical, legislative, or general knowledge. If, however, the universities would institute courses of lectures on economic science, in the most extended sense, including politics as it was understood by Aristotle, and statistics; and if they would further grant *degrees* in this science, it is probable that every young man who intended to devote himself earnestly to the political service of his country, either as a peer or in the House of Commons, would take out such a degree, for the same reason that degrees are taken out by the members of other professions; and this would tend to advance the most important of all sciences—the science of government—which does not now keep pace with the physical sciences.

The facts in the tables, which I now submit to the Society, will, I hope, furnish some useful information, and tend to dispel some popular prejudices.

This country is now happy in its sovereign, happy in its senate, which never contained a greater number of men in various ways eminent, and happy also in the possession of a great body of political men, who, however, as I have endeavoured to show, have a precarious career before them, but may be placed on as firm a footing as the members of the open professions, and as the Lord Chancellors, by the modification of a clause in the Superannuation Act. The effect of such a modification would be to reinforce the highest order of political servants of the Crown, and to raise the character of that Assembly, which every friend to freedom in the world desires to see shining brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; for it stands almost alone in Europe, surrounded by the ruins of popular legislative bodies.

TABLE I.—*The 64 Ministers and other Members of the Government (including the Queen's Household) who hold their Offices during the pleasure of the Crown, with their Salaries and Emoluments (March, 1857).*

Name of Office.	By whom held.		Annual Salaries and Emoluments.	
	l in the House of Lords.	c in the House of Commons.		
THE CABINET. (March, 1857.)			£	£
First Lord of the Treasury	Viscount Palmerston, c.....		5,000	
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Cranworth, l		10,000*	
Lord President of the Council	Earl Granville, l		2,000	
Lord Privy Seal.....	Earl of Harrowby, l.....		2,000	
Secretary of State, Home Depart.	Sir George Grey, Bart., c....		5,000	
" Foreign "	Earl of Clarendon, l.....		5,000	
" Colonial "	Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, c		5,000	
" War "	Lord Panmure, l		5,000	
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., c....		5,000	
First Lord of the Admiralty.....	Sir C. Wood, Bart., c		4,500	
President of the Board of Control..	Rt. Hon. R. Vernon Smith, c		5,000	
Postmaster General	Duke of Argyll, l		2,500	
President of the Board of Trade	Lord Stanley of Alderley, l..		2,000	
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster..	Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines, c....		2,000	
(Without office)	Marquess of Lansdowne, l....		....
NOT IN THE CABINET.				60,000
First Commissioner of Works, &c.	Sir B. Hall, Bart., c.....		2,000	
Paymaster General (and Vice-President of Board of Trade)	Rt. Hon. R. Lowe, c		2,000	
President of Poor Law Board	Rt. Hon. E. P. Bouverie, c		2,000	
President of Board of Health	Rt. Hon. W. Monsell, c		2,000	
Vice-President of Education Committee of Privy Council	Rt. Hon. W. F. Cowper, c..		2,000	
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury....	Rt. Hon. W. G. Hayter, c..		2,000	
	Mr. J. Wilson, c		2,000	
Junior Lords of the Treasury	Viscount Monck, c		1,000	
	Hon. H. B. W. Brand, c....		1,000	
	Viscount Duncan, c		1,000	
Under Secretary of State, Home Dept	Mr. W. N. Massey, c		1,500	
" " Foreign "	Earl of Shelburne, c.....		1,500	
" " Colonial "	Mr. J. Ball, c		1,500	
" " War "	Mr. F. Peel, c		1,500	
Secretary to Board of Control	Mr. Danby Seymour, c.....		1,500	
Secretary to Poor Law Board	Mr. R. W. Grey, c		1,000	
Secretary to Admiralty.....	Mr. Bernal Osborne, c.....		2,000	
Junior Lords of the Admiralty	Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley, c		1,200	
	Rear-Admiral Eden		1,000	
	Rear-Admiral Peter Richards		1,000	
	Capt. A. Milne.....		1,000	
	Sir R. Peel, Bart., c		1,000	
Judge Advocate-General	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, c....		2,000	
LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.				34,700
Attorney-General	Sir R. Bethell, c	{ Paid by Fees, amount unknown, but set down at }	....	15,000
Solicitor-General	Rt. Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, c.....			
Carried forward .....			....	109,700

* 6,000*l.* per ann. as Lord Chancellor, and 4,000*l.* per ann. as Speaker of H. of Lords.

TABLE I.—Continued.

Name of Office.	By whom held.		Annual Salaries and Emoluments.
	<i>l</i> in the House of Lords.	<i>c</i> in the House of Commons.	
			£
			£
<i>In the Queen's Household.</i>	Brought forward		109,700
Master of the Horse	Duke of Wellington, <i>l</i>		2,500
Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal..	Lord Alfred Paget, <i>c</i>		1,000
Lord Steward	Earl Spencer, <i>l</i>		2,000
Treasurer	Earl of Mulgrave, <i>c</i>		904
Comptroller	Viscount Castlerosse, <i>c</i>		904
Lord Chamberlain	Marquess of Breadalbane, <i>l</i>		2,000
Vice ditto	Lord Ernest Bruce, <i>c</i>		924
8 Lords in Waiting	{ Earl Somers, <i>l</i> ; Lords Camoys, <i>l</i> ; Byron, <i>l</i> ; Rivers, <i>l</i> ; Waterpark; De Tabley, <i>l</i> ; Dufferin, <i>l</i> ; and Earl of Caithness; each 700 <i>l.</i> per annum		5,600
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Bessborough, <i>l</i>		1,500
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland		500
<i>Ireland.</i>			17,832
Lord Lieutenant	Earl of Carlisle, <i>l</i>		20,000
Secretary for Ireland	Rt. Hon. E. Horsman, <i>c</i>		4,425
Lord Chancellor	Rt. Hon. M. Brady		8,000
Attorney-General	{ Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, <i>c</i>	{ Paid by Fees, amount unknown. but set down at	5,000
Solicitor-General	Mr. J. Christian..		
<i>Scotland.</i>			37,425
Lord Advocate	Rt. Hon. J. Moncrieff, <i>c</i>		2,358
Solicitor-General	Mr. E. Maitland		955
			3,313
			Total.... 168,270

Note.—The letter *l* is affixed to the names of those who belong to the House of Lords, of whom there are 19; and *c* to the Members of the House of Commons, numbering 36: 9 (including the Mistress of the Robes,) have no seats in either House of Parliament.

The amounts of the salaries are obtained from the Estimates, the Finance Accounts, and other official sources. The following Members of the Government have official residences:—First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord and Junior Lords of the Admiralty.

It has been thought desirable to give the names of the holders of the several offices, not so much for the sake of showing the *personnel* of the Ministry in connexion with the salaries, as the relative numbers in each House of Parliament at the present time.

TABLE IV.

Tenure of Office of First Lords of the Treasury from the year 1689 to the year 1855.

Time from Entry into Office. Years.	As recorded.		As calculated in connected Series.	
	Terminating in one Year after the Year in Col. 1.	Continuing at the Year in Col. 1.	Continuing at the Year in Col. 1.	Terminating in one Year after the Year in Col. 1.
0	18	51	51	17
1	11	33	34	11
2	6	22	23	8
3	5	16	15	5
4	2	11	10	1
5	1	9	9	1
6	1	8	8	1
7	2	7	7	1
8	1	5	6	1
9 .....	....	4	5	1
10 .....	....	4	4	....
11 .....	....	4	4	1
12	1	4	3	....
13 .....	....	3	3	1
14	1	3	2	....
15 .....	....	2	2	....
16 .....	....	2	2	....
17	1	2	2	1
18 .....	....	1	1	....
19 .....	....	1	1	....
20	1	1	1	1
Sums	51	193	193	51
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5

The table may be read thus :—Ministers held the office of First Lord of the Treasury 51 times from 1689 to 1855; 18 left office in less than a year from the time of taking it; 11 left between the first and second year of office; 6 between the second and third years, &c., &c. Consequently 33 continued in office one complete year, 22 for two complete years, 16 for three years, &c. In calculating the numbers in the two last columns, it is assumed that the numbers in col. 4 decrease at the rate of 32·77 per cent., or nearly one-third part annually for four years, and afterwards at the rate of 13·62 per cent., or one-seventh part nearly to the end. The logarithms 1·8275 and 1·9364 were employed in deducing the numbers in col. 4.

TABLE V.

Showing the Terms of Office in Fifty-one Ministries (1689-1855), on the hypothesis that the chances of terminating are equal in equal times from 0 to 4 years; and then, after suddenly falling, remain uniform from 4 to 20 years.

Years. (<i>x</i>).	Ministries Expiring.	Ministries Existing.
0	16·71	51·00
1	11·24	34·29
2	7·56	23·05
3	5·08	15·49
4	1·41	10·41
5	1·23	9·00
6	1·06	7·77
7	·91	6·71
8	·79	5·80
9	·68	5·01
10	·59	4·33
11	·51	3·74
12	·44	3·23
13	·38	2·79
14	·33	2·41
15	·28	2·08
16	·25	1·80
17	·21	1·55
18	·18	1·34
19	·16	1·16
20	·00	1·00
Cols. 1	2	3

TABLE VI.

Showing the duration of Ministries (1689-1855) as deduced from Table V.

Years. (<i>x</i>).	Ministries Existing.	Years of Existence after (<i>x</i>).	Mean future Existence at <i>x</i> up to Year 20 in Years.
0	51·00	166·48	3·26
1	34·29	124·38	3·63
2	23·05	96·09	4·17
3	15·49	77·07	4·98
4	10·41	64·28	6·17
5	9·00	54·59	6·07
6	7·77	46·23	5·95
7	6·71	39·00	5·81
8	5·80	32·76	5·65
9	5·01	27·36	5·47
Cols. 1	2	3	4

Comments on Tables IV., V., VI.

SMALL numbers suffice sometimes to eliminate a general law, and the three Tables (IV., V., VI.) have been calculated to show the nature of the laws which regulate the tenure of office during pleasure.

The series of numbers in column 3, Table V, may be represented by two curves, of which the general expression is $y = \frac{a}{r^x}$; the time in years being represented by x ; the number of ministers existing at first by a ; and at the end of x years by y ; and $\frac{1}{r}$ being the annual rate of decrease.

r is constantly = 1.4876 (log. 0.1725) from 0 to 4 years, and 1.1577 (log. .0636) from that time to 20 years when the series is reduced to 1. What the law may be after that year it is impossible to say, as observation carries us at present no further.

In this calculation the series may be reversely commenced at the 1.00, which is against 20 years, where x may be made 0; and then by making it vary, and become successively 1, 2, 3—16 in the equation, $y = a r^x$, the whole of the curve will be described by the ordinates ranging from 1.00 to 10.41, here $a = 1$. Again, the second curve, rising from 4 years, is described by the ordinates obtained by making $a = 10.41$; $r = 1.4876$; and x successively 0—4.

The numbers that express the area of the space between the first and the last ordinates, the curve, and the abscissas, express also the time which was enjoyed by the ministries. The numbers are obtained by integrating the general expression $\int a r^x dx$, between the above limits. Thus, putting λr for the hyperbolic logarithm of r , we have $\int a r^x dx = \frac{a r^x}{\lambda r}$; and $\int_0^b a r^x dx = \frac{a (r^b - 1)}{\lambda r}$.

And in this case, as $a = 1$, $r = 1.1577$, and $b = 16$, the number gives 64.28 years, divisible among the 10.41 ministers, after they have completed 4 years of existence, or 6.17 years to each ministry. Ministers therefore that had completed 4 years in office, enjoyed 6.17 years afterwards, or 10.17 years of office in all.

Again, making $a = 10.41$; $r = 1.4876$; and $b = 4$, the area of the rest of the curvilinear space is obtained (102.192) which, added to 64.284, makes 166.476 years, which number, upon being divided by 51, gives 3.26 years as the average duration of an administration. The time, from the appointment of Viscount Mordaunt after the revolution in 1689, to the close of Lord Aberdeen's administration in 1855, was nearly 166 years; or 3.25 years to each 51 first Lords of the Treasury. The two results are therefore nearly identical.

Although the earlier list of Lord High Treasurers is probably not so complete, and the dates are not so definite as those on which the previous tables are founded, I here subjoin the whole of the facts, as far as I can make them out in a tabular form (Tables VII., VIII.) The list has been constructed from Haydn's "Book of Dignitaries," by comparing the list of Lord High Treasurers (taking the First Lord of the Treasury as his representative since the office has been held in commission) with the List of Administrations (pp. 88, 117). Some difficulties arose, but the list on the whole fairly expresses the facts.

TABLE VII.

A.D.	Years.	Lord High Treasurers.
1258—1509.....	251	96
1509—1660.....	151*	22
1660—1689.....	29	10
1689—1855.....	166	51
1258—1855.....	597*	179

TABLE VIII.

Tenure of the Office of Lord High Treasurer, or of First Lord of the Treasury, in the 179 Ministries during the 597 years 1258 to 1855.

Year of Office completed.	Ministries Terminating in each Year.			Ministries Continuing at the end of each year.		
	1258 to 1689.	1689 to 1855.	1258 to 1855.	1258 to 1689.	1689 to 1855.	1258 to 1855.
0	17	18	35	123	51	179
1	34	11	45	111	33	144
2	25	6	31	77	22	99
3	19	5	24	52	16	68
4	11	2	13	33	11	44
5	7	1	8	22	9	31
6	2	1	3	15	8	23
7 .....	...	2	2	13	7	20
8	2	1	3	13	5	18
9 .....	...	...	...	11	4	15
10	2	...	2	11	4	15
11	1	...	1	9	4	13
12	1	1	2	8	4	12
13	3	...	3	7	3	10
14 .....	...	1	1	4	3	7
15	1	...	1	4	2	6
16 .....	...	...	...	3	2	5
17 .....	...	1	1	3	2	5
18 .....	...	...	...	3	1	4
19 .....	...	...	...	3	1	4
20 .....	...	1	1	3	1	4
21	1	...	1	3	...	3
22 .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
23 .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
24 .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
25	1	...	1	2	...	2
26 .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
27	1	...	1	1	...	1

* Under the Commonwealth the Exchequer was managed by Committees until it was re-established by Cromwell in 1654.

The table (VIII.) may be read thus :—In the years 1258-1855, of 179 Ministers 35 held office at *one time* less than a year; 45 held office one year and less than two years, &c.; therefore 144 remained in office at the end of the first year, 99 at the end of the second year, 68 at the end of the third year, 44 at the end of the fourth year.

The date of entering and leaving office in the early period is only given in years, and hence it was necessary to assume, in abstracting the facts, that the Minister who entered and left office in the same year of Christ, was in office less than a year; and also to assume that those who entered office in one year A.D., and quitted office in the following year, remained in office one, and less than two years. In fact, however, some of these must have been in office less than one year.

In the earlier period it is probable that some of the shorter Administrations were unrecorded. One of the Administrations—that called the *Broad-bottom* Ministry—taken into account in 1689-1855 only lasted 48 hours; and the Earl of Bath at its head does not appear on Haydn's list of First Lords of the Treasury.

After this explanation it may not be uninteresting to show the last column of the Table VIII. in juxtaposition with series calculated by the same two values of *r* as have been deduced from the records of later years. In the following Table IX. the first rate (1.4876) has been applied to obtain the first six terms of col. 3; the last (1.1577) served to continue the series from 23 (against 6 years) to the end.

TABLE IX.

Years in Office.	Ministries Continuing.		Years in Office.	Ministries Continuing.	
	By Records.	By Hypothesis.		By Records.	By Hypothesis.
0	179	216	15.....	6	6
1	144	145	16.....	5	5
2	99	97	17.....	5	5
3	68	66	18.....	4	4
4	44	44	19.....	4	3
5	31	30	20.....	4	3
6	23	23	21.....	3	3
7	20	20	22.....	2	2
8	18	17	23.....	2	2
9	15	15	24.....	2	2
10	15	13	25.....	2	1
11	13	11	26... ..	1	1
12	12	10	27.....	1	1
13	10	8			
14	7	7			

TABLE X.

Professional Incomes of 24 leading Barristers, and Salaries of 24 principal Judges, and of 24 Ministers of the Crown.

Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.
24 BARRISTERS.	24 JUDGES*	24 MINISTERS.*
£	£	£
20,000	(Lord Chancellor, Ireland) 8,000	5,000 (r) (First Lord of Treasury)
11,000	(Chief Justice, Q.B., England) 8,000	5,000 (r) (Chancellor of Exchequer)
11,000	(Chief Justice, Common Pleas) 7,000	5,000
11,000	(Chief Baron, Exchequer) 7,000	5,000
11,000	(Master of the Rolls) 6,000	5,000 } (4 Secretaries of State)
10,000	(2 Lords Justices)..... { 6,000	5,000
9,000	6,000	5,000 (President Board of Control)
8,000	(Chief Justice, Q.B., Ireland) 5,074	4,500 (r) (First Lord of Admiralty)
7,000	5,000	4,425 (Secretary for Ireland)
7,000	(3 Vice-Chancellors) { 5,000	2,500 (Postmaster General)
7,000	5,000	2,500 (Master of the Horse)
6,000	5,000	2,358 (Lord Advocate, Scotland)
6,000	5,000	2,000 (President of the Council)
6,000	5,000	2,000 (Lord Privy Seal)
6,000	5,000	2,000 (President of Board of Trade)
6,000	5,000	2,000 (Chancllr. of Duchy Lancaster)
5,000	5,000	2,000 (First Commissioner of Works)
5,000	(12 Puisne Judges) { 5,000	2,000 (Paymaster-General)
5,000	5,000	2,000 (President of Poor Law Board)
5,000	5,000	2,000 (President of Board of Health)
5,000	5,000	2,000 } (Joint Secretaries of Treasury)
5,000	5,000	2,000 }
5,000	5,000	2,000 { (Vice-President of Education Committee)
5,000	(Lord Justice-General, Scotld.) 4,800	2,000 (Lord Steward)
182,000	132,874	75,283
Avg. 7,583	5,536	3,137

(r) signifies that an official residence is attached to the office, but it is not in all cases used.

Authorities:—For col. 1, Sir John Jervis, M.P., Attorney-General, Evidence before the Select Committee on Official Salaries, 1850; for col. 2, the Finance Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1856; for col. 3, Estimates for 1856-7, and other official sources. The following is the statement made by Sir John Jervis in reference to the professional incomes of members of the bar (in answer to question 1,700):—"There are now *eight* gentlemen making above 8,000*l.* a-year; . . . and . . . including those . . . there will be *three or four and twenty* leaders at the bar making above 5,000*l.* a-year." (Question 1,703) . . . "Lord Abinger never made 20,000*l.* a-year. He told me so himself only a few weeks before his

* The Lord Chancellor of England, whose office places him among both judges and ministers, is excluded from cols. 2 and 3. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who may be classed with the Ambassadors or the Colonial Governors, is also omitted in col. 3.

death; and I know *one person at the bar who makes more now*. I am speaking now, of course, on the average." (Question 1,704):—"From my own knowledge I may say *five* are making above 11,000*l.*" (Question 1,702):—"These numbers do not include any of those who are properly called parliamentary counsel." (Question 1,700):—"I have not come to this conclusion without the fullest investigation and inquiry." (Question 1,791):—"The income which I have received *strictly official*, on the average of the years 1847, 1848, 1849, is somewhat above 10,000*l.* a-year."

It will be observed, that the Attorney-General states that 23 or 24 gentlemen at the bar realized professional incomes of above 5,000*l.* a-year, including 8 making incomes of above 8,000*l.* a-year, 5 making incomes of above 11,000*l.* a-year, and *one* (probably himself) who made more than 20,000*l.* a-year. From these data the numbers in the table have been derived by interpolation.

TABLE XI.

24 of the Archbishops and Bishops.

	£		£
Canterbury	15,000	Chester.....	4,500
Winchester	10,500	Lichfield	4,500
York	10,000	Norwich	4,500
London	10,000	Peterborough ..	4,500
Durham	8,000	Ripon	4,500
Ely	5,500	Rochester.....	4,500
Bath and Wells	5,000	St. David's	4,500
Gloucester and Bristol	5,000	Chichester	4,200
Lincoln	5,000	Hereford	4,200
Oxford.....	5,000	Llandaff	4,200
Salisbury	5,000	Manchester	4,200
Worcester	5,000		
Carlisle.....	4,500		
		Total for 24 Bishops....	141,800

Average 5,908*l.* each.

Authority—"The Clergy List for 1857."

On the Progress, Extent, and Value, of the Porcelain, Earthenware, and Glass Manufacture of Glasgow. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

[Read before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cheltenham, on Thursday, the 7th of August, 1856.]

AT the last meeting of the British Association, I had the honour of bringing before this section a paper on the progress, extent, and value of the coal and iron trade of the west of Scotland, of which Glasgow is the central mart; and I now have the pleasure of presenting you with the past and present position of certain other modern industries, which, although not so great as the former, have tended to give an onward impulse to that progressive city: I allude to the manufacture of porcelain, earthenware, glass, and tobacco pipes. Although the making of delf or stoneware in its rudest style and forms, and the manufacture of porcelain in somewhat better taste, were there early introduced—the one in 1748 and the other in 1766—the whole actual value of both these articles, made during the year 1777, amounted only to 5,000*l.*; and, although the manufacture of black bottles and flint glass was begun—the one in 1730 and the other in 1777—the export of the former from the Clyde, during the year 1777, merely reached 4,760 cwts., and of the latter to little more than 14 cwts. The fact is, till within these thirty years, there was only one pottery, one flint-glass, and one bottle-work in the city of Glasgow. The trade in all these articles may therefore be said to be but of yesterday, when it is stated that there are now eight large potteries engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of china, porcelain, Parian, and other ware, four flint-glass manufactories and twelve bottle-houses, with a considerable number of manufactories of ornamental vases, chimney tops, gas retorts, drain and water pipes, fire-bricks, figures and fountains from fire-clay, and several very extensive works, wholly engaged in the production of coarse earthenware, sugar moulds, and drips and chimney cans from the red clay of the district. For the purpose of exhibiting more palpably and clearly the present extent and importance of this almost new branch of manufacture in Glasgow, the following statistical facts have been obtained, which cannot fail to prove the rapid rise of this important industry. During the year 1854 the eight manufactories of porcelain and earthenware imported and used 7,805 tons of clay from Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, 1,240 tons of Cornish stone, and 2,850 tons of flints, employing in all 11,895 tons of shipping, while in these works were consumed about 50,000 tons of coals. The number of persons employed during the same period, consisting of men, boys, and girls, were 2,000, who, on an average gained 12*s.* per week of wages; making an aggregate of 62,400*l.* paid to workpeople in the Glasgow potteries during the twelvemonth. The total value of the industry may be fairly estimated at 120,000*l.*, while the quantity exported in 1854, from the Clyde, amounted to 4,931,166 pieces. At first sight it might be supposed that a manufacture which requires to draw such heavy products as clays, flints, and Cornish stone from so great a distance would be disadvantageously placed as to profit.

But as respects this, Glasgow is not less favourably situated than the great seat of the porcelain manufacture in England—Staffordshire, while in regard to the price of fuel, and the ready means of conveyance to all parts of the world, it is even more advantageously placed. In the manufacture of porcelain, however, there are a vast variety of articles required, in addition to clays and flints. As a somewhat curious picture of the variety of articles which enter into the manufacture of porcelain, we find the following rather long list used in a Glasgow pottery employing 315 persons:—

Blue clay	600 tons
China clay.....	500 „
Cornish stone	300 „
Flints.....	700 „
Fire clay used	500 „
Borax used for glaze.....	15 „
Lead „ „	16 „
Calcined bone	25 „
Gypsum used for moulds	40 „
Paris whiting	12 „
Chromate of iron	1 „
Oxide of zinc.....	15 cwt.
Pink, green, black, brown, and colours	1,200 lbs.
Oxide of cobalt.....	600 „
Paper used for printing	550 reams
Cost of engraving and copper	£200
Linseed oil used	100 gals.
Tar used with colour	30 „
Flannel used for transferring prints, &c.	320 yards
Gold used for gilding	30 oz. pure
Straw used for packing.....	17,000 stones
Crates used during year	3,000
Cordage used	14 cwt.
Fire bricks used for keeping up kilns and slip pans	40,000
Covers	600
Granite stone used for grinding purposes	70 tons
Engine power for grinding materials	60 horse steam-engine
Coals consumed	5,000 tons

In the flint glass manufactories of Glasgow there was produced, during the year 1854, about 1,640,000 lbs. of finished goods, which employed 323 persons; and there was used in these glass houses 330 tons of white sand, 220 tons of red lead, and 115 tons of saltpetre and pearl ashes. The wages paid out of the manufactories being 16,000*l.*, and the whole value of the industry being about 40,000*l.*, while the quantity exported from the Clyde amounted to 2,262 cwt. From the twelve bottle-houses which, during 1854, employed 400 workers, there were produced bottles to the extent of 208,000 cwt., or 14,992,667 bottles—the value of the industry in 1854 being about 104,000*l.* The amount of wages paid was 31,200*l.*; and the export from the Clyde 90,430 cwt.

In the manufacture of tobacco pipes there has of late years been perhaps a greater proportional advance than in that of porcelain or glass. This is a handicraft which may be said to belong peculiarly to Glasgow, being carried on to a far greater extent there than in any other part of the country. Within little more than twenty years, there were not above 50 persons employed in this manufacture in that city, and at this moment there are no fewer than 600 persons,

who work up 2,740 tons of clay, and who manufacture, finish, and pack about 2,700 gross of pipes per day, and whose wages amount for each person employed to about 20s. per week. The whole value of this manufacture may amount to 44,000*l*.

Assuming, then, all these statements to be as correct as they probably can be made, let us see what the gross value of these industries are in twelve months:—

	£		£
Value of porcelain	120,000	Value of bottles	104,000
Value of flint glass	40,000	Value of tobacco pipes....	44,000

We find, also, from the foregoing statements, that the number of persons employed in these industries, and the wages paid, during one year, were as follows:—

	£
Employed in porcelain and earthenware manufactories, 2,000, } at 12s. per week	62,400
Employed in flint glass works, 323	16,000
Employed in bottle works, 400, at 30s. per week.....	31,200
Employed in tobacco pipe manufactories, 600, at 20s.....	31,200

In short, the foregoing tables show that the porcelain, glass, bottle, and tobacco pipe manufactories in Glasgow, produce at present an annual value of 308,000, and give employment to 3,323 persons, who receive for their labour wages to the amount of 140,000*l*.

The rapid progress which these several manufactories have made in Glasgow may be chiefly attributed to the demand which the foreign trade of the Clyde has created for bulky freight, and which the following table, showing the number and tonnage of the vessels employed in the foreign trade at the harbour of Glasgow alone, will best illustrate:—

	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1851.....	716	176,441
1852.....	700	195,062
1853.....	760	221,139
1854.....	878	245,062
1855.....	756	212,913

It is well known that Liverpool has long enjoyed, through the manufacturers of Staffordshire, the desideratum of bulky freight, and no sooner had Glasgow become, as it has only done within twenty years, an increasing harbour for vessels trading to every quarter of the globe, than it was found that while she could furnish abundance of heavy freight in the shape of pig, malleable iron, and coal, she was deficient in such bulky articles as coarse earthenware, common porcelain, flint and bottle glass, and china to fill up the space unoccupied by finer goods. It is probable, therefore, that the manufactures whose progress we have been attempting to illustrate will go on increasing with the increase of foreign commerce, and that the increase of these will in future be chiefly excited and marked by the increasing tonnage employed in the foreign trade from the harbour of Glasgow and the other lower ports of the Clyde.

On the Progress of Fire Insurance in Great Britain, as compared with other Countries. By SAMUEL BROWN, F.S.S.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 21st April, 1857.]

I.—*Introduction of Fire Assurance into England.*

THE system of Fire Insurance has been practised in Great Britain, either by private societies, public companies, or corporate bodies, for more than 180 years. In an article on Fire Insurance, in Vol. XII., Part II., of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 8th edition, recently published, Mr. F. G. Smith draws attention to the various attempts which were made to interest the corporation of the city of London in the subject, and to the proposals which for this purpose were submitted to the Court of Common Council between the years 1669 and 1680, and more especially to one from Mr. Deputy Newbold, which appears to have been the most acceptable. The delay which occurred before the report of the Committee was presented enabled other private individuals to originate a scheme for fire insurance, and by the advertisements of the day it appears that they offered to insure against damage by fire, brick houses at 6*d.* in the pound, and timber houses at 1*s.* in the pound, rates which showed the little knowledge which at that time prevailed upon the subject, provided sufficient business could be reckoned upon to obtain an average of the risks. On the 13th October, 1681, the Court of Common Council decided to effect fire insurances on houses within the city and liberties, and engaged a sufficient fund and undoubted security by the Chamber of London on lands and ground rents to provide for the fulfilment of their contracts. The war that ensued between those private societies which had been the first in the field, and the city insurers, gave rise to much amusing pamphleteering and advertisements in the *Gazette*. In 1681, 1682, and 1683, the journals of the Court of Common Council record the signing of many policies and refer to the discussions and arguments of their opponents; but the city authorities appear to have been soon weary of the scheme, for by a resolution of the 13th November, 1682, the Court decided to relinquish the business, to cancel the existing contracts, and to return the money accepted for them.*

* Previously to these rude essays of the Court of Common Council to set on foot a scheme of mutual insurance against loss from fire, it had been a long established practice to make almost every considerable conflagration a case for an appeal, *ad misericordiam*, to the parishes in every part of the kingdom where such an appeal could produce a collection at the churches for the relief of the sufferers. The parochial archives of England contain abundant proof of this. The appeals for relief at length became so frequent that traces of serious complaint can be found. Contributions of this kind, which were purely voluntary and eleemosynary in England, were compulsory in some neighbouring countries; and it is a fair query, whether the advanced and well-advised laws of compensation for fire, embodied in the foreign codes, are not the development of the ancient *Coutumes* under that title?

Although a few policies were issued after this date, the real extension of the business fell into the hands of some mutual societies which appear to have been established on the principle, not uncommon in the present day, for marine risks in small seaport towns, and for fire and hail insurance on the continent, of taking only a portion of the premiums to cover current expenses and making calls for the losses as they arose. The plan is very defective where the risks fall irregularly, as heavy contributions are sometimes required, and are always met with great reluctance by the members; thus, one notice of call on the members of the Friendly Society in 1685, demands a contribution from each member of 5s. 1d. per cent. Mr. Deputy Newbold claimed compensation from the city for the failure of his favourite scheme, and on the report of the committee at the latter part of the year 1696, it was resolved to present him with the freedom of the city, for two persons to be approved of by the corporation at the reduced fee of forty-six shillings and eight pence a piece. In the same year the oldest of the existing Fire Insurance Companies, the "Hand in Hand," was established, and for 10 years remained without any important competitor. From 1696 to 1706 insurance against fire was principally confined to buildings in London, when the existing Sun Fire Office was projected by Mr. Charles Povey, to ensure merchandize and household goods as well, and to extend the benefits of fire insurance beyond the limits of the metropolis. The Union followed in 1714, the Westminster Fire in 1717, and the Royal Exchange and London Assurance, having been previously existing and incorporated in June 1720, "for insuring ships and goods at sea or going to sea, and for lending money upon bottomry," were in 1721 authorized to extend their operations to the business of fire insurance.

Since then the number of offices has gone on increasing, till, by the last published government return of duty for 1855, it appears that in England and Wales there were no less than 65 offices (39 in London and 26 in the country) 7 in Scotland and 37 making returns of duty in Ireland, of which 2 only were native, and the rest branches of English or Scotch Companies, already included in the preceding numbers, making altogether 74 offices in the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the importance of the subject, and the enormous amount of property which is known to be brought within the benefits of the system, no record exists of the actual amount insured, nor are there any public or private documents from which the real facts can be drawn. The nearest approximation to the truth is obtained from the returns of the government duty, since it was first charged as a per centage on the sums insured, commencing with 24th June, 1782.

For example, there is the custom of *Furnes*. Article XI. of the Law (*Cora*, or *Keure*, as it is termed), which was promulgated, in the year 1240, by Thomas, Count of Flanders, and Johanna, his countess, which recites the following community of liability:—

"*In quacunq[ue] villa combustio facta fuerit occulte, tota villa statim solvat damnum per illos quos eligent coratores; quod si malefactor sciri poterit, bannietur perpetuo, et solvetur damnum de bonis ejus; residuum vero cedat comiti. Qui vero de nachbrant acclamatus fuerit, per quinque coratores purgare se poterit; alioquin suspendetur, omnia bona sua erunt in gratia comitis, restituto prius damno illi qui damnum habet: si prius tamen querimoniam fecit.*" (F. Hendriks.)

Previous to that period the tax was only a stamp on each policy, without reference to the precise amount insured, which has varied at different times from 1694 to 1804, since which period it has remained at 1s. for each policy. As the returns for these stamp duties are undistinguished from those of other instruments subject to the same rate of charge, no information can be deduced relative to the number of policies issued in any one year; and as insurances against fire effected by British offices on property in foreign countries were exempted from the per centage duty, from the 5th July, 1786, the most careful estimate we can make may still differ several millions from the actual amount of business transacted by the British offices.

Even when we have recourse to the best means in our power, and endeavour to analyze the returns of duty paid into the stamp offices, which have been called for by various members in different years, and printed by order of the House of Commons, we find the labour so great and the liability to error so increased, from the manner in which the statements have been presented, that scarcely any of the printed totals for any one year precisely agree. For England the account of the sums paid into the Stamp Office for the fire insurance duties, are printed separately for each office, London and country, with the allowance at four per cent. for collection in London, and five per cent. for collection in the country in each of the four quarters, all the items being given to shillings and pence. No attempt is made to bring together the total duty paid by each office in the year, nor by the London or country offices collectively; and, without the great labour of copying the whole of the returns into a new form, it is very difficult to obtain accuracy in the totals. If any error has occurred in the printing, it is equally impossible to ascertain in which column the error lies. The same remark applies to the returns for Ireland, both for the insurance duties and the farming stock exempt, and, with the exception of the small portion of the return from Scotland, the whole document is by no means creditable to the department from which it is issued.

These returns differ also in other respects from other official documents, recording the amounts of the duty paid. A report on fire insurance duties, by Mr. George Coode, addressed to the Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated 29th November, 1856, and presented by command of Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, contains a very valuable table of the various fiscal changes which have been made in the duties, and other historical and statistical facts relating to the subject, which are well worthy of attention. From 1782 to 1800 the returns of the per centage duty are given to the 1st August in each year; and from 1800 to 1856 to the 5th January in each year, so that the statements of agricultural stock exempt, made up to Christmas of one year, have to be compared with the sums insured, deduced from the duties to the 5th January of next year. Mr. Coode has evidently taken great pains in the preparation of this table, and has added the total value of property insured for every year from 1783 to 1855; but, as his calculations comprise only the insurance business of England and Wales, and differ in date from the other government quarterly returns, I have thought it better to give a statement of the

total business in Great Britain from the best sources I could refer to, and merely present from Mr. Coode's table the total amount insured in each year, and the summary of the changes made in the duties, and the progress of fire insurance, as indicated by the totals at each period of change. Before doing so, however, I must draw attention to what appears to be an error of Mr. Coode in quoting the date of one of the Acts of Parliament, by which the proportionate value of the sums insured will have to be corrected from 1788 to 1797, inclusive, by adding one-third to the amount given. The additional duty of 6*d.*, added to the first per centage duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* from 24th June, 1782, is stated by Sir Frederick Eden, in his little work "On the Policy and Expediency of granting Insurance Charters," to have been laid on by 37 Geo. III., c. 90, instead of 27 Geo. III., and this I find to be the case on referring to the Act. The alteration consequently dates from 5th July, 1797, instead of 1787, as given by Mr. Coode.

The following are the changes recorded in the table alluded to, with the estimated value of property ascertained from the per centage duty at the respective periods:—

		I. Stamp on Policy.	II. Per-centage Duty.	Revenue from Duty.	Value of Property Insured.
				£	£
1694	5 Wm. & Mary, c. 21, continued by several Acts, and made perpetual by 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 12, sec. 8,—repealed by 44 Geo. III., c. 98, sec. 1.	6 <i>d.</i> on the Policy for 4 years, from 28th June, 1694.	....	..	..
1698	9 Wm. III., c. 25, made perpetual, 1 Geo. I., stat. 2, c. 12,—wholly repealed by 44 Geo. III., c. 98, sec. 1; 48 Geo. III., c. 149.	6 <i>d.</i> additional, from 1st Aug., 1698, = 1 <i>s.</i>	....	..	..
1711	10 Anne, c. 26.	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> additional for 32 years, from 1st Aug., 1712 (1744), = 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	....	..	..
1713	12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 9, expressly applied to Policies by Declaration in 5 Geo. III., c. 35.	6 <i>d.</i> additional for 32 years, from 2nd Aug., 1714 (1746), = 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	....	..	..
1756	30 Geo. II., c. 19, declared to apply to Policies by 5 Geo. III., c. 35.	1 <i>s.</i> additional, from 5th July, 1757, = 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	....	..	..
1765	5 Geo. III., c. 35.	2 <i>d.</i> additional, from June, 1765, within the Weekly Bills, = 5 <i>s.</i> , 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> additional elsewhere = 5 <i>s.</i>	....	..	..

		I. Stamp on Policy.	II. Per-centage Duty.	Revenue from Duty.	Value of Property Insured.
				£	£
1775	16 Geo. III., c. 34.	1s. additional after 5th July, 1776, = 6s.	....	..	..
1776	17 Geo. III., c. 50.	1s. on Policies of Insurance exceed- ing 1,000 <i>l.</i> , 5s. ad- ditional, from 5th July, 1777, on 1,000 <i>l.</i> and over, = 11s.	....	..	..
1781	22 Geo. III., c. 48.	....	1s. 6 <i>d.</i> per 100 <i>l.</i> assured from 24th June, 1782.	..	..
1782-3	....	....	....	Years ending 1st August, 142,822	173,333,330*
1786	26 Geo. III., c. 82.	....	Foreign Property exempted, from 5th July, 1786.	99,587	132,772,667
1796	....	....	....	141,256	188,340,000
1797	37 Geo. III., c. 90.	Repeal of former Du- ties of 6s. and 11s. New Duties, from 5th July, 1797, 3s. under 1,000 <i>l.</i> , and 6s. for 1,000 <i>l.</i> and upwards.	6 <i>d.</i> additional, from 5th July, 1797, = 2s.	136,122	181,496,000
1798	....	....	....	183,756. To 5th Jan., 238,067	183,756,000 238,067,000
1804	44 Geo. III., c. 98.	Repeal of former Du- ties. New Duty, from 10th October, 1804, 1s. on the Policy.	Repeal of former Du- ties. New Duty, from 10th October, 1804, 2s. 6 <i>d.</i> on 100 <i>l.</i> insured.		
1805	....	....	....	260,610	248,200,000+
1808	48 Geo. III., c. 149.	Repeal of former Duties New Duty, from 10th October, 1808, 1s. on the Policy.	....	..	..
1810	50 Geo. III., c. 35.	Colonial Insurances, from 24th May, 1810, Stamp (in- stead of former Duty), 2s. 6 <i>d.</i> per 100 <i>l.</i> , and 1s. on the Policy.	Colonial Insurances, former Duty re- pealed, from 24th May, 1810.	..	..
1815	55 Geo. III., c. 184.	Repeal of former Duty. New Duty, from 31st August, 1815, 1s. on the Policy; Colonial Insurance, 2s. 6 <i>d.</i> on Policy, 5s. per 100 <i>l.</i>	Repeal of former Duty. New Duty, from 28th Sept., 1815, 3s. per 100 <i>l.</i> insured.	486,540	389,232,000
1816	....	....	....	501,955	384,785,578‡

* Duty for 401 days; the sums insured computed on 130,000*l.*, the proportion for one year.‡ Duty assumed, 288 days at 2s., and 77 days at 2s. 6*d.*‡ Duty assumed at 2s. 6*d.* for 266 days, at 3s. for 99 days.

		I. Stamp on Policy.	II. Per-centage Duty.	Revenue from Duty.	Value of Property Insured.
				£	£
1828	9 Geo. IV., c. 3.	....	Detached Buildings, and their Contents, to be insured sepa- rately, from 5 July, 1828. Average In- surance permitted.	..	..
1833	3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 23.	Agricultural Insuran- ces exempted from, 24th June, 1833.	Agricultural Insur- ances exempted from, 24th June, 1833.	..	..
1831	....	....	....	754,695	533,130,000
1835	....	....	....	725,509	483,939,333*
				Agric.	37,211,603*
1842	5 & 6 Vict., c. 79.	....	....	..	..
1855	....	....	....	1,203,861	802,574,000+
					62,285,976+
1856	19 Vict. c. 22.	Duties chargeable on Insurances made abroad. Re insur- ances charged with Policy Stamp Duty.	Duties charged on Insurances made abroad. Re-insur- ance exempted.	..	..

From the statements given it would appear that the sums insured diminished gradually from $173\frac{1}{3}$ million pounds, for the year ending 1st August, 1783, to about $132\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds in 1786, when foreign property was exempted from the duty, the diminution in the three years being at the rate of about 13,520,000*l.* each year. During this period the stamp duties were very heavy, being, as will be seen in the above statement, 6*s.* on policies under 1,000*l.*, and 11*s.* on policies for 1,000*l.* and upwards, in addition to the duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. on the sum insured. Considerable opposition was made in the city to these high rates, and in 1797 those duties on policies were respectively reduced to 3*s.* and 6*s.* The amount insured increased from 1788, till it reached nearly $188\frac{1}{3}$ million pounds, in the year ending 1st August, 1796, being an increase at the rate of about 5,556,000*l.* per annum. In the following year, when the per centage duty was increased by one-third, it fell to $181\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, from which it again increased till it reached 238 million pounds, for the year ending 5th January, 1804, being at the rate of 8,081,000*l.* per annum. In that year the per centage duty was raised to 2*s.* 6*d.*, but the policy duty reduced to 1*s.*, a very considerable reduction; and from 1804 to 1815 the sums insured increased from 238 million pounds to about $389\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds, being an increase of 137,742,000*l.* per annum. The duty being again increased in September, 1815, and made 3*s.* per cent., appears to have caused an absolute diminution of insurances, varying from $\pounds 4\frac{1}{2}$ to $\pounds 7$ millions, in the next and two following years; from that period till 1834 no further change was made in the duties till the exemption of agricultural stock from duty from 24th June, 1833, and from January, 1835, to January, 1855, the sums insured increased from about 484 million pounds to $802\frac{1}{2}$ million

* Total Value of Property Insured, 1835, 521,150,936*l.*
+ Ditto, 1855, 804,859,976*l.*

pounds, and the agricultural stock exempt from $37\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds to $62\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds, or together about 17,185,000*l.* per annum.

It will be seen that some parts of the statements above given differ materially from the estimates of Mr. Coode, in consequence of the discrepancy in the dates of the Act of Parliament alluded to; and his defence of the duty now imposed, and his answers to the objections which have been urged against it, deserve careful consideration. In order, however, to complete the full view of the progress of fire insurance in Great Britain, and bring into comparison the few statistics which we have of its progress in other countries, I defer a few remarks on his report to a subsequent part of this paper.

II.—*Fire Insurance in Great Britain.*

In the subjoined table I have endeavoured to bring together as accurate information as I could obtain of the total amount of property insured against fire in the London and Country offices respectively, deduced from the quarterly returns of the fire insurance duties. The statements as to the London offices from 1782 to 1855, were taken from the totals put together from the quarterly statements in the original returns, which have been kept from year to year by some of the principal London offices, and appear to have been done with much care and accuracy. The statements as to the duties paid by country offices, and in Scotland and Ireland, are from a table given in the *Assur. Mag.*, Vol. II., p. 75; and the amount of agricultural stock exempt, which shows the amount insured in the London, Country, Scotch, and Irish offices, or branch offices carrying on their operations in Scotland and Ireland, from Mr. Coode's table and other sources. The last column shews the total amount of property insured against fire in the United Kingdom, which is either liable to the duty or declared to be exempt, as it has been given by Mr. Coode for England and Wales. As, however, the dates of the duty returns change in 1801, I have placed each of the totals terminating with the 5th January, to compare with the year ending Christmas preceding, leaving out the estimate for part of the year 1800, which would otherwise occur twice. It is to be regretted that no accurate computation can be given of the amount of insurances effected on foreign property. Only a few of the offices carry on this class of business. Mr. F. G. Smith is disposed to estimate the total home and foreign business for last year at not less than £1,500 millions; but I have been favoured with the opinion of a gentleman, whose position and experience gives the greatest weight to his judgment, that the whole of the foreign fire insurance of Great Britain, including that of the colonies, does not exceed 25,000,000*l.* Between statements differing so widely, it is impossible to give any accurate computation, but the greater part of those whom I consulted, considered that from £100 to £200 millions were more probably the limits, and I have, therefore, assumed £125 millions, being only one-fourth of the highest estimate.

Table showing the Sums Insured against Fire in the London Offices from 1782 to 1855; in the Country Offices from 1805 to 1855; and in Scotland and Ireland from 1836 to 1855; together with Mr. Coode's Table of the Totals for England and Wales from 1782 to 1855, (deduced from the Returns of the Per-centage Duty).

[The figures on the right of the decimal point express £100,000s.]

Year.	London Offices.	Country Offices.	Total England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Total England and Wales, by Mr. Coode's Table corrected.	Total Great Britain, including Agricul- tural Stock exempt.
	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.
1782 } Duty 1s. 6d. from 24th June }	77.2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1783	147.4	....	....	....	....	....	173.3	....
1784	119.4	....	....	....	....	....	154.9	....
1785	127.2	....	....	....	....	....	136.6	....
1786	124.2	....	....	....	....	....	132.8	....
1787	128.1	....	....	....	....	....	136.9	....
1788	132.3	....	....	....	....	....	135.1	....
1789	135.3	....	....	....	....	....	139.9	....
1790	142.1	....	....	....	....	....	144.9	....
1791	148.1	....	....	....	....	....	150.9	....
1792	163.6	....	....	....	....	....	162.1	....
1793	163.0	....	....	....	....	....	177.3	....
1794	169.4	....	....	....	....	....	176.5	....
1795	178.8	....	....	....	....	....	176.7	....
1796	174.0	....	....	....	....	....	188.3	....
1797 } Duty 2s. from 5th July }	175.0	....	....	....	....	....	181.5	....
1798	188.9	....	....	....	....	....	183.8	....
1799	182.9	....	....	....	....	....	198.6	....
1800	195.7	....	....	....	....	....	204.9	....
1801	205.5	....	....	....	....	....	219.6	....
1802	210.8	....	....	....	....	....	223.5	....
1803	217.5	....	....	....	....	....	238.1	....
1804 } Duty 2s. 6d. from 10th Oct }	224.1	....	....	....	....	....	248.2	....
1805	233.8	21.2	255.0	....	....	....	256.9	....
1806	246.6	24.1	270.7	....	....	....	272.9	....
1807	255.1	22.3	277.4	....	....	....	281.6	....
1808	271.2	35.7	306.9	....	....	....	303.1	....

In 1797 half the duty taken at 1s., and half at 2s.

In 1804 three quarters of the duty taken at 2s., and one quarter at 2s. 6d.

Table showing the Sums Insured against Fire.—Continued.

Year.	London Offices.	Country Offices.	Total England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Total England and Wales, by Mr. Coode's Table corrected.	Total Great Britain, including Agricultural Stock exempt.
	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.
1809	289.4	38.2	327.6	....	....	....	324.8	....
1810	304.9	46.0	350.9	....	....	....	347.3	....
1811	307.9	52.1	360.0	....	....	....	358.2	....
1812	311.3	57.2	368.5	....	....	....	362.6	....
1813	320.7	60.7	381.4	....	....	....	330.0	....
1814	323.9	63.7	387.6	....	....	....	389.2	....
1815 Duty 3s. from 28th Sept.	328.9	62.5	391.4	....	....	....	384.8	....
1816	313.3	74.1	387.4	....	....	....	382.1	....
1817	306.6	80.5	387.1	....	....	....	385.0	....
1818	311.3	75.5	386.8	....	....	....	389.5	....
1819	313.5	72.2	385.7	....	....	....	396.8	....
1820	315.3	77.9	393.2	....	....	....	391.3	....
1821	311.9	....	....	....	....	....	399.0	....
1822	314.5	90.4	404.9	....	....	....	405.3	....
1823	318.7	94.1	412.8	....	....	....	401.7	....
1824	330.8	103.6	434.4	....	....	....	427.7	....
1825	329.2	118.7	447.9	....	....	....	442.2	....
1826	337.7	120.7	458.4	....	....	....	461.2	....
1827	328.6	123.1	451.7	....	....	....	446.7	....
1828	348.9	123.2	472.1	....	....	....	470.8	....
1829	352.9	124.5	477.4	....	....	....	482.2	....
1830	356.3	129.6	485.9	....	....	....	478.2	....
1831	366.9	134.5	501.4	....	....	....	499.1	....
1832	376.0	132.1	502.1	....	....	....	503.7	....
1833	366.6	126.5	493.1	....	....	....	503.1	....
1834 Agricultural stock exempt	366.9 19.6	124.7 17.6	491.6 37.2	....	....	....	521.2	....
1835	374.9 22.6	131.4 18.9	506.3 41.5	....	....	....	545.6	....
1836	387.2 23.7	140.0 19.4	527.2 43.1	37.0 2.8	5.5	569.7 45.9	563.4	615.6
1837	392.6 25.1	144.9 19.8	537.5 44.9	38.6 3.4	26.8 0.3	602.9 48.6	582.2	651.5
1838	410.1 27.3	150.7 20.6	560.8 47.9	39.8 3.6	28.0 0.4	628.6 51.9	571.2	680.5

In 1815 three quarters taken at 2s. 6d. duty, and one quarter at 3s.

In 1834 and subsequent years farming stock exempt placed under the line in each year.

Table showing the Sums Insured against Fire.—Continued.

Year.	London Offices.	Country Offices.	Total England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Great Britain.	Total England and Wales, by Mr. Coode's Table corrected.	Total Great Britain, including Agricultural Stock exempt.
	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.
1839	425·7	153·9	579·6	39·5	29·3	648·4	625·1	700·4
	27·2	21·5	48·7	2·9	0·4	52·0		
1840	438·2	157·1	595·3	40·2	30·1	665·6	641·4	720·3
	28·6	22·4	51·0	3·3	0·4	54·7		
1841	446·7	159·2	605·9	44·7	31·0	681·6	652·7	738·0
	30·0	22·0	52·0	4·0	0·4	56·4		
1842	451·8	159·8	611·6	44·2	30·5	686·3	666·8	744·0
	31·2	21·9	53·1	4·1	0·5	57·7		
1843	461·3	156·9	618·2	44·6	32·6	695·4	670·2	755·6
	33·6	22·0	55·6	4·1	0·5	60·2		
1844	465·3	159·3	624·6	46·0	33·5	704·1	681·9	763·8
	32·4	22·5	54·9	4·3	0·5	59·7		
1845	481·5	167·3	648·8	47·8	33·2	729·8	696·5	790·8
	33·5	22·4	55·9	4·5	0·6	61·0		
1846	434·3	172·9	657·2	50·1	35·5	742·8	676·6	804·3
	33·3	22·7	56·0	5·0	0·5	61·5		
1847	492·0	176·9	668·9	47·0	35·7	751·6	727·0	815·1
	35·1	23·1	58·2	4·7	0·6	63·5		
1848	493·9	177·2	671·1	42·5	34·0	747·6	726·5	811·2
	35·9	23·0	58·9	4·1	0·6	63·6		
1849	503·4	180·1	683·5	43·3	33·6	760·4	738·1	823·3
	36·5	21·8	58·3	4·1	0·5	62·9		
1850	521·4	181·0	702·4	44·3	34·4	781·1	752·1	843·0
	36·6	20·6	57·2	4·2	0·5	61·9		
1851	533·8	185·7	719·5	44·6	35·3	799·4	768·8	858·8
	34·5	20·4	54·9	4·1	0·4	59·4		
1852	542·6	195·5	738·1	45·8	35·9	819·8	787·1	879·4
	33·9	20·9	54·8	4·3	0·5	59·6		
1853	554·7	210·1	764·8	48·4	38·1	851·3	816·9	912·3
	34·5	21·5	56·0	4·4	0·6	61·0		
1854	567·5	224·2	791·7	51·5	39·0	882·2	844·3	947·0
	36·0	22·9	58·9	5·3	0·6	64·8		
1855	573·6	230·9	804·5	53·0	39·5	897·0	864·9	965·1
	38·0	24·3	62·3	5·2	0·6	68·1		

In Mr. Coode's table, 1834 and subsequent years include agricultural stock exempt.

III.—*Fire Insurance in France.*

The amount of fire insurance in Great Britain, though it may appear large to those to whom the subject is presented for the first time, sinks into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the totals insured in France, especially when we consider that in the former country the system has been known for more than 180 years, and that in the latter it was only introduced about 40 years ago. The first company regularly established in France "La Mutuelle de Paris pour les Immeubles," only dates from 1816; and the first proprietary company, "La Compagnie d'Assurances Générales," from 1819. The

plan and constitution of the latter was professedly founded on the model of the English companies. The total amount insured in the "Sun," the largest English company, exceeded, according to the duty returns, 140,442,000*l.* in 1855, exclusive of foreign insurances; but in the same year, after 35 years' existence, the insurances in the "Nationale," established only in 1820, amounted to upwards of 203,000,000*l.*, after deducting re-assurances. In 1836 there were but five proprietary companies existing in France, at which time the insurances therein amounted to 440,930,040*l.* In 1837 and 1838 five new companies were founded, and their new business, combined with the increasing business of the old, showed in 1839 a total of 539,625,094*l.*, being an increase in 3 years of 22·4 per cent. Between 1839 and 1844 six new companies were added to the list, and at the latter date the sums insured in 14 out of the 16 companies, amounted to 785,480,819*l.*, being an increase in 5 years on the previous amount of 45·6 per cent.

The following table will give a brief summary of the operations of the proprietary companies in France for the ten years 1843 to 1852 inclusive:—

Sums Insured against Fire in French Proprietary Companies in each of the Years 1843 to 1852.

Year.	Number of Companies.	Sums Insured.	Premiums received in the Year.	Loss in the Year.	Premiums per Cent. on Sums Insured.	Loss.	
						Per Cent. on Sum assured.	Per Cent. on Premium.
		£	£	£			
1843	11	695,260,639	649,626	291,439	·093	·042	44·8
1844	14	785,480,820	723,168	410,697	·092	·052	56·8
1845	19	861,469,862	692,677	455,963	·080	·053	65·8
			(12 Comps.)				
1846	12	816,248,039	726,648	466,476	·089	·057	64·2
1847	14	889,628,056	810,868	442,203	·091	·050	54·5
1848	14	928,795,949	841,238	413,137	·091	·044	49·1
1849	9	921,292,646	797,789	383,860	·087	·042	48·1
1850	13	968,873,833	827,497	415,270	·085	·043	50·2
1851	all	1,018,940,556	893,890	382,413	·088	·038	42·8
1852	all	1,026,705,087	902,478	397,696	·088	·039	44·1

As in the above table the accounts of some of the companies are wanting, the total amounts insured should be examined in reference to the number of companies in the margin, otherwise it might appear incorrectly, that the total amount of insurance has diminished in some of the years. The premiums are remarkably low, scarcely exceeding an average of ·087 or 1*s.* 9*d.* per cent., including heavy mercantile and manufacturing risks, and yet the losses form about the same per-centage on the premiums as is generally understood to be the average in this country. Taking the numbers and amounts of losses, which were given in some of the original returns, the average in the Royale or Nationale was found to be about 44*l.*, in the Générale and Urbaine 39·1*l.*, and in La France 38·2*l.* each loss.

In 1849, the total expenses were about 35·3 per cent. on the premiums; in 1850, about 37,021 per cent. on ditto; in 1851, 37·025 per cent.; in 1852, about 39 per cent.

I have recently been favoured by M. Maas, the Manager of one of the leading French Companies, "L'Union," with some additional facts for subsequent years.

Sums Insured against Fire in
Proprietary Companies
in France.

	£
In 1853.....	1,092,000,000
1854.....	1,176,000,000
1855.....	1,236,000,000

The accounts for 1856 are not yet published, but it is estimated that the sums insured will very nearly reach the large amount of 1,320,000,000*l.* in the proprietary companies alone. The accounts of the mutual companies are not published with the same regularity and fullness; but M. Maas computes them at not less than 480,000,000*l.*, making the large total for last year of 1,800,000,000*l.*, not far short of double the amount of insurances in the United Kingdom. The above amount is stated less the re-insurances effected with other countries; but as, on the other hand, the re-insurances from abroad are included, the difference to be added would probably not amount to more than 80,000,000*l.*

In 1850, the total amount assured by mutual and proprietary companies was estimated at about 1,318,433,804*l.*, the annual premiums on which were 1,120,669*l.* = .085 per cent. on sums insured, and losses, 565,468*l.* = 0.43 per cent. on sums insured. In 1852, the total insurance in mutual and proprietary companies were estimated at 1,415,000,000*l.*

In order to account, however, in some degree for the very large amount insured compared with Great Britain, it is necessary to explain some peculiarities in the Law of French Insurance, which give rise to what are called "*le risque locatif*" and "*le recours des voisins*."

As to the former, it is provided by Article 1733 of the Code Civil:—"The tenant must answer for a fire unless he can prove that it happened by accident or by fault of construction, or that the fire communicated from an adjoining house."

Article 1734.—"If there are several tenants all are fully responsible for the fire, unless they can prove that the fire commenced in the dwelling part of any one of them, in which case he alone shall be held liable, or unless some can prove that it was not possible that the fire could commence in their portion of the dwelling, in which case they shall be exempt."

One mutual company, quoting these laws, offers to guarantee tenants from the responsibility thus attached to them at one-third of the usual rate if the building is insured by the society, or at one-half, if not.

As to the latter, Article 1382 of the Code Civil enacted:—"The consequences of any act, which causes damage to another, must be repaired by him through whose fault it has been caused."

Article 1383.—"Every one is responsible for the damage he has caused, not only by his own act, but by his imprudence or negligence."

The proprietor or the tenant, from whose dwelling the fire is communicated, is liable to indemnify his neighbours who may have suffered loss by the extension of the fire, and the same company

offers to guarantee the effects of this indemnification for a quarter of the rates demanded for the house assured or the neighbouring dwelling.

To what extent these regulations affect the total amount of insurances in France it is difficult to say; but there can be no doubt they have a very considerable influence thereon, and probably explain also, in a great degree, the extreme lowness of the premiums.

Mr. Bunyon, in an article "on the liability of the occupier of a tenement for damage done to that of a neighbour by fire kindled through his own or his servant's negligence" (*"Assurance Mag.,"* vol. i., p. 47), refers to various legal decisions on the same subject, and contends that the same principles of law apply in England, but considers that the risk is not provided against in this country, in consequence of the obstacle presented by the existing duty, which would fall as heavily upon an insurance of this limited character as upon those of an ordinary description.

IV.—*Fire Insurance in Belgium.*

In the year 1847, a report by the Special Commission appointed by the Belgian Government to enquire into Assurance by the State, led to a project of law, in the first article of which it was proposed that a general system of insurance against fire, hail, and mortality amongst cattle, should be undertaken by the State. The Commission, however, had omitted to state the cost at which the system recommended could be carried out, and it was referred to the Central Commission of Statistics to enquire further into the subject. The report of M. Frère Orban, the Minister of Finance, contains a large amount of very valuable information on each of the subjects referred to, and, with regard to fire insurance, he enters upon the general enquiry—how far it would be profitable to the State to undertake this branch of business.

After pointing out the distinction between the assurable value, the saleable value, and the tenant's value or registered income, he approximates to the total value thus. The net registered income from property in houses on 31st December, 1847, was 1,918,227*l.*, viz.:—

		£
Income from Houses.....	Town.....	892,000
" "	Country....	804,000
Income from Manufactories.	Town.....	120,000
" "	Country....	102,227
Total.....		1,918,227

Adding to this net revenue the amount abated according to law, we shall obtain a gross revenue of

	£
In Town.....	1,369,320
Country.....	1,225,320
Total.....	2,594,640

On consultation with experienced valuers, it was concluded that the gross income or tenant value in the 86 towns of the kingdom

averaged 7 per cent., and in the rural communes 3 per cent. of the insurable value, and making allowance for the unregistered property, estimated at 2,652,000*l.*, the minister concludes that the insurable value of buildings in Belgium may be set down at 86,920,000*l.* Other methods of checking these results were adopted, such as taking the proportion of the Government tax of 10 per cent. on the net income, or taking the average of 200 houses in various parts of the kingdom giving a net income of 3,955*l.*, and an insurable value of 102,454*l.* Applying the proportion of income of the whole insurable property, very nearly the same result was produced. In the Grand Duchy of Baden, the insurance of buildings is obligatory on the inhabitants, and has for nearly half a century been carried on under the authority and support of the Government. The population was about 1,335,000, and the value of property in buildings assured 27,813,000*l.*, giving about 20*l.* 17*s.* to each inhabitant. Applying the same average to the 4,337,196 inhabitants of Belgium, the insurable property in houses would be about 90 millions in value. The minister therefore thought himself justified in assuming £84 millions as the mean of the calculations. The total value of furniture seemed rated very low, being deduced from the property-tax of 1847, and the total only set down as 13,600,000*l.*, making a total insurable against fire of 97,600,000*l.* The average premium in private companies, both in France and Belgium, had been .085 or 1*s.* 9*d.* per cent., but assuming 2*s.*, the total Government premium-tax would be 97,600*l.*, and the average annual value of property destroyed by fire, in Belgium, for the years 1839-40-41, and 1844 to 1848, was 85,318*l.* Considering the large expenses of carrying on the business, the minister concludes that the hope of finding in the system of Government Insurance a source of profit or revenue of any consequence to the State, is a delusion which ought to be given up; and that, both in a moral and political point of view, the inconveniences and dangers resulting therefrom are greater than the good it can be expected to produce.

In the census of 1846, just preceding this enquiry, the total number of houses in the kingdom is stated as:—

Inhabited.....	799,848
Uninhabited	29,713
Total.....	829,561

of which 160,471, or 20 per cent. only, were insured against fire for a total sum of 43,721,212*l.*, being an average of 272*l.* for each house, and just 10*l.* for each inhabitant, which, it will be perceived, is about half the insurable value estimated from the Baden Government returns.

At the date of the above report, it was stated that 12 proprietary fire insurance companies had been authorized in Belgium since 1830, of which 8 only were then carrying on business, the total sums insured in 7 of which, in 1848, were 57,128,424*l.* the premiums thereon, 49,278*l.* = .085 per cent., the losses, 26,881*l.* = .047 per cent. on sum insured, or 54.55 per cent. on the premiums, and the expenses, commission, &c., 17,028*l.* = 34.5 per cent. on premiums.

Since then, I can only give one, but a more complete account, for the year 1849-50. The oldest company bears date 1819.

	Sums Insured.	Premiums.	Losses.
	£	£	£
10 Proprietary and Mutual Companies}	123,419,190	129,724	56,000

The average premium was $\cdot 107 = 2s. 2d.$ per cent. on sum insured, and the average of the losses $\cdot 046 = 11d.$ per cent. on sum insured, and rather less than 44 per cent. on the premiums received.

V.—*Fire Insurance in Holland.*

I have sought to obtain information as to the amount insured by the fire insurance companies of Holland, but without success. A friend in Amsterdam who, some years ago, endeavoured to obtain the amount of marine insurance for me, has equally failed on applying to the managers of the fire insurance companies. The rental of insurable buildings is estimated for 1854-55 to be, in various provinces, about 2,500,000*l.*, which, at 15 years' purchase, would give 37,500,000*l.*, and the total furniture or moveable property therein, at only a little more than 7,000,000*l.* These values are very little above the estimates for 1848-49, and scarcely assist the enquiry even as to insurable property, and not at all as to the actual amount insured in Holland.

VI.—*Fire Insurance in Sweden.*

In Stockholm, there are five principal fire insurance companies, extending their business to the provinces, besides a few mutual associations in the country confined to small risks in their respective localities.

In four of these companies, the following table shows the increasing business to the close of 1850:—

	Number of Companies.	Sums Insured.	Losses.
		£	£
1842.....	1	2,545,400	11,912
1843.....	2	4,493,153	2,759
1844.....	2	4,981,056	7,443
1845.....	4	8,293,764	13,222
1846.....	4	8,410,299	34,047
1847.....	4	8,704,448	18,916
1848.....	4	8,896,469	7,433
1849.....	4	9,538,051	37,557
1850.....	4	9,747,796	13,245
		65,610,436	146,534

The average of the losses is $\cdot 226$ per cent. on the sum insured, a very high rate, but evidently arising from the particular branch of business of 2 out of the 4 companies assuring buildings, goods, and furniture in the towns, the average for each company being $\cdot 091, \cdot 092, \cdot 381,$ and $\cdot 360$ respectively. From 1845 to 1850, the increase in the sums insured in the 4 companies was $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, in the 5 years,

VII.—*Fire Insurances in Denmark.*

In the 17 years from 1827-28 to 1844, the sum insured by the Government against fire on buildings in towns, increased from 3,122,857*l.* to 4,457,142*l.*, being an increase of nearly 42·7 per cent. The average losses during that period amounted to 180 per 3*s.* 7*d.* per cent. The sum insured on buildings in the country increased from 14,980,000*l.* in 1827-28, to 18,928,571*l.* in 1844, about 26·36 per cent. in the 17 years. The average losses thereon amounted to about 187 or 3*s.* 9*d.* per cent. per annum on the sum insured.

The principal fire insurance company in Copenhagen, the Royal Octroied Fire Insurance Company, established 11th May, 1778, and remodelled on 24th May, 1843, has a privilege for insuring goods, furniture, and all moveable property at Copenhagen, so that neither another Danish company, nor the agency of a foreign insurance company, is lawful, though some English and German companies have agents at Copenhagen and do a large business. A fine of 1,000 rix-dollars, which must be paid by the insured to this company, in case he should be found to have insured with another office, is practically evaded by the difficulty of discovering the transaction, except in the case of an actual loss by fire, and the fine is often insured with the property. From 1816 to 1824, the amount of insurances gradually diminished from 2,000,000*l.* to 750,000*l.*, since which time it has steadily increased to 3,555,555*l.* in 1852. It will suffice to give the amounts insured in cash five years from 1827, when the insurances amounted to 1,000,000*l.*

	Sums Insured.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums Per Cent. on Sums Insured.	Claims per Cent.	
					On Sum Insured.	On Premium.
	£	£	£			
1827....	1,000,000	5,734	527	·570	·053	9·2
1832....	1,222,222	5,506	23	·450	·002	0·4
1837....	1,622,222	7,316	3,456	·450	·213	47·2
1842....	2,148,148	6,774	126	·320	·016	1·2
1847....	3,000,000	9,899	2,981	·330	·099	30·1
1852....	3,555,555	11,775	3,161	·330	·089	26·7
Total 1815 to 1852 }	66,625,911	293,900	77,939	·440	·117	26·6

The amount of insurance is small, but shews a satisfactory and steady progress in each quinquennial period. The insurances having increased in the last ten years nearly 65½ per cent. The average premium in 37 years, have been 440 or 8*s.* 10*d.* per cent., and the average losses 117 or 2*s.* 4*d.* per cent. per annum on sums insured.

Another company, the “Brandforsikkring for Huse og Gaarde,” at Copenhagen, shews a sum insured on buildings, in Copenhagen, for the year ending 30th September, 1854, of 6,575,684*l.*, being 155,556*l.* more than at last year. The premiums in the year were 2,244*l.*, and the claims, 4,014*l.*, but the funds of the society amounted to 173,418*l.*

VIII.—*Fire Insurance in Russia and Poland.*

It was stated in the "Times" of 16th September, 1847, that the Emperor had just issued an Ukase, to forbid the insurance in foreign countries of real property situated in Russia, under the penalty of a fine of 3 per cent. on the sum insured. The same Ukase places a tax of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the amount of every policy of insurance against fire in Russia. The proceeds of the tax are destined to contribute to defray the expenses of the administration of police in the locality in which the object insured may be situated. This is equivalent to the per-centage tax, in England, on a 500*l.* policy, and it would be interesting to trace the effect on the business of fire insurance in Russia, but, unfortunately, I have not at hand any documents to throw light on the enquiry.

The only insurance company in St. Petersburg, to whose accounts I can at present refer, shows an average amount insured annually for 20 years, prior to 1847, of about 14,662,000*l.* per annum. The company was established in 1827. In 1853, the premiums amounted to 135,286*l.*, the losses, 50,890*l.* = 37·6 per cent. on the premiums, and the expenses, 20,517*l.* = 15·2 per cent. on the premiums. In addition to 600,000*l.* capital paid up, this company possesses a reserve fund of 141,636*l.*

In Poland, the Government accounts of the administration of the kingdom, about the year 1850, contained some particulars of the insurances against fire undertaken by the State. The total value of buildings assured was,—

In Towns.....	£6,568,000
In Country	9,428,000
Total....	15,966,400

being 38,870*l.* more than was insured in 1844. The number of fires was 196 in towns, and 1,505 in the country. The total losses amounted to 86,469*l.*, being an average of nearly 50*l.* 16*s.* for each fire. The proportion of loss to the total sum insured was about $\cdot 540 = 10*s.* 10*d.*$ per cent., being more than twelve times as great as the average per-centage of loss in the French and Belgian companies.

IX.—*Fire Insurance in Germany.*

It is difficult to procure the statistics of fire insurance in Germany for any long period back. On application to Mr. Wilhelm Lazarus, the very intelligent correspondent of the Institute of Actuaries at Hamburg, I have been favoured with a promise of some information, but so many difficulties attend the inquiry that some time will elapse before the returns can be made up.

In the year 1850, Herr Masius, who is the editor of a valuable assurance journal published at Leipzig, and who has written several works upon the subject, estimated the total sums insured against fire in Germany as follows:

About £286,000,000	} by about 20 Proprietary Companies, the average premiums being 2 per 1,000.
100,000,000	
429,000,000	} by 13 Mutual Companies.
	} by Municipal Associations insuring only immoveable property.
Total 815,000,000	

The four leading companies in Austria were established, one in 1822, one in 1831, and two in 1838; of 6 in Prussia only one, that of Berlin, dates as far back as 1812. In Bavaria two, the Aachen Munchner dating from 1823; in Baden one; and in Hamburg four, the oldest having been established in 1820.

At the close of 1849 the accounts of six proprietary and one mutual company, showed a total sum insured against fire of 213,709,900*l*.

Herr Masius considers that the competition is leading to a rapid increase of business, the principal exception being the inhabitants of the chief towns in Austria, viz.: Vienna, Prague, and Pesth, as also the people of the fourth rank, being petty tradesmen, handicraftsmen, small cultivators of land, and cottagers; the first because they consider themselves to dwell in fire-secure buildings, and the last because the smallness of their risks would render a proportionably higher premium necessary.

With regard to the Government fire insurance associations for immoveable property with compulsory payments, as in Saxony, Baden, &c., the average tax required is between 2 and 3 per 1000. The premium is generally higher than in public companies and there seems little doubt that the latter will gradually supersede this costly and imperfect system.

In Austria there exist five mutual fire insurance societies, in Vienna, Gratz, Prague, Inspruck, and Brunn, the earliest established in 1829. The accounts are made up at the end of the year, and the members contribute rateably to the losses and expenses. In some cases these contributions are limited to a certain sum, and recourse is then had either to a reserve capital, previously formed from the admission fees and a portion of the profits laid by, or to a temporary loan spread over certain number of years. The societies are under high patronage, and are much favoured by the local authorities; but, from ill management or inexperience, bad classification of the risks, and other defects, the proprietors of the worst class of buildings are often favoured at the expense of those who possess better.

There are also five proprietary companies, with large paid up capitals, insuring also maritime life and transport risks. Three of these were established in Trieste, one in Vienna, and one in Milan, the earliest dating from 1823. Deducting other branches of assurance, the fire risks effected in 1850 amounted,—

	£
In the Proprietary Companies to about	120,000,000
Add amount existing effected previous to 1850.....	30,000,000
	<hr/>
	150,000,000
Mutual Companies	22,000,000
	<hr/>
Total	172,000,000

The total amount does not seem large for a country of such an extent and population as Austria, but the causes assigned are that large landed property is in the hands of a few individuals. Trade and agriculture is very little advanced, and the rural population for the most part in much poverty.

In the Assurance Magazine, Vol. IV., p. 364, is a statement of the accounts of 16 German fire insurance companies.

By approximating to the amount insured in the companies for which the returns are not given, we shall be very near the truth in the following summary for 1852 and 1853 :—

	Sums Insured.	Premiums.	Losses and Expenses.
	£	£	£
1852.....	440,141,652	997,158	786,778
1853.....	504,675,334	1,169,152	995,760

Since writing the above, I have been favoured with the following information from Mr. Lazarus.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Wilhelm Lazarus, Hamburg.

Fire insurance of buildings, made compulsory by Government, seems to have been the first commencement of this branch in Germany. Such an insurance society, on a somewhat large scale, is mentioned in 1729, in Saxony. The premium was fixed by the insured, and the dedommagement by Government. In 1784, the constitution of the society was altered as at present. In the middle of the 18th century, societies were established for insuring buildings in Prussia, 1742; in Hanover, 1750; in Brunswick, 1753, &c.

In 1779, the first proprietary fire insurance company in Germany (fire and marine), the "funfte Assecuranz Compagnie," was established in Hamburg. It existed till 1842, when it was ruined by the great fire of Hamburg. In 1786, the London Phoenix Insurance Company established an agency in Hamburg.

In 1800, Fire Insurance Association for Hamburg, mutual, failed in 1843, ruined by the great fire.

Bremen, mutual, ceased 1846.

1801, Mecklenburgh Assurance Company, still existing, mutual.

1808, Fire Insurance Company of Leekamp, in Bremen, proprietary, ceased 1845

1812 " " at Berlin, proprietary.

1819 " " Leipzig "

1820 " " Patriotische, at Hamburg, proprietary.

1821 " " at Gotha, mutual.

1822 " " Trieste, "Azienda Assicuratrice," proprietary

1823 " " Aachen, "Aachen Munchner," "

1824 " " Elberfeld, "Vaterländische" "

" " Vienna, "First Austrian" "

1826 " " Schwedt, mutual.

1827 " " Rostock "

1828 " " Norden "

1830 " " Altona "

1831 " " Güstrow "

" " Trieste, "Assicurazioni Generali," proprietary.

1836 " " Munchen, "Bavarian of the Bank," "

1836 " " Trieste, "Riunione Adriatica," "

" " Cologne, "Colonia," "

" " Leipzig, mutual.

1840 " " Marienwerder, mutual.

" " Stolp "

1842 " " Greifswald "

1843 " " Franckfurt-à-M., "Deutscher Phönix," proprietary.

" " Hamburg, proprietary.

" " "Neue funfte," proprietary.

" " Königsberg, "Borussia," proprietary, (ceased 1855).

1844 " " Magdeburg, proprietary.

1845,	Fire Insurance Company at	Stettin,	proprietary.
1847	"	"	Lubeck, " (ceased 1856).
1848	"	"	Breslau, "
1854	"	"	Hamburg, " "Hamburg-Bremen," proprietary.
1856	"	"	Lubeck, proprietary.
1857	"	"	Franckfurt-à-M., "Providentia," proprietary.

By this record you perceive that fire insurance business is of recent date in Germany. As to the business of some of these societies in former years, you will find particulars in "*Lehre der Versicherung*," by E. A. Masius, Leipzig, 1846. According to this writer, the amount of property insured, in 1844, was,—

	£
In 45 German Companies, Mutual and Proprietary.....	276,100,000
English, French, Dutch, Belgian, &c., Companies....	28,600,000
Government Societies for Buildings.....	357,100,000
	661,800,000

Since 1842, the "*Versicherungs Zeitung*," by Masius, and the "*Rundschau*," by the same author, will furnish you with the particulars of each year. Since 1852, the "*Jahrbuch fur Volkswirtschaft und Statistik*," published annually by Otto Hubner, will give you a very accurate table of insurance business, each branch separately. The next volume, to be published in July, will contain the assurance business of 1855. As I am the author of this article I can tell you that, in 1855, the amount of property insured in

	£
19 Proprietary Companies, was	630,000,000
12 Mutual "	101,300,000
Add to this—Small Mutual Societies, about	43,000,000
English, French, Dutch, Belgian Societies, &c.	28,600,000
Government Societies for Buildings.....	357,100,000
	1,160,000,000

Germany.

[In these accounts 7 thalers have been taken = 1*l.*, because the other estimates I have given for Germany have been thus roughly approximated. To be strictly accurate 5 per cent. might be added to each item.—S.B.]

X.—*Fire Insurance in America.*

The returns of the various insurance companies are published in some of the United States, so that if all the facts were fully stated as required, a fair estimate could be formed of the extension of the business of the companies from year to year, with their premiums, capital, reserve, &c. Those of the commonwealth of Massachusetts are given agreeably to the requirements of Acts passed in 1837 and 1842. In 1850 the requirement of returns from the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies was repealed by an Act of May 3rd in that year.

In 14 out of 18 companies in Boston, the returns on 1st December, 1850, showed at risk against fire,—

	1st December, 1850. Sums Insured. £		1851. £
	12,275,350	(14)	12,150,619
And in 4 (out of 12) offices out of Boston	513,505	(5)	1,599,205
	12,788,655		13,749,824
In 2 Mutual Companies	1,506,972	(4)	2,004,615
	14,295,627		15,754,439
Total.....	14,295,627		15,754,439

The above appear to be only the insurances remaining in force at the end of the year, and not to include the current risks of the year; and the premiums and losses are not sufficiently definite to allow of comparison. But other returns show that in the two mutual companies, of which the amount of risk at the end of the year was 1,506,972*l.*, the new business of the year was 2,598,449*l.*, the premiums on which were 7,810*l.*, being an average of 3*s.* or 6*s.* per cent., and the losses about 50 per cent. on the premium.

In 1851 the amount insured in the share office had increased from 12,788,655*l.* to 13,749,824*l.* From the amount insured in the year in four companies 3,683,079*l.*, the premiums on which were 10,858*l.*, the average rate would seem to be almost exactly the same as last year.

In the State of New York the returns made by the Comptroller of the State for the year 1851, the amount of assurances are stated in 30 companies to be 48,954,660*l.*, four companies not giving the return. The premiums for the year are only stated for 18 companies, and amount to 195,814*l.*, and the losses for 33 companies (one only being deficient) at a total of 243,339*l.* But some of the premiums include interest and income, and many of the statements of losses include expenses of carrying on the companies, so that no satisfactory per-centage of either can be deduced from these items.

From the United States Insurance Gazette for January last, it appears that in the year 1855 there were in the State of New York 69 joint stock fire insurance companies, with an aggregate cash capital of about 2,770,400*l.*, and the following shows a comparison of the two years 1854 and 1855, including mutual companies, and companies of other States doing business in the State of New York.

	Sums at Risk.	Premiums.	Losses Paid.
	£	£	£
1854.....	152,289,283	1,366,328	.....
1855.....	101,380,596	1,377,688	568,159

The business appears to have diminished during the past year, owing, it is said, to the want of confidence arising from the failure of some companies, and the investigation to which others had been legally subjected by the government officers appointed for that purpose.

XI.—*General Summary.*

With the exception of Great Britain and France, the preceding returns must be very defective; they indicate a large amount of property insured against fire, and in some degree illustrate the progress of the business, but in each of the countries named a vast amount carried on by government, or by local companies, must have escaped notice. It will be interesting, however, to bring all the returns I have actually given down to the close of last year, by approximating as near as possible by estimates made at the rate of progress last observed.

	Sums Insured against Fire Estimated at the end of 1856.		Premiums, Estimated as nearly as possible from previous Averages.	Losses Estimated.
	£	£	£	£
<i>Great Britain</i> (deduced from the Duty)	927,000,000		....	....
Farming Stock exempt	70,000,000			
Foreign and Colonial Business about	125,000,000	1,122,000,000	1,953,000	976,500
<i>France</i> , Proprietary Companies....	1,320,000,000		....	....
Mutual Companies.....	480,000,000	1,800,000,000	1,566,000	774,000
<i>Germany</i> , including Austria (assuming the rate of increase for the last three years to be the same as in 1853)	700,000,000		1,624,000	812,000
Government Insurances and Foreign Insurance Companies, &c., about (Premium tax about 250 per cent.)	450,000,000	1,150,000,000	1,125,000	1,125,000
<i>Belgium</i> , ten Companies (assume increase 2 per cent. per annum since 1850)	.....	138,000,000	144,900	63,500
<i>Sweden</i> , four Companies (at same rate of increase as 1845 to 1850, premiums at double the losses)	.....	11,800,000	53,100	26,500
<i>Denmark</i> , Government Insurance (assume increase at 2 per cent. per annum since 1844, premiums being a tax = losses)	29,000,000		54,300	54,300
Company at Copenhagen	3,800,000		16,700	4,400
Another Company (premium and losses doubtful, assumed at about half the preceding)	6,900,000	39,700,000	15,000	4,100
<i>Russia</i> , Company at St. Petersburg (sum insured not given, but, in 1852, the accounts state the Police tax due as 21,648 <i>l.</i> , which, if for a year, would give about 29,000,000 <i>l.</i> insured in 1852, say)	.....	30,000,000	140,000	52,000
<i>Poland</i> , Government Insurance of Buildings (premium taxes = losses)	.....	16,000,000	86,000	86,000
<i>America</i> , Boston Offices (assuming same rate of increase as in 1851)	23,000,000		69,000	34,500
New York Offices (business fell off in 1855, assumed same as in 1854)	152,000,000	175,000,000	1,370,000	760,000
Total.....		4,482,500,000	8,217,000	4,772,800

From this rough approximation it appears, that the total of the amount of fire insurances in the countries, or in the offices referred to in the preceding pages, and estimated to the present date, amounts to the large sum of 4482½ millions sterling, though it is evident that it by no means gives an adequate view of the total amount of property insured against fire in Europe and America. A vast amount, protected by governments or private associations, must still have escaped notice. The annual premiums on the whole amount may be not far short of 8,200,000*l.*, and the losses per annum about 4,773,000*l.*

XII.—*Fire Insurance Duty in Great Britain.*

The statements which have been given above, relative to fire insurances in foreign countries, are no doubt very defective, because the returns from the companies are not required on any uniform plan, and a large amount is probably insured in private associations of which no account is taken. The per-centage duty in Great Britain, however, allows of a much nearer approximation being made to the actual amount of insurance in this country, exclusive of what may be effected by British companies abroad. But this tax has, almost since it was first levied, met with reprobation as a tax on prudence, a heavy discouragement to the extension of the business; and even if it could be admitted to be just and moral to tax the exercise of prudence more heavily than self-indulgence, it is so disproportioned to the average taxation on other objects, that general surprise has been excited at the defence of it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and by Mr. Coode's report, from which his arguments were drawn. Even so far back as 1806 Sir Frederick Eden, in his valuable little work "*On the policy and expediency of granting Insurance Charters,*" denounces the heavy burden which it imposed on the business of fire insurance, when the tax was only 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent. on the sum insured, pointing out that, at the ordinary premium for brick buildings, (2*s.* per cent.) the tax was even then 125 per cent. on the value of the risk. Tobacco, sugar, and wine, he adds, are among the few articles which can vie with insurance in contributing so largely to the revenue, in proportion to their value, and none possess the further excellence of being paid into the revenue at the expense of only five per cent. of their gross produce. In 1815, when the war taxation began to be gradually diminished on articles even of needless luxury, this tax was increased by 20 per cent., being raised in that year from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per cent., and notwithstanding the feeling of the public, strongly expressed on many occasions, appeals to the finance minister, petitions from insurance offices, merchants, bankers, and many other classes interested in its removal, it continues to be a heavy clog on the progress of insurance; and from the recent declaration in the House of Commons, threatens to be maintained perpetually at its present high rate, unless the public will stir themselves for its reduction, even if deterred by the necessities of the state from advocating its entire removal.

As it is evident that the defence of the government rests mainly on Mr. Coode's report, we shall be better able to consider the bearings of the question by examining and replying to some of his principal statements and arguments.

Mr. Coode contends that the duty is light, because it bears a very small proportion to the value of the property insured; that in ordinary cases, where the property is fully insured, it does not exceed 1 to 667 of the value, and that even this would give a very exaggerated notion of the actual burden, because no house is wholly indestructible, and that by constant improvement in the construction, by increase of party walls, &c., the amount of incombustible materials is constantly increasing. He considers that the practice of insuring one-third to two-thirds of appraised value effectually covers the risk incurred, and the tax consequently diminishes from 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 2,000, in proportion as two-thirds, one-half, or one-third of the value is insured. But it must be observed, that though a portion of the property may be incombustible, it does not follow that it must be uninsurable; for even iron and stone may be so injured by the effects of fire as to be practically useless for the reconstruction of a building, and the duty would probably fall on a considerable part of the value now uninsured, if the amount of it were not so oppressive as to force the owner to be his own insurer. But even if this were not the case the question is not, whether the tax is heavy upon property, but whether it is heavy on the cost of insurance? In the same manner as Mr. Coode argues that it becomes light upon the owners of house property, in proportion as they leave a large portion uninsured, he endeavours to convince us that it falls light upon the consumers of commodities, because the insurance of stock in trade, handicrafts, and manufactures, covers successive portions of stock, and consequently represents values greater in proportion as the stock is frequently changed. Thus fishmongers, who keep one day's consumption, butchers two or three days, bakers a week, grocers three weeks, wine and spirit merchants a month, and the wholesale trader from a few days to three months, would actually pay duty only on proportionate values, varying from 300 times to 4 times the sum insured, or from the fishmongers, paying about the $\frac{1}{200000}$ th part to the cotton merchants, paying about the $\frac{1}{30000}$ th part of the value in duty. Now it is clear, that all the duty on the intermediate transfers of consumable commodities will have to be paid eventually by the consumer, who, though he may find the increase of price only slightly affected by the duty, may have just cause of complaint that it should be affected at all, when it is an addition laid on by the government for what he naturally has to pay for the non-destruction by fire of the value of these various articles of provision or use before they reach his hands. The truth is, that Mr. Coode in this part of his argument loses sight of the tax as a fire insurance tax, and converts it into an indirect property tax, chargeable upon the owners or consumers of property who have preserved its value from destruction by fire by an insurance against this risk. But why should these prudent possessors of property be the only sufferers by the tax, and the possessors of uninsured property escape? Why should the owners of incombustible or uninsurable property, such as land, the funds, share property, or cash in hand, be placed out of the chance altogether of having to contribute to a tax, which it is evidently argued falls lightly, only because it is a small tax on the value of property? It should be remembered too, that the tax so levied

falls for the most part on buildings, and on articles of consumption or use from which the profits of trade are created, and which, consequently, are already subject to a direct income or property tax. Although the fire insurance duty in this point of view has never participated in the reductions which have been forced upon the Government in the other direct taxes, yet the proceeds amount to the by no means contemptible sum of 1,340,000*l.*, and form nearly a fourth part of what the whole income tax amounted to when it was at 7*d.* in the pound.

But reverting to the duty as a tax, which it really professes to be, a tax upon insurance, Mr. Coode contends, instead of being 200 per cent. upon the premium, as unfairly represented in the complaints made against it, that as the premiums vary from 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. for private houses of the best class to 4*s.* for agricultural stock, 12*s.* for warehouses, 5 guineas for theatres, &c., the average, as deduced from the returns of a large insurance company, would be not less than 3*s.* per cent., and the duty consequently varies from 200 to 3 per cent. on the premiums, and is only 100 per cent. on the average office value of the risk. He considers that as the duty remains fixed, it presents a happy adjustment of the burden to the means of those who can bear it, being comparatively heavy where the property is most valuable and subjected naturally to the least cost of insurance, and comparatively light as the property is most precarious and subject to the greatest burden in the cost of provision against fire. In this case the question of the duty being a property tax, again comes into view, for it is only by assuming that the property is estimated to be more valuable in proportion to the smallness of the premium, that the argument is of any effect. In any other sense it would seem strange, that if the premiums of insurance can be taken as the value of the benefit which the insured derives, a tax of 200 per cent. should be laid upon one individual, because he is the owner of a house, and of only 3 per cent. upon another, because he is the owner of a theatre. The premiums after all are only the previous savings of a number of individuals to meet a loss by fire when it comes, and if the premiums received may be assumed to represent the actual loss incurred, the effect of the tax is, that whenever a private house worth 1,000*l.* is destroyed by fire, the owner has to pay 1,000*l.* to reinstate his property, and 2,000*l.* more to government for permission to do so; or, since the real value of the risk cannot practically be taken at much more than half the premium, 4,000*l.* to government for every 1,000*l.* laid out to reconstruct the building. On the other hand it is true, according to Mr. Coode's arguments, that if he had been the fortunate possessor of a theatre worth 100,000*l.* which had been destroyed by fire, he would only have to pay 3,000*l.* to government under similar circumstances, or 6,000*l.* if half the premiums would have met his loss. Is there any tax that can be pointed out more unjust in its principle, or more oppressive in its operation, than this?

Mr. Coode looks upon the objection that these taxes are "taxes on prudence," as merely rhetorical, and contends that it is in the very nature of taxation "to be mainly derived from the exertion of all the moral and physical excellences productive of wealth; for industry, enterprise, fortitude, temperance, prudence are necessarily

the main producers of revenue, both private and public;" that vicious acts do not in general so continuously produce wealth as to allow of any considerable part of any national revenue to be derived from them; and that in taxing to a considerable extent some stimulants and luxuries, we have probably gone to the full extent that is safe or desirable. No doubt the greater part of the growing wealth of the country, liable or contributing to taxation, must be owing in some degree to the exercise of that provident self-denial that does not spend all that it creates by skill or labour, but lays by something for the future; and if all taxation was to be remitted, except what depended on vice or self-indulgence, a large part of the revenue of the country would have to be sacrificed; but this is overstraining the argument. The insurance duty is a tax upon the preservation from destruction by fire, of property which has been acquired by continued labor and the exercise of all those moral excellences which, it is admitted, are generally needed for the production of wealth—efforts which have been checked and incumbered in their earliest attempts at its creation, and which, in every stage of the process, have been harassed and pursued by the utmost ingenuity of taxation. When the reward has, after so much toil and so many drawbacks, at last been attained,—when industry, courage, skill, and self-denial have at last succeeded in realizing the hard earned result, it surely could not be considered unreasonable to expect that the preservation of it might be free to a certain extent from those fiscal burdens from which it has suffered so long, and not be loaded with an extra tax, out of all proportion to those which it has already passed through.

To the objection that the tax, as 200 per cent. upon the ordinary rate of premium, by its oppressiveness acts virtually to the discouragement of insurance, and that if it were diminished a considerable extension would ensue, producing an equal or increased revenue, Mr. Coode replies by an inquiry into the value of property in England really insurable. It is admitted that with existing materials any near approximation to the truth is almost impossible. The large amount of property set down as uninsurable may be correct or not, viz.: land and its modifications taken at £50 millions a year, at 33 years' purchase = £1,550 millions of investments in national and other funds, in roads, railroads, canals, and the like, valued at not less than £1,200 millions more; agricultural stock of growing crops or live stock not in sheds; cash and money in hand or in banks, forming together a very considerable deduction from the amount capable of insurance. Some of these items, however, may be questioned, as a large portion of railway investments, for instance, must consist of business premises, stations, &c., liable to be destroyed by fire, but in any case there is reason to believe that he must have considerably underrated what remains.

The principal subjects of fire insurance are stated to be—

1. Houses, warehouses, workshops, and the like erections generally.
2. Household furniture and the ordinary contents.
3. The stock of producers and traders.

In the inquiry as to the value of houses or other buildings, he contends that a large proportion must be indestructible, and there-

fore uninsurable; and in another very large proportion, especially shops, warehouses, workshops, manufactories, the value depends upon their situation, which is an uninsurable value, and his estimate of the amount to be insured comes out no more than ten years' purchase of the net rental. Taking the assessment to the property tax of all houses in England and Wales, as returned for the year 1855, he concludes that 436,289,780*l.* is the total insurable value of house property therein, but to make cavil impossible, and to allow beyond all reason for exempted property, for unoccupied buildings, and for the under estimate of some that are occupied by their owners, he allows fifteen years' purchase of the rack rental, making a total for the insurable value of house property in England and Wales, 654,000,000*l.*

As to household furniture, utensils, wearing apparel, and such objects as commonly constitute the contents of dwelling-houses, he considers the value is relatively on the decrease, from the diminished weight, substance, magnificence, and costliness of household furniture, &c.; and after various enquiries, concludes that it would be to adopt quite the extreme value of exceptional classes to take it at five times the rental of houses, or upon the assessment as before of 1855, at 220,000,000*l.*

As to the third subdivision, the insurable value of the stock of producers and traders, after allowing that the amount on the whole must be largely increasing, he contends that the insurable value at any one time is, on the contrary, rapidly diminishing by every improvement in the practices of business, and in the accessibility of markets, both for the raw material and the elaborated products,—the value of stock in hand being diminished, but with the diminished stock a greater aggregate trade done.

He assumes that the ordinary consumption by every family of all articles of trade, may be taken at about equal in value to five times their house rent, and that on an average of all these trades, three months' consumption was always on hand. We should then have 44,000,000*l.* $\times 5 \div 4 = 55,000,000$ *l.*, as the insurable value of stock in hand on the home trades, and probably as much again for combustible stock in hand of the foreign trade: total 110,000,000*l.* This rateable value has, however, been already more than covered, by assuming five years' rental of the warehouses or shops in which it is deposited, and he concludes that nothing more is to be added for the insurable property of England and Wales, unless the value of the costly machinery in some of our great manufactories should bring the average above the five years' rental, and unless some further considerable sum should be added for shipping and craft, the risks of which from fire are not covered by their marine insurances. He still leaves the whole insurable property of England and Wales in 1855 at no more than 874,000,000*l.* The amount actually insured, and for which duty was paid in that year, was 785,000,000*l.*, or rather, if we remember that Mr. Coode's table of duty is made up to the 5th January in each year, the next lower item of 802,574,000*l.* should be the total compared, and no doubt, if the estimate is true, the limit of fire insurance is very nearly reached; no great increase of fire insurance could be expected; and the argument that the produce of the tax might be increased, or at any rate maintained, at its present

amount if the present heavy duty were diminished, would fall to the ground. But the estimate is so contrary to the experience of every one conversant with the business, that we cannot but come to the conclusion that some great omission has occurred. It is the opinion of some of the most experienced men in the business of fire insurance that fifteen years' purchase of the rental may be a fair average insurable value of the buildings, but that the contents even of private houses have been repeatedly tried, and cannot be taken on an average at less than cent. per cent. on the value of the buildings; in shops at twice this amount; and in wholesale warehouses, at a moderate estimate, at four or five times the same. In 1806, Sir Frederick Eden entered into a most careful computation, under different heads, of all the insurable property of Great Britain, which he made close upon 602,000,000*l*. Leaving out, however, for the purposes of the present comparison, Scotland and Ireland, agricultural stock, which he puts at £37½ millions, and shipping in British ports at £5¼ millions, his estimated values for England and Wales may be thus subdivided:—

	£
Houses, Warehouses, &c.	200,000,000
Furniture, Clothes, &c.	185,000,000
Manufactures, Machinery, &c.	99,000,000
Total.....	484,000,000

an estimate, the relative proportions of which much more nearly accord with the experience of Insurance Companies than that in the report, which only sets the contents of all kinds, domestic furniture, stock in trade, &c., at one-third of the value of the buildings in which they are contained. Assuming that the increasing trade of the country must largely increase the stocks in hand since 1806, it would probably be a very moderate valuation to reckon the contents, instead of one-third, at least half as much again as the value of the buildings, and the estimate would then stand—

	£
Value of Buildings	654,000,000
Contents of ditto	981,000,000
Estimate for 1855	1,635,000,000
Insured in 1855.....	802,574,000

allowing of a considerable margin for the expansion of the business in England and Wales, independent of the considerable increase that might be expected in Scotland and Ireland.

This view of the case is confirmed by the Reports of fires in London that occurred in the years 1836 to 1849, when the number of buildings and contents insured and uninsured were compared. The results will be found in an article on the Fires in London, which I prepared for the "Assurance Magazine" in 1854, Vol. I., p. 41.

Proportion Per Cent. of Insurances ascertained to have been effected in case of Fire.

	Average of whole Period, 1836 to 1849.	1848 and 1849 only.
Buildings and contents insured.....	37·58	41·27
Buildings only „ 	15·24	17·22
Contents only „ 	14·69	12·54
Neither „ 	32·49	28·97
	100·00	100·00

As the proportion of insured to uninsured increases throughout all the four periods given in the original table, it will be fair to take the last period only for comparison. Assuming that where 100%. is insured on the buildings there should also be insured 150%. on the contents, the Table may be read thus:—

	Insured.	Uninsured.
	£	£
Fully assured buildings and contents (100%. on buildings and 150%. on contents)	10,318	....
Buildings only (contents may be insured) 150%. for each 100%.	1,722	2,583
Contents only (buildings may be insured) 100%. for each 150%.	1,254	836
Neither (both may be assured) (100%. on buildings and 150%. on contents) .....	....	7,243
Total	13,294	10,662

so that in London (where it may be reasonably supposed the largest proportion of property has been already insured) where 13,294*l.* is already insured, there would, if all the buildings and contents had been fully insured in the like proportion, be a further increase of 10,662*l.*, showing a margin of 80 per cent. still to be brought within the benefits of insurance. It strongly confirms the view previously taken, that there is still ample room for the increase of the business on existing property, independent of the yearly added value in the creation of new insurable property.

I may remark here, in respect to Mr. Coode's opinion that the substance and costliness of household furniture has much diminished, that it may be true as regards palaces and great mansions, but that it must have come within every one's observation, that the houses of the middling classes, tradesmen, and farmers, are much better furnished than formerly. From the large numbers of houses of this description, it is evident that they would more than compensate for the diminished values in the other class. To contend, as Mr. Coode seems to do, that an average insurable value of 4*l.* 7*s.* for every inhabitant of this country is the limit of insurance, when

we have seen that, as far back as 1847, the insurable value in buildings alone to each inhabitant of Baden and Belgium was 20*l.* 17*s.*, gives us but a poor idea of the increasing industry, energy, skill, and prudence, and their natural concomitant wealth, which we are accustomed to glory in as the distinguishing characteristics of our countrymen.

A glance at the last statistical abstract for the United Kingdom will show the surprising advance which has been made in every branch of trade during the last fifteen years. The total declared value of British and Irish produce has increased from 47,285,000*l.*, in 1842, to 115,891,000*l.* in 1856 = 145 per cent. The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, entered and cleared with cargoes only at ports in the United Kingdom, has increased from 7,346,804 tons in 1842, to 17,902,998 tons in 1856 (= nearly 144 per cent.), and the capital in the savings' banks from 25,300,000*l.* in 1842, to nearly 35,000,000*l.* in 1856 = 38 6 per cent., all evidences, whilst the estimated population has only increased from 16,124,000 to 19,014,000 (= about 18 per cent.), that the average insurable property of each individual must have increased more in proportion than the population in the same time, and far more than the rate at which fire insurance has increased, which Mr. Coode's table only sets at 600,670,000*l.* in 1842, to 802,574,000*l.* in 1856, = 33·6 per cent.

Mr. Coode further adduces, what he considers proofs, that the tax cannot be shewn to have impeded the operation of those causes which tend to the increase of fire insurance. It is, of course, very difficult to prove at what rate fire insurance would have increased, if it had been freed from the burden of the tax. Some of his reasonings however, depend on the difference in the date of the Act by which the per-centage duty was raised from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* in 1797, misquoted as 1787; but in other respects also it seems to me that the reasonings are contrary to the facts actually given. Mr. Coode admits that from 1694 to 1782 the business steadily increased, the annual rate of increase being about £2 $\frac{2}{3}$ millions; that from 1782, when the first per-centage duty was laid on, in addition to heavy stamp duties, the amount insured decreased about 7,000,000*l.* annually, till 1786. From 1787 to 1797 we must correct Mr. Coode's figures, the per-centage duty still remaining at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and stamp duty on policies as before. The increase in this period was, on the average of the ten years, about 1,900,000*l.* annually over the average of the preceding five years. In the following ten years, the duty being increased from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per cent., but the policy stamp duty reduced from 6*s.* under 1,000*l.*, and 11*s.* for 1,000*l.* and upwards, to 3*s.* and 6*s.* respectively, the increase was 6,400,000*l.* annually. In 1804 the per-centage duty was increased from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, but the policy stamp reduced from 3*s.* and 6*s.* to 1*s.* From 1804 to 1815 the increase on the preceding average was about 105,000,000*l.*, or about 9,500,000*l.* annually; it is only when we arrive at 1815 that we find an increase of per-centage duty without a reduction of the stamp on policy, and by Mr. Coode's own table the amounts insured in the following three years, viz., 1816, 1817, 1818, were respectively less than in 1815, by about 4,500,000*l.*, 7,100,000*l.*, and 4,300,000*l.*, and the year 1820 only exceeded 1815 by 264,000*l.* It would appear,

therefore, that if we take into account the remission of the policy stamps, the increase in each period is not what might have been expected from the growing wealth of the country; that in the early stage of its progress, previous to 1782, when the public had to be taught the benefits of insurance, it is not surprising that the rate of increase was not more rapid than £3 millions a year, but that an increase in the business on an average of the last 40 years of only $11\frac{3}{4}$ millions per annum, is not in accordance with the progress in the trade and realized property of the country; and that the raising of the duty from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* in 1815, evidently checked for some time the increase of fire insurance that was previously going on.

Again, with regard to the exemption of farming stock, Mr. Coode argues that, as from 1834 to 1856 the total amount of farming stock exempt has only risen from $37\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 1834, to $62\frac{1}{4}$ millions in 1856, or a rise in 22 years of $67\frac{1}{5}$ per cent., whilst insured property, all that time subject to the duty, has risen from $483\frac{9}{10}$ millions to $802\frac{1}{2}$ millions, an increase in the same period of $65\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.; that insured exempted property has only increased $1\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. more than insured property subject to the duty, and that consequently had all other property been exempted also, the only effect would be to raise the amount insured from 802,574,000*l.* to 813,800,000*l.* Of course, if his previous arguments are correct, that we have already reached nearly the full limits of insurance of duty-paying property, there could be no great increase if the tax was taken off; but we have already seen how unreasonable such a supposition is, and consequently we may safely reply that whilst agricultural stock rapidly came within the limits of insurance, till perhaps it approaches nearly to the full insurable value, of other property an immense amount would be open to the operations of the insurance companies, and would reward the exertions of the companies with new business, in the same rapid manner as the insurance of agricultural stock increased after the exemption was first accorded. It is remarkable, that whilst Mr. Coode contends that no great increase in the insurance of agricultural stock has followed the abolition of the duty, as compared with other property still subject thereto, he gives a table, which to my mind proves the very reverse, and I consequently insert the comparison.

Increase of Property Insured.

	Subject to Duty.	Exempt from Duty. Farming Stock.	
	Increase per Cent.	Increase per Cent.	Diminution.
2 years, 1835-6	4·13	8·78	....
5 years, 1837 to 1841.....	11·04	19·61	....
5 years, 1842 to 1846.....	12·75	15·32	....
5 years, 1847 to 1851.....	7·09	6·29	....
5 years, 1852 to 1856.....	14·60	....	·05

From this table it is evident that in the first two years of the remission of the duty, the insurance of farming stock did increase at

more than double the rate of other insurances, that in the following five years it increased at the rate of 80 per cent. more, in the next five again at 20 per cent. more, and that it was only when it may be reasonably supposed that the effect of the abolition of the duty had passed away, and when in fact the impulse that had been given to the business had done its work, that the amount remains stationary. Had the same rate of increase gone on in the other classes of insurance, the amount of fire insurance subject to duty would have been—

	£		£
In 1836	560,490,000	instead of	520,352,000
1841	663,140,000	„	590,461,000
1846	726,490,000	„	640,680,000

and there would even then have been a wide field for the operation of the companies and the expansion of the business, very different from the limited one which the insurance of merely agricultural stock presents. But, though useful to prove that the remission of duty will lead to the increase of insurance, there seems no reason why agricultural stock should be exempted, in preference to any other kind of property; and if the rate of duty should be diminished to one half, it would be but just to those who are compelled to pay at all, that it should be replaced on the old footing, and charged equally with other property.

It seems to be inferred by Mr. Coode that the offices generally prefer leaving the duty as it is, because it helps to increase the allowance to the agencies, and that the public generally take little interest in the matter. There may be, no doubt, a few companies which, for various reasons, may be indifferent to a change. It does not accord, however, with sound policy for them to contend for their agencies being supported by a commission from a government duty, from which they get but a small profit, to the exclusion of their own proper business, which, if the agents exert themselves to procure the same income by commission on premiums, would benefit the companies and the public as well, since insurance is generally admitted on all hands to be a public benefit. There is no reason to believe that the companies which support the present high rate of duty, levied to the discouragement of their business and the burden of the public, are either the majority in number or the most influential in position, though one or two may deservedly rank high. On the contrary, so far back as 1836, a letter was addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, signed on behalf of some of the leading fire insurance companies by the secretaries or managers, when the result of the conference with the Minister with the deputation appointed to wait upon him for the purpose of discussing the question relative to the proposed total exemption of "barns, stables, and other outbuildings, bonâ fide used for agricultural purposes," from the 3s. annual duty on fire insurances, became known. In this letter they earnestly press for a more comprehensive and enlarged consideration of the bearing of the fire insurance duty; they point out that the pressure of taxation, though not sufficient to crush the growth of insurances, has long been felt most seriously to depress their natural buoyancy and expansion, that it tends to encourage a person to stand his own

insurer for a portion of his property, and that the 3s. duty is heavy enough to act as a bounty to leave it uninsured. The records of fires prove the fact, and it is considered no exaggeration to say that greatly more than half the property of the country is uninsured. In districts where fires are not very frequent, it is their conviction that the duty has the most powerful and pernicious effect, nearly totally restraining the practice, and in all cases the charge of a 3s. duty against a 1s. 6d. premium (the rate charged for full half of all the existing insurances) leads to the closest economy of the sums insured, independent of the cases which it altogether excludes from insurance. A rate of taxation of 200 per cent. (nearly one-half of which is a war tax after 20 years' continued peace) presses heavily on the industrious classes, and the smaller class of capitalists and traders who cannot become their own insurers without a risk, ruinous to their fortunes and credit.

The managers of these offices, however, not relying wholly on these arguments, represent their clear and unshaken conviction, that a large and general reduction of the rate of duty would be far from injurious to the revenue, in any proportion to its nominal sacrifice; and consider that a capital half as large again as that now protected would be ultimately brought to pay to this branch of revenue; and that a duty of 1s. 6d., in lieu of 3s., would not be felt so as to retard the progress of the business. At the same time they suggest that the total exemption for one sort of property, whilst so heavy a rate of duty is left upon all others, is calculated to create dissatisfaction with the public, and prejudice the chance of a fair consideration of the general question. This document is signed by the managers or secretaries of the Sun, Royal Exchange, Guardian, Globe, Phoenix, Westminster, Imperial, Union, London Assurance, Atlas, County, and Alliance, names well known as the leading offices in London. It nearly rebuts the assertion that the offices generally support the continuance of the duty at its present rate.

Nor have the public been idle. In 1854, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, in which, after enumerating the changes in the rate of duty, the petitioners state "that during nearly forty years of almost uninterrupted peace, no alteration has been made in the duty of fire insurances (the repeal of that on farming stock only excepted), notwithstanding the Fire Insurance offices and the public have made repeated efforts to obtain some reduction thereof, by petitions presented to your Honourable House, and by representations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being. That there is no doubt that the reduction in the ordinary rate of premium in late years would have led to a far greater increase of business, if the onerous tax of 3s. per cent. had not operated as a check thereto. That a vast portion (it is fully believed three-fifths) of the property of the country is unprotected by insurance, partly owing to the high duty. That the unexampled progress of fire insurance in France affords a practical illustration of the facility with which the business is capable of increase, when unfettered by taxation; the sum covered in the year 1852 in Great Britain and Ireland, where fire insurance has been known for rather more than a century and a half, being about 880 millions sterling; and in France, where it has

been in operation for only 35 years, being about 1,415 millions sterling. That reduction in taxes is far from involving a loss of revenue to the extent of such remission."

And the petitioners pray for the entire abolition of the stamp duty of 1*s.* on each policy, and for a considerable reduction in the annual duty of 3*s.* per cent.

This petition was signed by 3,798 persons, merchants, bankers, and inhabitants of London and its vicinity, men whose position in society and large commercial dealings gave them the best opportunities of knowing the practical effect of this tax on the insurance of private property or commercial products.

There can be little doubt of the fact, that the tax is generally felt to be oppressive and in excess, that it discourages to a very serious extent the prudent practice of insurance, and consequently leaves a very large amount of property unprotected, and that the reduction of the duty even to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. would in a very short time so augment the proceeds as to show no material difference in the revenue, whilst it would place this country more on a level with the position which it ought to occupy for its wealth and greatness, compared with the other nations of Europe, in which such rapid strides have been made within a few years in the development of the most useful and beneficent system of insurance."

On the Electoral Statistics of the Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales during the Twenty-five years from the Reform Act of 1832 to the present time. By WILLIAM NEWMARCH, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 16th June, 1857.]

CONTENTS :

	Page		Page
I.—Introduction	169	VIII.—Progress of the Borough Constituencies 1837-8 to 1852-3.....	184
II.—General Outline of the Principal Facts	170	IX.—Inhabited Houses in proportion to Adult Male Population.....	187
III.—Leading Classes of the County and Borough Qualifications.....	172	X.—Inhabited Houses according to Scales of Rent	189
IV.—Borough Voters.—Old and New Suffrage	175	XI.—Results arising out of the Classification of Houses	191
V.—Territorial Distribution of Members and Electors.—Eleven Groups of Counties and of Boroughs therein ...	177	XII.—Changes made in 1832, and proposed to be made in 1854	193
VI.—General Results of the Detailed Statement (Q) in the Appendix.—Counties and Boroughs.....	179	XIII.—New Suffrages proposed in 1854	196
VII.—Progress of the County Constituencies 1837-8 to 1852-3.....	182	XIV.—Conclusions	197
		APPENDIX	200

I.—Introduction.

THE discussion of several classes of Public Questions has for some time past tended to direct attention to the *bonâ fide* character of the Facts relating to the *present* state of the Parliamentary Representation of the several portions of the United Kingdom; and also to the *changes* which have really taken place in the extent and distribution of the Electoral body since the great constitutional event of the Reform Act of 1832.

It is not to be denied, and perhaps it is also to be regretted, that these discussions are mostly carried on by partisans who bring into the controversy far more earnestness and excitement than is compatible with any impartial or careful examination of the true circumstances of the case. On one side dislike and apprehension are excited by suggested changes, which on the other are regarded as measures so trifling as to be contemptible.

I do not in the least degree pretend that on these fundamental public questions I am entirely neutral. On the contrary, it is probable that I entertain opinions so distinct that I might be described as a pronounced adherent of one of the great parties. But I think I may venture to premise, that so far as the enquiry embraced in this Paper is concerned, it shall not be an easy task for the reader to discover whether it is written by a person who is desirous of a large measure of further change, or by a person who is desirous of retaining the present settlement undisturbed.

It is perfectly clear that as the basis of all profitable consideration, whether of the arguments of those who desire to enlarge the suffrage, or of the arguments of those who desire that the number of voters should remain as it is,—we must adopt some impartial and reasonable statement of the leading facts of the question;—and such a statement it is the intention of this Paper—of course very imper-

fectly—to supply as regards the Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales.

There seem to be four obvious and principal points of view, under each of which we must of necessity arrive at positive conclusions concerning the Facts, before we can even commence the examination of any proposed Measures.

We must ascertain: (1) the present number of County and Borough Voters under the several qualifications; (2) the Territorial distribution of the County and Borough Voters, not merely in the several counties enumerated in the usual order, but in as many Groups of Counties as will fairly exhibit the leading industrial interests of the country;—(3) the progress which has been made on these Groups of County and Borough Voters during the twenty-five years which have elapsed since 1832; and (4), the real numerical effect upon the Electoral Body of some of the more prominent schemes for extending the franchise.

II.—General Outline of the Principal Facts.

This enquiry is confined to *England and Wales*. At some future time, perhaps, an effort may be made to extend it to Scotland and Ireland. But even if it should proceed no further, it must be remembered that England and Wales contain *three-fourths* of all the County and Borough Electors in the United Kingdom; and return *three-fourths* of all the Parliamentary Representatives who assemble at Westminster*.

These general results will appear more distinctly from the following Table (A)—a Table which has been framed purposely to serve as a starting point of the subsequent deductions.

And in combination with Table (A), it is desirable to consider the Table (B) inserted at page 172.

We have in (A) the Total of the population in 1851; and the Total number of County and Borough Voters—not merely as regards England and Wales—but also as regards Scotland and Ireland.

In (B) the view is confined to England and Wales—and the leading feature of the statement, is (col. 5) the number of *Adult Males* of 20 years and upwards—distinguishing the conjugal conditions of Unmarried, Married, and Widowers—and stating the number of Houses. As the general result, we find that in 1851 there were (say) 3,460,000 Houses—and 3,200,000 Male Heads of Families—omitting for the present purpose the Unmarried men, and making approximate allowance for the year of age between 20 and 21.

We find from Table (A), that the Total Electors in 1851–2 were (say) 920,000.

* The details in this Paper have been chiefly compiled from materials to be found in the following Parl. Papers, viz., 1838/329:—1847/751:—1853/106:—1854/280: the Paper obtained in 1849 by Mr. Poulet Scrope, on the Rating of Tenements, and referred to hereafter, is 630, 1849. The Census of 1851 has, of course, been employed in many ways. The *Spectator* Newspaper and Supplement of 7th Jan., 1854, contains an admirable digest of facts connected with the Electoral Statistics of the United Kingdom.

1857.]

and Boroughs of England and Wales, 1852-53.

171

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.

TABLE A.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION, 1851.—*England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, Counties and Boroughs.—Statement of Population, Members, and Electors.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Population, 1851. (Persons.)				COUNTRY.	Members.		Electors on Register, 1851-2.		Proportion of Electors to Population.		
Counties and County Divisions.		Boroughs, <i>excluding</i> County Divisions.			Cos.	Boros.	Cos.	Boros.	Cos.	Bors.	
No.	Popln.	No.	Popln.		No.	No.	No.	No.	One in	One in	
69	9,769,	....	....	ENGLAND	Cos.	144	....	472,700	....	20·7	....
...	....	186	7,147,	,,	Bors.	....	321	....	399,200	....	18·0
12	719,	....	....	WALES	Cos.	15	....	36,400	....	20·0	....
...	....	14	286,	,,	Bors.	....	14	....	11,800	....	24·0
81	10,488,	....	....	SCOTLAND	Cos.	159	....	509,100	....	20·8	....
...	....	200	7,433,		Bors.	....	335	....	411,000	....	18·1
30	1,780,	....	....		Cos.	30	....	50,800	....	35·0	....
...	....	21	1,136,	,,	Bors.	....	23	....	81,000	....	14·0
111	12,268,	....	....	IRELAND	Cos.	189	....	559,900	....	21·7	....
...	....	221	8,569,		Bors.	....	358	....	492,000	....	17·4
32	5,727,	....	....		Cos.	64	....	126,200	....	45·4	....
...	....	34	828,	,,	Bors.	....	41	....	30,000	....	27·6
143	18,095,	....	....	{ United Kingdom }	Cos.	253	....	686,100	....	26·3	....
...	....	255	9,397,		Bors.	....	399	....	522,000	....	18·0

Note.—In the cols. 2 and 4 of Population the three figures at the unit end are omitted—thus, 9,769, represents 9,769,000.

The total number of 658 members composing the House of Commons, will be obtained by adding to the 652 (253 + 399) given above, 4 members for Oxford and Cambridge Universities and 2 members for the University of Dublin. The *four* members formerly appertaining to St. Albans and Sudbury are included in the 335 Borough Seats in England.

The Population in col. 2, as regards Counties and County Divisions, is *exclusive* of the population of the Parliamentary Boroughs, *within* those Counties and County Divisions.

The figures relative to Scotland and Ireland are compiled from the Fourth Edition of McCulloch's *British Empire*. Cols. 10 and 11 give the Proportion of Electors to Population. Thus, in the English Counties, there is *one* Elector to every 20·7 persons.

We have then under Table (B) one positive, and two (at present) uncertain extremes of the question; for example, with the existing qualifications we have 920,000 voters; but by no extension or abolition of qualifications could the number of voters be increased beyond 3,200,000 Adult Heads of Families; or (say) 4,570,000 Adult Males, Married and Unmarried. What are the considerations to be applied in endeavouring to fix upon some mean between 920,000 and 4,570,000 we shall find as we proceed.

TABLE B.
ENGLAND AND WALES, 1851.—*Males and Females under and above 20 years, &c.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Total of Persons at All Ages.	Under 20 Years.		CENSUS, 1851. Conjugal Condition.	Adults, 20 Years and above.	
	Females.	MALES.		MALES.	Females.
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.
17,927,	4,047,	4,064,	ENGLAND AND WALES	4,717,	5,099,
10,956,	4,023,	4,059.	Unmarried.....	1,429,	1,445,
5,975,	22,	5,	Married.....	2,954,	2,994,
996,	1,	—	Widowers and Widows.....	334,	662,
17,927,	4,047,	4,064,	Total Persons.....	4,717,	5,101,
....	....	....	1851. Houses.—Inhabited	3,278,	....
....	....	....	“ “ Uninhabited ...	154,	....
....	....	....	“ “ Building	26,	....
....	....	....	Total Houses	3,458,	....
			The proportion borne by the Total Houses to Adult Males was as 1 House to 1·4 Adult Males; and further, as 1 House to 5·2 Persons of All Ages.		

Note.—The three figures at unit end are omitted; thus, 17,927 represents 17,927,000.

For approximate purposes, the total number of Males between the ages 20—21, may be taken at 3 per cent. of the total number of Males (4,717,000) at 20 and above. To arrive, therefore, at the total number of Males 21 and above, we must deduct, say 142,000, leaving 4,575,000; and upon this reduced number of Adult Males the total Houses represent a proportion of 1 House to 1·32 Adult Males of 21 and above.

But the relative extent to which Voters are deserved for Counties and Boroughs from the different *kinds* of qualifications, is as important almost as the Total number of qualified persons.

III.—*Leading Classes of the County and Borough Qualifications.*

It is no part of my purpose to enter into the intricate and tedious technicalities of Election Law. I profess to do no more than indicate the principal classes into which County and Borough Votes have been divided since the Reform Act of 1832; that is, since the statute passed 7th June, 1832, and known as the 2nd Will. IV., cap. 45.

In *Counties* the Forty Shilling Freehold qualification is traced back to a statute of the 8th of Henry VI. Under that statute the right of voting for Knights of the Shire was limited to those persons within each County who were possessed of freehold property of the clear yearly value of 40s. Prior to this limitation the County fran-

chise was exercised by all those who attended the County Courts. The Reform Act preserved this ancient freehold franchise unchanged. That Act also conferred the County Franchise:—(1) on the Life Tenants of freehold property in actual possession thereof; (2) on Copyholders of any estate of not less than 10*l.* clear yearly value; (3) on Leaseholders under leases originally granted for 60 years, the clear yearly value of the property held being 10*l.*; (4) on Leaseholders for 20 years of property of the clear yearly value of not less than 50*l.*; and (5) by virtue of what was called the Chandos Clause,—because moved by the Marquis of Chandos (now Duke of Buckingham), with the view, it was alleged, of increasing the command of large landowners over the County elections—on all persons occupying as Tenants from year to year any lands or tenements for which the rent *bonâ fide* payable is not less than 50*l.* per ann. In ascertaining the clear yearly value, it was provided that *no* deduction should be made under the plea of charges for public taxes, or for parish, church, or county rates. By a variety of technical provisions, the County Franchise was also conferred on Mortgagees and Trustees when holding property under peculiar conditions; and also upon certain holders of Offices and recipients of Annuities and Rent charges.

In general terms, the County Franchise since 1832 has included four principal classes of voters, enumerating them according to their importance; namely: (1) Freeholders; (2) Occupying 50*l.*, &c., Tenants; (3) 10*l.*, &c., Copyholders; and (4) Leaseholders of 10*l.* for sixty years, or of 50*l.* for twenty years.

To remedy effectually the intolerable delays and uncertainties which prevailed prior to 1832 in ascertaining who at any given time were the actual and *bonâ fide* electors, whether of a County or Borough, it was a leading part of the Reform Act to establish a Yearly Register of all the persons qualified at a certain time (July) in each year to possess votes, and to regard that Register as final and conclusive for all purposes during the twelve months of its currency. In Counties—freeholders claiming votes must have been for six months prior to any 1st July in actual possession of the property—and leaseholders and tenants must have been *bonâ fide* such for twelve months. It was also adopted as a general principle that the *same property* should not confer both a County and Borough Vote within the same County. The name of the *same person* might appear *more* than once in the same County or Borough Register—the repetition arising from the possession of more than one qualification—an event not only possible, but of frequent occurrence. But a plurality of qualifications, does not confer a plurality of votes for the *same* County or Borough. A plurality of qualifications, however, in distinct Counties or Boroughs, does confer a vote in each of the Counties or Boroughs. It is supposable, therefore, that the same person, A, might have as many County votes as there are county divisions in England, but as the polling for Counties is now confined to a single day, he could hardly exercise his franchise in more than three or four contiguous counties.

It very frequently happens that the same person has both a County and Borough Vote in his own county—and the occurrence

of these duplicate qualifications in the same person—and the occurrence of the same name under different qualifications in the same Borough or County Register—represent a very important deduction as regards *persons* for the Total number of Voters *nominally* entitled to Votes.

Of the 920,000 County and Borough Voters appearing on the face of Table (A), it is certain that a considerable per centage represents persons having duplicate or triplicate qualifications. The commonest case of duplicate qualification is the possession of a Borough and County Vote in the same county by one person. The next most numerous class of cases is the possession of votes in two or more contiguous County Divisions. Besides these duplicate and triplicate qualifications for different places, there are the joint qualifications for the same place. It appears from Table (C), that the Joint qualifications in Counties were in 1853-4 as many as 10,515, or equal to rather more than 2 *per cent.* on the Total number of 479,000 Registered County Voters. We find from Table (D), that in 1846-7, the Joint Qualifications in Boroughs were 14,428, or rather more than 4 *per cent.* on the Total Number of 342,000 Registered Borough Voters.

TABLE C.

COUNTY ELECTORS.—*England and Wales—1846-7 and 1853-4.—Total Number of County Elections in 1846-7 and 1843-4, according to the leading Qualifications prescribed by the Reform Act of 1832.*

	1	2	3	4	5
Qualifications for County Votes.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		
	'53-4.	'46-7.	'53-4.	'46-7.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Freeholders	315,196	316,908	21,925	20,362	
Copyholders	24,622	25,706	142	173	
Fee Farm Rents and Land Tax	525	....	3	....
Annuities and Rent Charges.....	5,898	....	553	....
	346,241	342,614	22,623	20,535	
Leaseholders	21,866	21,517	6,704	7,450	
Occupying Tenants	97,947	100,008	8,513	8,787	
	119,813	121,525	15,217	16,237	
Offices, Holders of	1,519	2,276	96	108	
Joint Qualifications	10,515	8,604	463	766	
Other Qualifications	1,433	439	59	48	
	13,467	11,319	618	922	
<i>Total Votes</i>	479,521	475,458	38,458	37,694	

Note.—As regards County Votes, Overseers give notice on each 20 *June*, that persons claiming must send in claims before 20 *July*. On 31 *July*, the Overseer puts up Lists of present Voters and of new claims. On 29 *August*, the Overseer puts up Lists of Claimants objected to. In September and October, the Revising Barristers hold their Courts for Revising the Lists.

As a general result, I am led, after some investigation, to conclude that the *Total Number* of 920,000 Registered County and Borough Votes in England and Wales must be *reduced* by not less than 6 per cent., in order to arrive at the Total Number of *Persons*; that is to say, that a deduction of say 55,000 must be made, leaving 865,000 as the real number of Adult Males endowed with the franchise.

The preceding Table (C) gives the details of the *County Registers* in 1846-7 and 1853-4.

IV.—*Borough Voters. Old and New Suffrage.*

In Cities and Boroughs the existing qualifications are obviously divisible as regards all the places *retained* by the Reform Act into the *Old Suffrage* and the *New Suffrage*—meaning by Old Suffrage, the right of voting possessed under former charters by freemen, burgess tenants, scot and lot bearers, potwallers, office holders, &c.—and by New Suffrage, the right of voting conferred by the single and complete qualification of occupying a house or other premises at the *bonâ fide* yearly rent of not less than 10*l*.

It was the original intention of the framers of the Reform Bill to withdraw the Borough Suffrage altogether, or nearly so, from the Old Voters, on the ground that they had been found by long experience to be exceedingly prone to regard the franchise as something to be made the instrument of gross personal advantage—that they had been found grievously deficient both in intelligence and independence—and that as a general rule their habits and position in life were incompatible with the due exercise of so important a public function as the choice of representatives.

The Old Voters, however, were sufficiently vigilant to defeat this original intention; and after protracted discussions, a compromise was adopted, in pursuance of which the Old Voters—duly qualified as such at the date (7th June, 1832,) of the passing of the Reform Act—were confirmed in the possession of their franchise *during the remainder of their Lives*, subject to certain conditions of registration and residence, and subject also to future changes in the constitution of the House of Commons. The suffrage was also reserved to future freemen, becoming such by *birth or servitude*, in the several boroughs recognizing a franchise founded on these grounds.* Formerly Freemen could be wholly non-resident within or near the Borough to which they belonged—and one of the greatest abuses of the old system was the conveyance during contested elections of non-resident freemen from long distances. Since 1832 all freemen (and the term freemen may be conveniently used to typify the Old Suffrage Voters) must reside for six months within their respective Boroughs, or within seven miles thereof, prior to the 31st July in each year, in order to entitle them to be placed on the Register of that year—and if from non-residence or otherwise (certain exceptional cases being allowed), a freeman omit to sustain his name on the Register for two successive years, his qualification as a freeman is wholly lost.

It follows, therefore, that since 1832 the Freemen have been in gradual process of diminution.

* The scheme of 1854 proposed to abolish all future votes acquired by birth or servitude, reserving the rights of existing freemen.

The New Suffrage—that is the, qualification obtained by occupying a house or premises of the yearly rent of 10*l.* or more—requires residence and registration in the same manner as the Old Suffrage. Recent Acts have made provision for securing Votes to the occupiers of part of a house, provided the yearly rent of the part occupied be 10*l.* or more; and under Acts known as Compound Householder's Acts, the New Suffrage in several Boroughs has been moderately extended.

The following Table (D) gives the Borough Votes in England and Wales in 1846-7:—

TABLE D.

BOROUGH ELECTORS.—*England and Wales—1846-7.—Statement of the Total Number of Electors under each of the leading Qualifications prescribed by the Reform Bill of 1832.*

Qualifications for Borough Votes,	1846-7.	
	England.	Wales.
	No.	No.
Freemen, Burgesses, and Liverymen	46,627	2,357
Freeholders and Burgess Tenants	3,653	152
	50,280	2,509
Scot and Lot Voters	7,175	526
Potwallers	2,597	....
	60,052	3,035
Corporate and other Offices	11	19
	60,063	3,054
Joint Qualifications	14,428	369
	74,491	3,423
Other Qualifications	2,222	4
<i>Old Suffrage</i>	76,713	3,427
House Qualifications:—£10, and not exceeding £15 ...	88,462	3,577
„ „ £15 „ £20	44,604	1,286
„ „ £20 „ £25	28,879	862
	161,945	5,725
„ „ £25 „ £30	23,069	576
„ „ £30 „ £40	30,313	669
	215,327	6,970
„ „ £40 „ £50	19,672	407
„ „ £50 „ £70	20,671	1,321
„ „ £70 „ £100	14,584	170
Exceeding £100	19,797	299
<i>New Suffrage</i>	290,051	8,167
Old and New Suffrage.....	366,764	11,594

The revision of the Registers of Voters takes place from July to October, and remains in force for twelve months. Hence each Register runs over part of two calendar years, as, for example, 1846-7 above.

The general results of this Table (D), indicate the Total Number of 367,000 Borough Votes in England as including 21 *per cent.* of Old Suffrage Votes—24 *per cent.* of New Suffrage Votes derived from Houses of 10*l.*, and not exceeding 15*l.* each. In a few words, therefore, very nearly half the Borough franchise rests with the Freemen and the holders of the Smallest class of parliamentary houses. And it appears further, that the Houses not exceeding 20*l.*, furnish very nearly one-half of the whole of the New Suffrage Votes.

V.—*Territorial Distribution of Members and Electors—Eleven Groups of Counties and of Boroughs therein.*

We have now seen something of the general character of the facts relative to the County and Borough Suffrage at the present time, when the subject is considered in its simplest form: that is to say, with reference merely to England and Wales as a *whole*, and without any attempt to arrive at sound and equitable views regarding the Territorial distribution of the Suffrage, and of the number of Members returned.

But the questions relating to the Territorial Distribution of the Suffrage, and the numerical proportion of Members to Voters are certainly as important, and much more difficult than those questions which relate merely to the magnitude of the entire body of electors.

After considerable investigation, it seems to me that for the present purpose we may with fairness and advantage divide the Counties of England and Wales into Eleven Groups, as enumerated in the following Table (E).

The classification has proceeded, not merely on the principle of topographical contiguity,—contiguity has been adopted as the groundwork, but similarity of industrial conditions has been attended to as far as seemed to be possible. For instance, in the Eastern Group (IV) eight counties have been included, not so much because they are all more or less in the eastern part of England, as because they constitute as it were the great block of rich land which forms the natural wheat region of the country.

The columns in the Table (E) which indicate (col. 3) the Decennial progress of Population since 1831—and (col. 8) the average annual value per acre as assessed to Poor Rate in 1849-50—will suggest ready tests of the relative wealth and relative votes of progress of the several Regions.

The total population (*persons*) of England and Wales was 13,100,000 in 1831:—15,900,000 in 1841:—and 17,900,000 in 1851. The two rates of *decennial* increase were, therefore, 14 and 13 *per cent.*, say 27 *per cent.*, in the twenty years 1831-51.

TABLE E.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—*England and Wales.*—Counties apportioned into Eleven Groups, according to a principle of Territorial and Industrial similarity.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Population. (Persons.)			Groups of Counties.	Area in Statute	Annual Value of Property assessed to		
Census	No.	Increase in 10 Years.			Income Tax, '50-1.	Poor Rate, '49-50.	Poor Rate value, equal
		Per Cnt.					
			(I.) METROPOLITAN.		£	£	Per Acre £
1831	1,655,	....	London City, Westminster, and Middlesex, and adjacent parts of Surrey and Kent}	193,	15,764,	8,990,	46·60
1841	1,948,	17·7					
1851	2,362,	21·2					
			(II.) SOUTH EASTERN.				
1831	1,142,	....	Kent (<i>ex Met.</i>), Surrey (<i>ex</i>) <i>Met.</i>), Sussex, Hants.....}	3,918,	9,567,	7,110,	1·78
1841	1,283,	12·3					
1851	1,423,	10·9					
			(III.) SOUTH MIDLAND.				
1831	863,	....	Berks, Herts, Bucks, Oxon,} Northampton, Beds	2,685,	5,597,	4,331,	1·61
1841	943,	9·2					
1851	1,007,	6·7					
			(IV.) EASTERN.				
1831	1,711,	....	Hunts, Camb., Essex, Norfolk,} Suffolk, Rutland, Lincoln, York, East Riding	6,754,	12,591,	9,739,	1·44
1841	1,850,	8·1					
1851	2,046,	10·6					
			(V.) SOUTH-WESTERN.				
1831	1,435,	....	Wells, Dorset, Devon, Corn- wall, Somerset.....}	5,074,	9,634,	6,922,	1·42
1841	1,562,	8·8					
1851	1,633,	4·5					
			(VI.) WEST MIDLAND.				
1831	1,341,	....	Gloucester, Hereford, Salop,} Stafford, Worcester, Mon- mouth	3,364,	8,874,	6,776,	2·01
1841	1,526,	13·8					
1851	1,688,	10·6					
			(VII.) MIDLAND.				
1831	995,	....	Warwick, Leicester, Derby,} Notts	2,261,	6,992,	4,694,	2·07
1841	1,138,	14·3					
1851	1,271,	11·7					
			(VIII.) NORTH-WESTERN.				
1831	2,654,	....	Chester, Lancaster, York, West Riding	3,634,	14,792,	11,209,	3·09
1841	3,225,	21·5					
1851	3,811,	18·1					
			(IX.) NORTHERN.				
1831	893,	....	Durham, Northumberland,} Cumberland, Westmoreland, York, North Riding	4,707,	7,009,	5,095,	1·08
1841	1,011,	13·2					
1851	1,161,	14·8					
			<i>England</i>	32,590,	90,820,	64,866,	1·98

TABLE E.—Continued.
PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—*England and Wales.*

Population. (Persons.)			Groups of Counties.	Area in Statute	Annual Value of Property assessed to		
Census	No.	Increase in 10 Years.			Income Tax, '50-1.	Poor Rate, '45-50.	Poor Rate value, equal
		Per Cnt.		Acres.	£	£	Per Acre £
1831	426,	....	(X.) SOUTH WALES.				
1841	495,	16·2	Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pem- broke, Cardigan, Brecknock,	2,729,	2,184,	1,658,	0·61
1851	578,	16·7	Radnor				
1831	358,	....	(XI.) NORTH WALES.				
1841	394,	10·0	Monmouth, Flint, Denbigh,	2,001,	1,799,	1,210,	0·60
1851	409,	3·8	Merioneth, Carnarvon, An- glesea				
<i>England and Wales....</i>				37,320,	94,803,	67,754,	1·81

Note.—In all the columns, except the *per-centage* cols. 3 and 8, the three figures at the unit end are omitted—thus, 1,655, represents 1,655,000.
Col. 8 gives the average annual value of each acre as ascertained for the purposes of Poor Rate assessment in 1849-50. Thus, in group 2, the average annual value per acre was £1·78 (say £1 16s.), while, in group 8, it was £3·09 (say £3 2s.)

VI.—*General results of the detailed Statements (Q) in the Appendix—
Counties and Boroughs.*

In the first Table in the Appendix, marked (Q), I have given a detail of all the County Divisions; and all the Boroughs in each Division arranged according to the Territorial Groups here set forth in Table (E)—and in the Table (Q) now referred to, it has been sought to include from the most recent returns available (namely, the returns for the years 1851-2 as regards Boroughs, and 1853-4 as regards Counties), all the elements necessary for ascertaining with precision the electoral circumstances of each constituency.

Of the details in (Q), the two following Tables (F) and (G) are Summaries.

The Table (F) relates to the County Divisions, and by means of the two test cols. (5) and (7), indicates at once the proportion of County Voters to *County* Population in the several Groups—and the proportion of Tenant Voters to the whole number of Electors in each County Constituency.

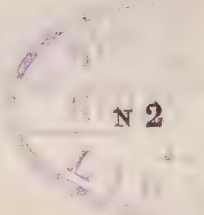


TABLE F.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1851-2.—County Divisions.—*England and Wales.—Counties divided into Groups.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population, (Persons) 1851.	County Divisions.	Mem- bers.	Total Electors on Register,		£50 (and upwards) Tenants Electors,	
			In '51-2.	Equal on Popln. to	In '53-4.	Equal on Total Electors to
No.		No.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
283,000	(I.) METROPOLITAN. Middlesex	2	14,610	5·0	1,386	10·0
1,056,000	(II.) SO.-EASTERN. 4 Cos., 9 Divns.	17	46,523	4·3	8,059	17·2
808,000	(III.) SO.-MIDLAND. 6 Cos., 7 Divns.	18	34,235	4·2	7,507	21·9
1,647,000	(IV.) EASTERN. 8 Cos., 12 Divns.	25	77,765	4·7	18,276	23·5
1,298,000	(V.) SO.-WESTERN. 5 Cos., 9 Divns.	19	60,147	4·6	13,908	23·1
1,162,000	(VI.) WEST-MIDLD. 6 Cos., 10 Divns.	21	66,954	5·8	12,614	18·8
771,000	(VII.) MIDLAND. 4 Cos., 8 Divns.	16	40,421	5·2	8,105	20·0
1,961,000	(VIII.) NO.-WESTN. 3 Cos., 5 Divns.	10	86,423	4·4	15,997	18·3
783,000	(IX.) NORTHERN. 5 Cos., 8 Divns.	16	45,603	5·8	12,095	26·5
9,769,000		144	472,681	4·8	97,947	20·8
395,000	(X.) SOUTH WALES. 6 Cos., 6 Divns.	8	21,163	5·3	4,201	19·8
324,000	(XI.) NORTH WALES. 6 Cos., 6 Divns.	7	15,295	4·6	4,312	28·1
10,488,000		159	509,139	4·8	106,460	20·8

Note.—This table (F) may be read thus, viz.:—The South-Eastern Group of Counties contained (col. 1) 1,056,000 persons, in 1851, in those parts of the various County divisions *not* reckoned within the limits of any parliamentary borough. The county members returned were 17, as by 46,523 electors on register in 1851-2; and of these 46,523 electors, as many as 8,059 (col. 6), or 17·2 per cent. (col. 7), were 50l., &c., tenants at will. The total electors constituted 4·3 per cent. (col. 5) of the total population.

In this Table (F), as in all the others, I have massed together the 25 Counties composing the four Groups distinguished as the South-Midland, Eastern, South-Western, and West-Midland. These

25 Counties seem to represent, not unfairly or unduly, a greatly preponderating part of the Landed and Agricultural interests—as distinguished from the interests of Manufactures as found in the North-Western Group—or from the preponderating interests of Large Towns, as found in some of the other Groups.

So far as the facts in Table (F) are concerned, it appears very plainly, that in connexion with the Representation and the Constituencies of Counties, the Four Agricultural Groups have, when compared with the remaining seven Groups:—(1) a larger proportion of Members to Electors; (2) a somewhat smaller proportion of Electors to Population; and (3) a larger proportion of Tenant Voters to the Total Number of Voters.

The next Table (G) contains a similar summary for the *Boroughs* in the several Groups.

TABLE G.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.—Boroughs.—*England and Wales.—Electors on Register in 1851-2.—Houses of £10, &c., and Houses Rated to Poor.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Population, (Persons) 1851. No.	DIVISIONS.	Mem- bers. No.	TOTAL ELECTORS.			HOUSES.			Electors equal on Total Popula- tion to Pr. ent.
			On Register, in '51-2. No.	Composed of		Value £10 and upwards.		Total Rated to Poor. No.	
				Free- men.	£10 House.	In '51-2. No.	Propor- tion Pr. ent.		
2,027,000	(I.) METROPOLITAN. 7 Boros.	16	126,469	7°0	93°0	117,437	44°1	265,322	6°2
....	(Ia.) UNIVERSITIES. Oxfrd. & Camb.	4	7,537	....	....	....	....	....	....
560,000	(II.) SOUTH-EASTN. 27 Boros.....	45	35,319	11°3	88°7	31,074	32°6	95,386	6°2
198,000	(III.) SOUTH-MIDLD. 16 Boros.....	28	13,860	23°0	77°0	10,533	31°3	32,557	7°0
402,000	(IV.) EASTERN. 19 Boros.....	36	26,876	32°9	67°1	18,075	23°0	77,779	6°7
489,000	(V.) SOUTH-WESTN. 38 Boros.....	62	26,762	5°6	94°4	25,208	34°2	73,398	5°5
706,000	(VI.) WEST-MIDLD. 26 Boros.....	45	40,427	22°3	77°7	31,404	24°0	129,122	5°8
496,000	(VII.) MIDLAND. 8 Boros.	16	28,299	34°0	66°0	18,678	17°0	106,807	5°7
1,841,000	(VIII.) NORTH-WEST. 26 Boros.....	44	72,320	7°6	92°4	66,840	19°5	342,457	3°8
428,000	(IX.) NORTHERN. 19 Boros.....	29	21,309	27°3	72°7	15,546	25°4	59,719	5°0
7,147,000		235	399,178	16°1	83°9	334,795	28°5	1,182,547	5°6

TABLE G.—Continued.
 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.—Boroughs.—*England and Wales.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Population, (Persons) 1851.	DIVISIONS.	Mem- bers.	TOTAL ELECTORS.			HOUSES.			Electors equal on Total Popula- tion to
			On Register, in '51-2.	Composed of		Value £10 and upwards.		Total Rated to Poor.	
				Free- men.	£10 House.	In '51-2.	Propor- tion.		
No.		No.	No.	Pr. cent.		No.	Pr. cent.	No.	Pr. cent.
198,000	(X.) SOUTH-WALES. 9 Boros.	9	7,751	23·4	76·6	5,948	18·8	32,200	3·8
88,000	(XI.) NORTH-WALES. 5 Boros.	5	4,000	17·5	82·5	3,285	17·6	16,728	4·5
7,433,000		339	410,929	16·2	83·8	344,028	28·4	1,231,475	5·5

Note.—This table (G) may be read thus:—The South-Eastern Group of Counties contains 27 parliamentary boroughs, the total population of which, in 1851, was 560,000 persons. The members returned are 45 in number. There were, in 1851-2, 35,319 electors on register, of whom 31,074 (or 88·7 per cent.) were 10*l.*, &c., householders, and 11·3 per cent. (or 4,345) were freemen, &c., of the old qualification. There were 95,386 rated to the poor, and of these houses 31,074 (or 32·6 per cent.) were of 10*l.* or upwards. Finally, the registered electors were equal to 6·2 per cent. on the total population.

In this Table (G) we find in the Four Agricultural Groups:—
 (1) That the higher proportion of Borough Members to Borough Voters is even more marked than in Table (F) relating to Counties;
 (2) that the proportion (col. 5) of Freemen in the Borough Constituencies is about one-fourth,—a proportion materially less than in the Northern Group—but materially more than in the North-Western Group;
 (3) that the proportion (col. 8) of 10*l.*, &c., houses to the total number of houses is about one-third, or considerably higher than in most of the other Groups; and
 (4) that the proportion of Electors to Population is also higher than in the other Groups.

The larger proportion of 10*l.* houses would seem to indicate a Borough Population in the Four Agricultural Groups of a better standing than in the other parts of the Kingdom.

VII.—*Progress of the County Constituencies 1837-8—1852-3.*

But it is as important and interesting a question to ascertain the progress of the County and Borough Electoral Bodies during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the Reform Bill, as it is to ascertain the present magnitude and distribution of the order of persons entitled to Vote.

In the two following Tables (H) and (I), I have endeavoured to state the number of the County and Borough Voters in the Groups of Counties, at three dates since 1832, namely: (1) in the registration year (July to July) 1837-8; (2) in the registration year 1846-7; and (3) in the corresponding year 1852-3. By selecting 1837-8 as the first date, it is probable that we bring into view the

full force of the electoral classes created by the Reform Act; that is to say, the three or four years which had then elapsed since 1832, had permitted the different parties to put forth their strength in the revision of the Register.

I shall not be able to insert in this number of the *Journal* the detailed Table of which (H) and (I) are the Summaries; but I hope to insert it in the next *Journal*; and as it has been framed with some care from a variety of authentic sources, it will, perhaps, prove to be a document of some interest, as showing the progress of each County and Borough Constituency since 1832.

The following Table (H) relates to the County Divisions:—

TABLE H.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS 1837-8, 1846-7, and 1852-3.—County Divisions—*England and Wales*—with the Number of £50, &c., Tenant-at-Will Voters.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Counties.		Members Re- turnd.	GROUPS OF COUNTY DIVISIONS.	Total Electors on- Register.			£50 or Tenant Voters.		
Whole Counties.	Conty. Divi- sions.			'52-3.	'46-7.	'37-8.	'52-3.	'46-7.	'37-8.
No. 1	No. 1	No. 2		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
			(I.) METROPOLITAN...	15,081	10,418	12,817	1,386	1,317	1,292
4	9	17	(II.) SOUTH-EASTERN	46,523	46,652	42,805	7,916	7,319	6,687
6	7	18	(III.) SOUTH MIDLAND	34,235	35,147	35,604	7,507	7,354	7,390
8	12	25	(IV.) EASTERN	77,785	79,053	71,887	18,719	19,216	18,280
5	9	19	(V.) SOUTH-WESTERN	60,227	62,775	61,640	13,917	14,130	14,060
6	10	21	(VI.) WEST MIDLAND	67,134	65,108	62,724	12,614	13,511	13,175
25	38	83		239,381	242,083	231,855	52,757	54,211	52,905
4	8	16	(VII.) MIDLAND	40,421	40,537	39,146	8,105	8,573	8,527
3	5	10	(VIII.) NO.-WESTERN	86,423	87,564	69,332	15,997	16,707	16,296
5	8	16	(IX.) NORTHERN	45,603	45,929	43,635	12,095	11,848	13,191
42	69	144		473,432	473,183	439,590	98,256	99,975	98,898
6	6	8	SOUTH WALES	21,163	21,284	19,398	4,201	4,206	4,531
6	6	7	NORTH WALES	15,295	16,056	14,514	4,312	4,581	4,454
12	12	15		36,458	37,340	33,912	8,513	8,787	8,985
54	81	159		509,890	510,523	473,502	106,769	108,762	107,883

Note.—The Total Number of Electors on the Register, is shown in cols. 5, 6, and 7. And as *included* in those Totals, the number of Occupant Voters is given in cols. 8, 9, and 10. Yorkshire is reckoned as three counties, hence the 54 counties.

The most striking feature on the face of this statement (H) of the County Electors, is the stationary, or declining character, of the Tenant Voters. In the whole of England the number of Tenant County Voters is 98,256 in 1852-3, against 98,898 in 1837-8, and the decline in some of the Groups is remarkable.

In the Four Agricultural Groups, there is a decline of 2,700 votes in the Total County Constituency between 1846-7 and 1852-3, and an increase of only 7,500 votes between 1837-8 and 1852-3.

In the Midland Group, the increase is only 1,300 votes in the twenty years.

The most marked cases of increase are in the Metropolitan, the South-Eastern, and the North-Western Groups.

But as a general result of these figures (H), it appears that 83 out of the 144 County Members allotted to England, have been returned since 1832 by County Constituencies, which in two of the Groups (the Eastern and South-Western) have positively declined in numbers; and taking the Four Groups together, have increased only 3 per cent., while the present population of the County has increased nearly 30 per cent.

VIII.—*Progress of the Borough Constituencies, 1837-8—1852-3.*

The next Table (I) relates to the Borough Constituencies.

As might be expected, we find from this statement (I) a rapid diminution of the Old Suffrage Voters. In England and Wales the falling off between 1837-8 and 1852-3 is one-fourth, or from (say) 80,000 to 60,000.

In the Four Agricultural Groups we find almost the same facts as we have found in Table (H) relative to County Voters.

In three out of the four of these Groups—namely, the South-Midland, the Eastern, and South-Midland—the Total Borough Constituency in 1852-3 is 67,000 Voters, against 63,000 in 1837-8—or an increase of 6 per cent. But from these three Groups are sent 116 out of the 322 Borough Members allotted to the whole of England.

The increase between 1837-8 and 1852-3 in the Total Borough Constituency of the Four Agricultural Groups, is from 97,000 to 108,000, or nearly 12 per cent. The Four Groups send 171 Borough Members out of 321, or considerably more than one-half.

The Total Borough Constituency of the Five Remaining English Groups, increased between 1837-8 and 1852-3 from 213,000 to 284,000 Voters, or nearly 30 per cent.; and by this total constituency the remaining 150 English Borough Members have been returned.

TABLE I.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS 1837-8, 1846-7, and 1852-3.—Boroughs—
England and Wales—with the Number of Freemen and Burgess Voters.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Counties.		Members Re- trnd.	Boroughs IN GROUPS OF COUNTY DIVISIONS.	Total Electors on Register.			Freemen and Burgess, &c., Voters.			
Count- ties.	Boros.			'52-3.	'46-7.	'37-8.	'52-3.	'46-7.	'37-8.	
	No. 1	No. 7	No. 16	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
			(I.) METROPOLITAN...	126,469	106,834	86,521	9,032	10,353	16,191	
4	27	45	(II.) SOUTH-EASTERN	35,319	31,341	26,049	4,245	5,162	6,199	
6	16	28	(III.) SOUTH MIDLAND.	13,860	13,468	13,308	3,327	4,106	5,034	
8	19	36	(IV.) EASTERN	26,876	27,152	23,091	8,801	10,908	9,515	
5	38	62	(V.) SOUTH-WESTERN	26,762	28,346	26,171	1,754	2,574	3,626	
6	26	45	(VI.) WEST MIDLAND	40,428	38,111	34,666	9,024	11,202	10,828	
25	99	171		107,926	107,077	97,236	22,906	28,790	29,003	
4	8	16	(VII.) MIDLAND	28,299	27,377	25,057	9,621	10,793	9,651	
3	26	44	(VIII.) NORTH-WESTERN	73,320	67,956	57,495	6,480	7,729	8,552	
5	19	29	(IX.) NORTHERN	21,309	20,468	17,357	5,763	6,433	5,489	
42	186	321		392,642	361,053	309,715	58,047	69,259	75,085	
6	9	9	(X.) SOUTH WALES ...	7,751	7,319	7,120	1,803	2,026	2,841	
6	5	5	(XI.) NORTH WALES..	4,000	3,886	4,534	715	1,004	1,681	
12	14	14		11,751	11,205	11,654	2,518	3,030	4,522	
54	200	335		404,393	372,258	321,369	60,565	72,289	79,607	

Note.—The Total Number of Electors on Register is given in cols. 5, 6, and 7; and as *part* of these Totals the Number of Old Qualification Voters in cols. 8, 9, and 10. To the Total of 335, representing the Number of Members returned, there should be added 4 Members for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, making in all, for England and Wales, 339 Members from 200 Boroughs and the two Universities. Yorkshire is reckoned as three counties, hence the 54 counties.

The large number of Old Suffrage Voters in the *Midland* Group arises from the large number of those voters in the three towns of Coventry, Derby, and Leicester. In like manner the large number of Old Voters in the *West Midland* Group includes 4,000 such Voters at Bristol.

We shall be able, however, by means of the following statement (J), to trace with great ease the progress of the constituencies in the several Groups. We have in (J) a statement of the number of County and Borough *Electors*, and County and Borough *Members* of each of the three periods since 1832 to each.

TABLE J.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1837-8, 1846-7, 1852-3.—*Counties and Boroughs.*—
Number of Electors to each Member returned at each of the three periods.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Members.		GROUPS.		County Electors to each County Member.			Borough Electors to each Borough Member.		
County.	Boros.			'52-3.	'46-7.	'37-8.	'52-3.	'46-7.	'37-8.
No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2	....	(I.) METROPOLITAN Cos.		7,540	5,200	6,400	....	....	....
....	16	Boros.		....	....	....	7,900	6,670	5,420
17	....	(II.) SOUTH-EASTN Cos.		2,730	2,750	2,520	....	....	....
....	45	Boros.		....	....	....	780	700	580
18	....	(III.) SOUTH-MDLD Cos.		1,900	1,950	1,980	....	....	....
....	28	Boros.		....	....	....	490	480	470
25	....	(IV.) EASTERN Cos.		3,110	3,160	2,870	....	....	....
....	36	Boros.		....	....	....	750	750	640
19	....	(V.) SOUTH-WESTN Cos.		3,170	3,300	3,240	....	....	....
....	62	Boros.		....	....	....	430	460	420
21	....	(VI.) WEST-MIDLD Cos.		3,200	3,100	2,990	....	....	....
....	45	Boros.		....	....	....	890	850	770
83	171			2,880	2,920	2,790	630	630	570
16	....	(VII.) MIDLAND.... Cos.		2,530	2,530	2,450	....	....	....
....	16	Boros.		....	....	....	1,770	1,710	1,570
10	....	(VIII.) NO.-WESTN Cos.		8,640	8,750	6,930	....	....	....
....	44	Boros.		....	....	....	1,670	1,540	1,310
16	....	(IX.) NORTHERN.... Cos.		2,850	2,870	2,730	....	....	....
....	29	Boros.		....	....	....	730	700	600
144	321			3,280	3,290	3,050	1,220	1,120	960
8	....	(X.) SOUTH WALES Cos.		2,640	2,660	2,420	....	....	....
....	9	Boros.		....	....	....	860	810	790
7	....	(XI.) NO. WALES Cos.		2,180	2,290	2,070	....	....	....
....	5	Boros.		....	....	....	800	780	910
15	14			2,430	2,490	2,260	840	800	830
159	335			3,207	3,210	2,980	1,210	1,110	960

Note.—This Table (J) may be read thus:—In the South-Eastern Group in the County Divisions, in 1837-8, there were 2,520 County *Electors* to each County *Member*; and in 1852-3 the number had risen to 2,730. In the same Group, in 1837-8, there 580 *Borough Electors* to each *Borough Member*; and in 1852-3 there were 780 *Electors*.

IX.—*Inhabited Houses in proportion to the Adult Male Population.*

In 1849 Mr. Poulet Scrope obtained a Parliamentary Return giving for each of the Four Counties of Lancashire, Suffolk, Hampshire, and Gloucester, very elaborate statistics of the number of assessments made to Poor Rate—of the Annual Value of the Premises assessed—and of the Number of Cases in which payment of Poor Rate was excused on the ground of poverty.

In the Appendix (Table V) I give a somewhat detailed abstract of the results of Mr. Scrope’s voluminous Paper.

The information conveyed by that Paper is valuable for many reasons. In the first place, its careful classification of Annual Values in each of the four counties, enables us to form some approximate notion of the Total Number of Houses throughout England and Wales, under the same classes of Annual Value. In the second place, the four Counties included in the actual analysis of 1849, are in many respects a fair average of the whole of England and Wales, and may be adopted, therefore, with tolerable safety as an index for the whole of that part of the Island embraced in this enquiry. And in the third place, the proportion of Excusals for poverty under the several gradations of Rents, will indicate very clearly the limit of rent which, as a general rule, separates the dependent from the independent portions of the Working Classes.

Before seeking to apply the data obtained from Mr. Scrope’s return, it is necessary to satisfy ourselves as to the proportion of Adult Males in each of the Four Selected Counties, compared with the Total Population of all ages. The facts bearing on this point are given in the following Table (K), and the Metropolis has been included.

TABLE K.
Ages under and above 20 Years.—Metropolis and Four Selected Counties, 1851—with the Per-centage Proportions of the Ages of the Total Population.

1			3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
Total Population. Persons.—All Ages.			COUNTIES, &c.			Under 20.				ADULTS, 20 AND ABOVE.												
Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.										
No.	No.	No.					Per Ct.		Per Ct.		Per Ct.		Per Ct.		Per Ct.		Per Ct.		Per Ct.		Per Ct.	
1,106,	1,255,	2,362,	{ LONDON, (<i>City and</i> <i>Environs</i>)			474,	20·0	493,	20·8	632,	26·7	762,	28·8									
1,008,	1,058,	2,067,	LANCASHIRE			469,	22·3	474,	22·8	539,	26·2	584,	28·1									
166,	170,	336,	SUFFOLK.....			78,	23·2	77,	22·9	87,	25·9	93,	27·6									
200,	202,	402,	HAMPSHIRE			91,	22·7	89,	22·2	109,	27·2	113,	28·2									
198,	221,	419,	GLOUCESTERSHIRE			91,	21·7	92,	21·9	107,	25·5	129,	30·8									
2,678,	2,906,	5,586,				1,203,	21·5	1,225,	21·8	1,474,	26·3	1,681,	30·1									
6,103,	6,240,	12,341,	Rest of England & Wales			2,861,	23·1	2,821,	22·8	3,243,	26·2	3,418,	27·6									
8,781,	9,146,	17,927,				4,064,	22·6	4,046,	22·5	4,717,	26·3	5,099,	28·4									

Note.—The three unit figures are omitted—thus, 1,106, represents 1,106,000.
The table may be read thus :—In Lancashire the males under 20 (col. 5) were 469,000, or 22·3 per cent. (col. 6,) on the Total Population of Lancashire in 1851, viz., 2,067,000 persons (col. 3); and in like manner for the other cols.

It appears that the Adult Males are most numerous in Hampshire (27·2 per cent.)—then in the Metropolis (26·7 per cent.)—then in Lancashire (26·2 per cent.)—and that Suffolk and Gloucester are at the bottom of the scale.

There is still another preliminary enquiry, and it relates to the proportion borne by the Dwelling Houses assessed to the Poor in the Four Selected Counties in 1848-9, to the Total Number of Inhabited Houses returned by the Census of 1851, and the facts are given in the following Table (L).

We find, of course, that the number Assessed is *less* than the Number Inhabited, in consequence of many of the poorest tenements escaping the parish tax-gatherer, or being compounded for by the landlord. As the general result, it appears (col. 5) that the Dwelling Houses assessed are 90 per cent. of the Houses Inhabited.

In the Four Selected Counties we have before us, a *sixth* part of all the Inhabited Houses in England—an *eighth* part of its area—and a *sixth* part of the total annual amount of real property assessed to Poor Rate. The Counties, therefore, upon which we are able to base whatever inferential conclusions we may draw, cannot be said to be in any sense an insignificant part of the total area as regards which they are employed as the foundation of certain averages.

The following is Table (L):—

TABLE L.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Four Selected Counties—Lancashire, Suffolk, Hants, and Gloucestershire.—Area, Dwelling Houses, and Annual value Assessed to Income Tax and Poor Rate.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Area.	COUNTY.	Dwelling Houses.			Houses.		Annual Value of	
		Inhabited, 1851.	Assessed to Poor, '48-9.		Vacant.	Building.	Real Property Ass'd to Income Tax, '50-1.	Property assessed to Poor Rate, '49-50.
		No.	No.	Per cent	No.	No.	£ Value.	£ Value.
Sq. miles No.								
1,905,	LANCASTER	350,000	340,000	94·3	17,420	3,463	8·64	6·61
1,481,	SUFFOLK	69,280	59,060	85·5	3,107	450	1·83	1·36
1,672,	HAMPSHIRE	75,240	59,760	80·0	3,543	613	1·82	1·45
1,258,	GLOUCESTER	86,360	67,870	80·0	5,318	441	2·23	1·96
1,563,	<i>Average</i>	145,000	131,600	90·0	7,350	1,240	3·63	2·84
6,316,	Total of above....	580,880	526,690	90·0	29,388	4,967	14·52	11·38
44,606,	Rest of England	2,496,000	Not given.	Not gvn.	115,112	20,225	76·30	53·44
50,922,	<i>England</i>	3,076,880	....	....	144,500	25,192	90·82	64·82
7,398,	WALES	201,420	....	....	9,000	1,380	3·98	2·87
58,320,	<i>England & Wales</i>	3,278,300	....	....	153,500	26,572	94·80	67·70

Note.—In col. 1, Area, the *three* figures at the unit end are omitted—thus, 1,905 represents 1,905,000 square miles. In cols. 8 and 9, the *four* unit figures are omitted—thus, 8·64 represents 8,640,000l.

X.—*Inhabited Houses according to Scales of Rent.*

We must now endeavour to ascertain in what proportion the Total Number of 3,278,000 Inhabited Houses in 1851 in England and Wales is composed of at least three kinds of Houses, namely: (1) Houses under 6*l.*; (2) Houses of 6*l.* and under 10*l.*; and (3) Houses of 10*l.* and upwards.

For this purpose we can only avail ourselves of the ascertained facts of the Four Selected Counties, and extend the ratios which prevail in them to the rest of England and Wales. It does not appear to me at present that this process is likely to lead to conclusions very materially different from what, as far as can be judged, would be the real results of an actual Rent Abstract of the whole country. It is very desirable, however, that a Rent Abstract should be obtained for every County, in a mode as elaborate as is given by Mr. Scrope's paper for the four Selected Counties.

The following then is the Table (M):—

TABLE M.

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1851.—*Houses in three Classes, viz.: (1) under £6; (2) £6 and under £10; (3) £10 and above;—with Proportions of Excusals from Poor Rate on the ground of Poverty;—the Ratios founded on the ascertained results within the four selected Counties.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COUNTIES, &c.	Under £6.			£6 and under £10.			£10 and above.			
	Assessed, '48-9.	Excused, '48-9.		Asses'd. '48-9.	Excused. '48-9.		Asses'd. '48-9.	Excused, '48-9.		
	No.	No.	Per Ct.	No.	No.	Per Ct.	No.	No.	Per Ct.	
LANCASHIRE	174,367	18,292	10·4	75,311	22,263	29·3	119,368	9,122	7·6	
SUFFOLK	49,644	23,384	47·0	5,746	145	...	16,363	14	...	
HAMPSHIRE	32,979	19,050	57·6	11,127	1,830	18·1	21,499	655	4·7	
GLOUCESTER	42,909	13,559	26·0	10,272	1,138	10·0	20,798	148	...	
	306,899	74,285	24·1	102,456	25,376	24·5	178,028	9,939	5·6	
Per Centage on 587,000, the Total Assessments in the four Counties named	52·3 p.ct.	...	...	17·5 p.ct.	...	...	30·2 p.ct.	...	...
As above	307,000	74,000	24·1	102,000	25,000	24·5	178,000	10,000	5·6	
Rest of the 3,076,000 Inhabited Houses in 1851 in England in same ratio	1,301,000	313,000	24·1	435,000	106,000	24·5	761,000	42,000	5·6	
	1,608,000	387,000	24·1	537,000	131,000	24·5	929,000	52,000	5·6	
WALES—201,000 Inha- bited Houses in 1851 in same ratio	105,000	25,000	24·1	35,000	9,000	24·5	61,000	3,000	5·6	
Total of 3,278,000 Inha- bited Houses in En- gland and Wales in 1851 in same ratio ...	1,713,000	412,000	24·1	572,000	140,000	24·5	990,000	55,000	5·6	

Note.—In col. 2 the number of *assessments* of premises of all kinds, dwelling-houses included, is employed as, practically, the nearest approach we can now make to the “Inhabited Houses” of the Census, and for the particular purposes of this Table (M) this adjustment is not open to serious objection.

The result of these figures (M) is shortly,—that in the—

Four Selected Counties.

- (1). The Houses *under 6l.* are 52·3 *per cent.* of the Total Number of Houses ; and that the Excusals of Poor Rate by reason of Poverty amount to 24·1 *per cent.* of the whole of this Class.
- (2). The Houses of 6l., and *under 10l.*, are 17·5 *per cent.* of the Total Number of Inhabited Houses ; and the Excusals are 24·5 *per cent.*
- (3). The Houses of 10l. and *upwards* are 30·2 *per cent.* of the Total Number ; and the Excusals are 5·6 *per cent.*

We may now frame further the following summary Table :—

England and Wales.—Houses—1851.

Class.	Total.	Excusals.	Per Cent.
(1.) Under £6	1,713,000	412,000	24·1
(2.) £6 and under £10	572,000	140,000	24·5
	2,285,000	552,000	24·5
(3.) £10 and above	990,000	55,000	5·6
	3,275,000	607,000	18·5

We have seen in a former page that the Borough and County Votes in England and Wales are—

England and Wales—(1851-2)—Votes.

Class.	Registered Votes.	Persons. (Estimate.)
County Votes	510,000	480,000
Old Borough Votes	60,000	56,000
New Borough Votes	344,000	324,000
	914,000	860,000

The “Persons” are arrived at by deducting 6 per cent. from the Votes, as explained at page 175 ante, to cover duplicate qualifications.

We may deduce three practical conclusions from these condensed results.

(1). It would seem that a Parliamentary Suffrage, which should really embrace all the 10l. Householders, would give a Constituency in England and Wales, in Counties and Boroughs combined, of 990,000 *Votes*.

(2). At the present time the Registered Votes are, say 914,000 ; but in that number are embraced 60,000 Old Suffrage Borough Votes, a very large portion of which belong to occupants of Houses of less

than 10*l*. Suppose that 40,000 Old Suffrage Votes are held by such occupants—then 874,000 Votes would be held at present in Counties and Boroughs by the class *above* the Freemen—and hence it would appear that an exhaustive 10*l*. qualification would add 116,000 Votes to the present register, and so raise the 874,000 to the 990,000.

(3). Further:—an extension of the Suffrage was to include in Counties and Boroughs all the Householders whose Rents are “6*l*. and under 10*l*.” would add, say 570,000 Votes in England and Wales beyond the exhaustive 10*l*. limit; that is, would constitute an addition of more than 50 per cent.:—and would raise the 990,000 votes to, say, 1,560,000 votes.

XI.—*Results arising out of the Classification of Houses.*

But upon these 6*l*. Votes as suggested, we are led to examine the details in Table (M) relative to the Excusals under the 6*l*. rents, and under the Rents of *less* than 6*l*.

In the smaller Rents, the Excusals in Suffolk and Hampshire are more than 50 per cent., while the Excusals in Lancashire and Gloucester are under 15 per cent. In the 6*l*. Rents, by far the largest number of Excusals are in Lancashire.

It is clear, however, that in this part of the case there ought to be a full return from every County made up for each of the last two or three years. The present facts are quite insufficient to justify any general conclusion applicable to present circumstances.

There remains, however, another point to be cleared up in connexion with the three Classes of Rents in the Selected Counties, and it relates to the proportion borne by each class of House to the Adult Male Population of each County.

These details are given in the following Table (N); and we may trace in the first per-centage col. (col. 4) very clearly the different industrial conditions of the four counties.

In Suffolk and Gloucestershire more than 50 per cent. of the adult males inhabit houses of less than 6*l*. Rent; and in those Counties, therefore, a 6*l*. qualification would add but few votes to the Register.

In Lancashire and Hampshire about 30 per cent. of the adult males inhabit houses of *less* than 6*l*. rent,—and in the first of these counties a 6*l*. qualification would materially enlarge the Borough registers.

TABLE N.

ADULT MALES AND HOUSES.—*Four Selected Counties, and Rest of England and Wales, with Per-Centages of the Rates of the three classes of Houses in the Adult Male Population.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Adult Males, 20 and above.</i>	COUNTIES, &c.	HOUSES ASSESSED, '48-9.					
		Under £6.		£6 and under £10.		£10 and above.	
		Assessed.	On Adult Males.	Assessed.	On Adult Males.	Assessed.	On Adult Males.
		No.	Pr. ct.	No.	Pr. ct.	No.	Pr. ct.
539,000	LANCASHIRE.....	174,300	32·2	75,300	14·0	119,400	22·2
87,000	SUFFOLK	49,600	56·3	5,700	6·5	16,300	18·4
109,000	HAMPSHIRE	33,000	30·2	11,100	10·0	21,500	20·0
107,000	GLO'STERSHERE	50,000	47·0	10,300	9·3	20,800	20·0
842,000		306,900	35·2	102,000	12·1	178,000	21·1
	Rest of England	1,301,100	....	435,000	....	751,000	....
3,875,000		1,608,000	....	537,000	....	929,000	....
	WALES	105,000	....	35,000	....	61,000	....
4,717,000	<i>England & Wales</i>	1,713,000	38·3	572,000	12·1	990,000	21·0

Note.—This Table may be read thus :—In Lancashire the Adult Males, in 1851, were 539,000. The properties assessed to Poor Rate, in 1848-9 (and for the present purpose *properties* may be taken as *houses*), were 174,300 at rents under 6*l.*, or equal to 32·2 per cent. of the total number of 539,000 of Adult Males. In like manner, the houses, 6*l.* and under 10*l.*, were equal to 14·0 per cent.; and the houses, 10*l.* and above, were equal to 22·2 per cent. of the Total Adult Males in Lancashire.

We may now bring these somewhat intricate investigations to a close.

In the following Table (O) I have sought to collect into a single view, as regards the Four Selected Counties, and (adopting them as a guide) also as regards the whole of England and Wales :—(1) the relation of the *present* suffrage (cols. 3 and 4) to the Adult Male Population of the County Divisions and of the Boroughs; and (2) the relation of the 6*l.* Householders (col. 8) to the Adult Male Population, and to the present Electors.

The general result for the whole of England and Wales seems to be that—

- (1). That a 6*l.* qualification in Counties and Boroughs would give Votes to 33 *per cent.* of the Adult Male Population.
- (2). That the *present* total Constituency (of 914,000) gives votes to 20 *per cent.* of the Adult Male Population.
- (3). That consequently of persons at present possessing a 6*l.* qualification, only one person in 1·7 have Votes.

It appears further from col. 5, that the Proportion of Members

to present Electors varies in *Boroughs* from 1 to 530 in Hants, to 1 to 2,300 in Lancashire; and in *Counties* from 1 to 2,200 in Hants, to 1 to 8,400 in Lancashire.

TABLE O.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1851-2.—*Counties and Boroughs—Four Selected Counties—and Whole of England and Wales—With Cols. of the Adult Males in 1851—Of the Estimated £6 and upwards Householders—and various Cols. of Proportions.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Adult Males, £6 and above.</i>	COUNTIES, as regards Boroughs therein, and COUNTY DIVISIONS.	Mem- bers Re- turned.	Electors on Register, '51-2.	Proportion			Estimated £6 and above Householders.		
				Members to Male Adults.	Mem- bers to Electors.	<i>Electors</i> to Male Adults.	Voters to Male Adults.	£6 House- holders.	Present Electors to £6 Houses.
No.	(I.) BOROUGH.	No.	No.	One Mem. to	One Mem. to	One Elec. to	Pr. ct.	No.	One Elec. to
381,000	Lancashire.....(B.)	22	48,300	18,200	2,300	8·0	36	137,000	2·8
13,570	Suffolk	5	2,900	2,700	600	4·7	25	3,400	1·2
44,310	Hants	14	7,500	3,100	530	6·0	30	13,200	1·7
68,000	Gloucester	11	18,700	6,200	1,700	3·6	29	20,000	1·1
506,880		52	77,400	9,700	1,500	6·5	34	173,600	2·2
	(II.) CO. DIVISIONS.								
157,500	Lancashire....(C. D.)	4	33,500	39,300	8,400	4·7	36	56,200	1·7
73,400	Suffolk	4	10,700	18,300	2,700	6·8	25	18,300	1·6
64,700	Hants	5	10,950	13,000	2,200	6·0	30	19,200	1·7
39,100	Gloucester	4	16,600	10,000	4,100	2·3	29	14,700	1·0
334,700		17	71,750	19,700	4,200	4·6	32	108,400	1·5
841,580	Totals of the four Counties	69	149,150	12,200	2,200	5·6	33	282,000	1·9
1,717,000	England & Wales	498	914,000	9,500	1,800	5·2	33	1,557,000	1·7

Note.—This Table may be read thus :—In 1851 the Adult Males, in the *Parliamentary Boroughs* of Lancashire, were 381,000. The Electors in 1851-2, in the same *Boroughs*, were 48,300, or (col. 7) equal to 1 Elector to 8·0 Adult Males. The £6 and above Householders were 36 per cent. of Adult Males, or equal to 137,000; and the actual number of 48,300 Electors gave 1 Elector to 8 Adult Male £6, &c., Householders. In like manner for the other cols. The 14,000 is the number of Electors after allowing for the two Universities.

XII.—Changes made in 1832, and proposed to be made in 1854.

In two Statements (R) and (S) in the Appendix, I have given under the several Groups of Counties the changes made in the Representation by the Reform Act of 1832; and the further changes proposed to be made by the Scheme of 1854.

In another Statement (T) I have enumerated all the *Non-Parliamentary* towns at present existing in each County of the several Groups subject to the condition that at the Census of 1851 the Population of the Borough or Town was 5,000 persons or upwards. A list of this kind enables us to form an easy judgment of some of the leading conditions of the distribution of the unrepresented Borough Population.

In another Statement (X) I have given an extract from the present Electoral Law of the Province of Victoria (Australia), embodying in a statutory form for the first time in any Act of a British Legislature the principle and details of Vote by Ballot. This extract is given as containing facts—exceedingly pertinent to our present purpose—whatever may be the views held by different persons of the expediency or non-expediency of secret voting.

Of the Statements (R) and (S) relating to the Schemes of 1832 and 1854, the following Table (P) is a Summary:—

TABLE P.

REFORM BILL OF 1832.—*Scheme of 1854.—England and Wales.—Summary Statement, in Groups of Counties, of the Changes made in 1832, and the Changes proposed to be made in 1854, in the representation of Counties and Boroughs.*

[The details of this Table are given in Appendices (R) and (S).]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REFORM ACT, 1832.				GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	BILL OF 1854.			
Members With-drawn from		Members Assigned			Members Assigned		Members With-drawn from	
Boros., wholly.	Boros., moiety.	To New Boros.	To Co'ty Dvns.		To Co'ty Dvns.	To Boros.	Boros., moiety.	Boros., wholly.
No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
....	....	8	....	(I.) METROPOLITAN. { London, Westminster, Middlesex	1	5	....	....
28	8	5	9	(II.) SOUTH-EASTERN. { Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants	5	....	5	5
8	2	....	6	(III.) SOUTH-MIDLAND. { Berks, Herts, Bucks, Oxon, Northampton, Beds	1	....	6	....
10	2	....	10	(IV.) EASTERN. { Hants, Camb., Essex, Norfolk, Rutland, Lincoln, York, East Riding	9	....	3	4
54	13	3	9	(V.) SOUTH-WESTERN. { Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset	6	....	9	13
4	1	10	9	(VI.) WEST-MIDLAND. { Glo'ster, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Monmouth	6	2	5	2

TABLE P.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REFORM ACT, 1832.				GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	BILL OF 1854.			
Members with- drawn from		Members Assigned			Members Assigned		Members with- drawn from	
Boros., wholly.	Boros., moiety.	To New Boros.	To Co'ty Dvns.		To Co'ty Dvns.	To Boros.	Boros., moiety.	Boros., wholly.
No. 104	No. 26	No. 26	No. 43		No. 28	No. 7	No. 28	No. 24
....	....	2	8	(VII.) MIDLAND. { Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Notts	3	1	2	....
2	1	27	4	(VIII.) NORTH-WESTERN. { Chester, Lancaster, York, West Riding	11	9	1	2
6	3	8	7	(IX.) NORTHERN. { Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmor- land, York, N. Riding....	3	....	2	3
112	30	63	62	(X.) SOUTH WALES. { Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecknock, Radnor	45	17	33	29
....	....	1	2	(XI.) NORTH WALES. { Montgomery, Flint, Den- bigh, Merioneth, Car- narvon, Anglesea.....	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....
112	30	64	65		46	17	33	29

The *Reform Act* of 1832 withdrew 142 members from *boroughs* previously sending representatives; viz., 112 members by the total disfranchisement of 56 boroughs, and 30 members by withdrawing one member from each of 30 boroughs.

These 142 members were redistributed as follows, viz.: 65 members by the establishment of new divisions in English counties (including one member to the Isle of Wight), 44 members by the assignment of *two* members to each of 22 boroughs newly enfranchised, 20 members by the assignment of *one* member to each of 20 boroughs newly enfranchised, and the 13 members required to complete the 142 were apportioned, 8 to Scotland and 5 to Ireland.

The *Scheme* of 1854 proposed to withdraw 62 members from boroughs previously sending representatives; viz., 29 members from 19 boroughs to be wholly disfranchised, and 33 members by reducing from *two* members to *one* the representation of 33 boroughs.

To these 62 seats were added the *four* seats already vacant for Sudbury, and St. Alban's, in consequence of the disfranchisement for gross corruption of Sudbury at the general election of 1841, and of St. Alban's at the general election of 1847. The total number of disposable seats was and is, therefore, 66.

Of these 66 seats, 46 were assigned by the Scheme of 1854 to counties, and 17 to various boroughs. The remaining 3 were intended to be assigned to Scotland.

XIII.—*New Suffrages proposed in 1854.*

The qualifications established by the Reform Bill have been stated in a former part of this Paper.

The Scheme of 1854 proposed to establish the following:—

(1). *New Franchises common both to Counties and Boroughs.*

- (a) Persons in receipt of Salaries from Public or Private Employment, of not less than 100*l.* per annum, payable *quarterly* or *half-yearly*.
- (b) Persons in receipt of 10*l.* per annum derived from Government Stock, or Bank or India Stock.
- (c) Persons paying 40*s.* per annum to Income or Assessed Taxes.
- (d) Graduates of any University in the United Kingdom.
- (e) Persons who have for *three years* possessed a deposit of 50*l.* in any Savings' Bank.

(2). *New Franchise for Counties.*

- (f) All Occupiers rated at 10*l.* per annum residing elsewhere than in represented towns.

(3). *New Franchise for Boroughs.*

- (g) All Occupiers rated at 6*l.* who have been resident within the Borough for *two and a half years*.

It was proposed also (see Appendix S) that in most of the largest County and Borough Constituencies the number of members to be returned should be raised from two to *three*; and that, in order to secure some share of representation to the minority of each of these large constituencies, no voter should be entitled to poll for more than *two* candidates. Supposing, therefore, a considerable minority of the voters to be able to agree among themselves to support a particular third candidate, that candidate would almost certainly be returned. It is probable that the farther the discussion of any plans of reforms are carried, the more obvious it will become that, on grounds of justice and prudence, it will be necessary to adopt this or some other mode of securing a reasonable representation of the minority of large constituent bodies. In truth, the larger the mass of voters, the smaller becomes the moral right of a mere numerical majority to exercise an absolute mastery.

The Bill also proposed to provide for the total extinction of the Old Suffrage in Boroughs by prohibiting any future grants of the franchise to freemen in respect of birth or servitude, reserving, however, the rights of freemen already on the registers.

The County and Borough franchise proposed to be conferred in respect of a Deposit of not less than 50*l.* in any Savings' Bank for *three years*; and the *Borough* franchise proposed to be conferred on persons who had occupied at 6*l.* or more rent during *two years and a half*:—would be most materially limited in their operations by the lengthened periods necessary for giving effect to the qualification. In November, 1855, there were 245,000 Deposits in Savings' Banks of 50*l.* and above, and 1,030,000 Deposits under 50*l.*; but it may be safely assumed that a very large proportion of the 50*l.*, &c., Deposi-

tors would be entitled to votes as Occupiers, or under some other of the qualifying clauses. The required residence of two and a half years in the same borough, prior to the acquirement of a 6*l.*, &c., vote, would assuredly curtail, in a most important degree, the diffusion of 6*l.* votes. We have seen in a former page (page 191 ante) that an exhaustive 6*l.* franchise in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales would add probably 646,000 votes to the present partial 10*l.* franchise, which yields 914,000 votes; that is to say, would raise the total constituency to 1,560,000 votes. It may be doubted, I think, whether the continued effect of all the franchises proposed in the Bill of 1854 would do more than add about 350,000 votes to the present 914,000 votes, that is, would create a total constituency of, say, 1,264,000 votes.

Prior to the Reform Bill in 1832, it is probable that the total constituency in England and Wales was not more than 430,000 enfranchised persons, viz., 350,000 in the Counties, and 80,000 in the Cities and Boroughs. The suffrages conferred by the Reform Act raised the Total Constituency at once to not less than 800,000 votes; namely, to about 470,000 votes in the *Counties*, and 330,000 votes in the *Boroughs*; and this body of 800,000 votes had become, in 1852-3, after a space of twenty years, a total constituency of, say, 914,000 votes, in the proportion of 510,000 votes in the *Counties*, and 404,000 votes in the *Boroughs*.

We have seen that an *exhaustive* 10*l.* franchise in Counties and Boroughs would give about 1,000,000 votes instead of the present 914,000; and that an *exhaustive* 6*l.* franchise in Counties and Boroughs would give about 1,560,000, instead of the present 914,000 votes.

While, therefore, the Reform Bill raised the Total Constituency of England and Wales from 430,000 votes to 800,000 votes, or to the extent of 86 *per cent.*, an exhaustive 6*l.* franchise would raise the Total Constituency from 914,000 to 1,560,000, or to the extent of 70 *per cent.*

XIV.—*Conclusions.*

The following appear to be some of the more important conclusions justified by the evidence which has been now collected, viz.:—

1. That in England and Wales the Total Number of 494 Members Returned to the House of Commons is composed of two unequal parts; namely, 159 Members returned by County Divisions, and 335 Members returned by Cities and Boroughs; that the Total Population (persons), in 1851, of the *County Divisions* (*exclusive* of the represented Cities and Boroughs therein) was 10½ Millions, and of the *Represented Cities and Boroughs* was 7½ Millions; and that, in 1851-2, the Total Number of Registered *County* Votes was 509,000 votes, and the Total Number of Registered *Borough* Votes was 411,000 votes.

(2). That, adopting the four proportionate tests of—

- (a) The proportion borne by *Electors* to Total Population,
- (b) The proportion borne by *Electors* to Male Adults,
- (c) The proportion borne by *Members* to Electors, and
- (d) The proportion borne by *Members* to Male Adults,

we have the following results as regards the *whole* of England and Wales, viz.:—

- (a) In *Counties*, the proportion of *Electors* to *Total Population* is one Elector in 20·8 persons; and in *Boroughs*, one Elector in 18·1 persons; the *Boroughs*, therefore, having a slight advantage.
- (b) In *Counties*, the proportion of *Electors* to *Male Adults* may be assumed, on the best presumptive data now available, to be one Elector to 4·6 Male Adults; and in *Boroughs*, one Elector to 6·5 Male Adults—the *Counties*, therefore, having a considerable advantage.
- (c) In *Counties*, the proportion borne by *Members* to *Electors* is one Member to 4,000 Electors; and in *Boroughs*, one Member to 1,500 Electors—the *Boroughs*, therefore, having the larger proportionate representation.
- (d) In *Counties*, the proportion borne by *Members* to *Male Adults* is one Member to 19,700 Male Adults; and in *Boroughs*, one member to 9,700 Male Adults—the proportionate comparison being again in favour of the *Boroughs*.

(3). That, as regards the *County* constituency of the *whole* of England and Wales, the increase between 1837-8 and 1852-3 has been from 473,000 votes to 510,000 votes, or equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*—the Increase in the Total Population of England and Wales, 1831-51, having been 27·3 *per cent.*

(4). That the manner in which this increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* has been brought about is extremely irregular; that, for example, in four of the great territorial divisions—the South Midland, the Eastern, the South-Western, and the Midland, including 23 *Counties*, and returning 88 *County* Members, or more than one-half of the whole *County* Representation—the *County* Electors have remained stationary in numbers—namely, at about 212,000 votes; and that one-half of the total increase in *County* Votes, since 1837-8, has taken place in the North-Western Division, which includes Cheshire, Lancashire, and the West Riding.

(5). That the 50*l.*, &c., Tenant Voters have slightly declined between 1837-8 and 1852-3—namely, from 108,000 votes to 107,000 votes; but that, in 1837-8, they amounted to 23 *per cent.* of the Total *County* Constituencies, and in 1852-3 they amounted to 21 *per cent.*

(6). That the Total *Borough* Constituencies of England and Wales have increased, between 1837-8 and 1852-3, from 321,000 votes to 404,000 votes, or in the ratio of 25 *per cent.*, or nearly four times the ratio of increase of the *County* Constituency; but, as in the case of the *County* Constituency, the increase of the *Borough* Constituency has been very irregularly distributed—for example, in the same four great territorial divisions already mentioned (the South-Midland, the Eastern, the South-Western, and the Midland, embracing 81 *Boroughs*), the increase of *Borough* Votes has been from 87,000 to 95,000 votes, or 9 *per cent.*, and by these votes there are returned 142 *Borough* Members out of the whole number of 335 *Borough* Members returned by England and Wales. Of the total increase in the *Borough* Votes, one-half (40,000 votes) has taken place in the

Metropolis; and the increase in Cheshire, Lancashire, and the West Riding has been 16,000 Borough Votes.

(7). That the *decrease* in the Total *Old Suffrage* Borough Votes has been from 80,000 votes, in 1837-8, to 60,000 votes, in 1852-3, or a decrease of 20,000 votes, or *25 per cent.*; and of this decrease of 20,000 votes, nearly one-half has taken place in London, Westminster, and Liverpool. In the five territorial divisions (South-Midland, Eastern, South-Western, and Midland, embracing 107 Boroughs), returning 187 out of the 335 Borough Members for England and Wales, the Old Suffrage Votes have constituted, and now constitute, very nearly *25 per cent.* of the total Borough constituency.

(8). That, of the 142 Members withdrawn from decayed Boroughs by the Reform Act of 1832, 65 were assigned to County Divisions, and 64 to new Boroughs; and of the 62 Members proposed to be withdrawn from Boroughs by the Scheme of 1854, 46 were set down to be assigned to County Divisions chiefly by the addition of a *third* member in the larger County constituencies.

(9). That, as far as can be judged from evidence at present available, an exhaustive 10*l.* qualification throughout the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales would raise the present constituency of 914,000 votes to the extent of *8 per cent.*, or to 990,000 votes.

(10). That an exhaustive 6*l.* qualification would raise the present constituency of 914,000 votes to the extent of *70 per cent.*, or to 1,560,000 votes.

(11). That the various Qualifications proposed by the Bill of 1854 would probably raise the present constituency of 914,000 votes to the extent of *38 per cent.*, or to 1,264,000 votes.

(12). That, in comparing the Number of Registered Votes with the Number of Persons, it seems to be probable that at least *6 per cent.* must be deducted from the Number of Votes in order to arrive at the Number of *Persons* enfranchised—the deduction being rendered necessary by duplicate and triplicate qualifications being held by one person.

(13). That of the Total Number of Dwelling Houses in England and Wales, more than *one-half* are rented at *less* than 6*l.* per annum; and that of the occupiers of these small houses, about *one-fourth* are excused from payment of Poor Rate by reason of Poverty.

(14). That the present Constituency of 914,000 votes confers the franchise in *Counties* on one adult male in 4·6; and in *Boroughs* on one adult male in 6·5, or in both combined on one adult male in 5·2.

(15). That an exhaustive 6*l.* qualification would confer the franchise on one adult male in 3·0.

(16). That according to the Poll Returns of the General Election of 1852, it appears that in the larger County and Borough Constituencies the Number of Votes actually Polled is not more than one-half or two-thirds of the Votes on the Register.

(17). That any Plan which proposed to redistribute the franchise, or the number of Members, upon the single principle of density of Population, could only be carried into effect by a complete breaking up and reconstruction of the existing county and municipal areas of the whole country.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Q.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales in 1851-2, arranged in Groups of Counties	201
R.—Reform Act, 1832.—England and Wales (2 Will. IV., cap. 45, June 7)—Outline, arranged in Groups of Counties, of the Changes made in the Representation of England and Wales.....	215
S.—Scheme of 1854.—Outline, arranged in the Groups of Counties, of the Changes in the Representation of England and Wales proposed by the Bill introduced by Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham, but withdrawn before the Second Reading	220
T.—Non-Parliamentary Boroughs in England and Wales, including, under that Head, all Towns in the several Counties of 5,000 inhabitants (in 1851) and upwards not sending Members	224
U.—Electoral Petitions—Counties and Boroughs—England and Wales, 1832-54.—Abstract of Complaints of Corrupt and Undue Practices, compiled from the details in the "Spectator" Newspaper of 7 January, 1854	226
V.—Poor Rate Assessments, 1848-49—Four Selected Counties, Lancaster, Suffolk, Hants, and Gloucester.—Total Number of Properties Assessed to Poor Rate at various Rentals, with Number of Excusals on the ground of Poverty—(Compiled from Mr. P. Scrope's Parl. Paper, 630, 1849)	230
W.—Parliamentary Electors, 1851-52. Metropolitan Boroughs: Lancashire: Hampshire: and Gloucestershire.—Males 20 years and above, with various proportionate results.....	231
X.—Electoral Law of 1856 of the Province of Victoria (Australia).—Clauses prescribing the Mode of taking Votes by Ballot.....	233

In the following Table (Q) a statement is attempted to be given of all or most of the important elements relative to the Parliamentary Constituency of each County Division, and of each Borough within it, according to the Returns at present available for the latest period, viz., 1851-2.

The headings of the Cols. leave but little to be explained. The Numbers Polled at the severely contested Election of 1852 are given in Col. 4; and the small proportion of Polled to Registered Voters, in most of the large constituencies, is very remarkable. In Col. 7 is given the Number of Houses in each Borough rated to the Poor; and in juxtaposition, in Col. 6, the Number of 10*l.*, &c., Houses giving Votes. The long-tail figures, at the end of the Names of Places, are the *Freemen Voters* in each Place. Thus, in Westminster City, the Freemen, or Old Suffrage Voters, are 1,497.

The Places *Enfranchised*, in 1832, are marked with a star *; the Places from which one member was *taken away*, in 1832, are put in italics (*e. g. Hythe*).

In the *County Divisions*, the Population given, and Inhabited Houses (I. H.) given, are the Results for each Division *after excluding* the Parliamentary Boroughs within it. Thus, in East Kent, there are 151,666 persons, and 28,104 I. H. in those portions of East Kent not included within the limits of the four Parliamentary Boroughs situated within that County Division.

The Tables (F) and (G), at pages 180-1 *ante*, contain a Summary of this detailed statement (Q).

TABLE Q.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1851-2;—arranged in Groups of Counties.

[A Note explanatory of the several cols. of this Table will be found at page 200.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
No.	I.—METROPOLITAN.		Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	No.
283,000	MIDDLESEX..... 46,377 I. H.	2	8,721	14,610	....	....	1,386
128,000	London City (7,203)	4	10,702	20,728	13,525	16,384	....
241,000	Westminster City (1,497)	2	8,765	14,883	13,386	25,148	....
324,000	*Finsbury	2	10,282	20,025	20,025	38,342	....
371,000	*Marylebone	2	....	19,710	19,710	40,728	....
539,000	*Tower Hamlets	2	13,156	23,534	23,534	80,624	....
251,000	*Lambeth	2	8,784	18,131	18,131	40,985	....
173,000	Southwark (332)	2	6,693	9,458	9,126	23,111	....
2,310,000		18		141,079	117,437	265,322	
	Ia.—UNIVERSITIES.						
....	Oxford University.....	2	....	3,474	....	....	....
....	Cambridge University	2	....	4,063	....	....	....
		4		7,537			
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN.						
151,666	KENT, EAST 28,104 I. H.	2	5,221	7,119	....	....	1,384
18,398	Canterbury..... (946)	2	1,339	1,874	928	2,780	....
22,244	Dover..... (991)	2	1,758	2,064	1,073	3,575	....
13,164	Hythe..... (45)	1	608	856	811	2,400	....
12,710	Sandwich (329)	2	....	960	631	2,538	....
218,182		9		12,873	3,443	11,293	
231,711	KENT, WEST 42,280 I. H.	2	5,852	9,379	....	....	1,751
28,424	*Chatham	1	1,109	1,371	1,371	4,511	....
105,784	*Greenwich	2	5,189	6,308	6,308	16,505	....
20,801	Maidstone (532)	2	1,428	1,751	1,219	3,613	....
14,938	Rochester (340)	2	1,117	1,269	929	2,404	....
397,584		9		20,078	9,827	27,033	

(Q.)—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	SOUTH EASTERN—Contd.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
147,017	SURREY, EAST 25,104 I. H.	2	4,584	6,618	....	....	1,179
4,927	Reigate	1	176	228	228	726	....
151,944		3		6,846	228	726	
96,116	SURREY, WEST 18,110 I. H.	2	3,022	3,897	....	....	641
6,740	Guildford (78)	2	505	648	570	792	....
102,856		4		4,545	570	792	....
120,629	SUSSEX, EAST 21,372 I. H.	2	3,717	5,298	....	....	1,034
69,673	*Brighton	2	2,736	3,675	3,675	11,259	....
17,011	Hastings	2	857	1,090	1,083	2,391	....
9,533	Lewes..... (158)	2	....	713	545	1,663	....
8,541	Rye..... (13)	1	448	562	549	2,278	....
225,387		9		11,338	5,852	17,591	....
56,526	SUSSEX, WEST 10,660 I. H.	2	....	3,257	....	....	479
2,748	Arundel (85)	1	....	208	123	566	....
8,662	Chichester (76)	2	....	757	681	1,835	....
5,947	Horsham	1	....	350	349	1,029	....
7,021	Midhurst	1	....	279	279	1,292	....
30,553	Shoreham (369)	2	....	1,865	1,496	5,339	....
111,457		9		6,716	2,928	10,061	....
111,304	HANTS, NORTH 21,775 I. H.	2	....	3,596	....	....	698
5,395	Andover	2	153	241	241	1,017	....
5,550	Petersfield	1	....	353	351	1,037	....
13,704	Winchester..... (17)	2	650	788	771	2,105	....
135,953		7		4,978	1,363	4,159	....
98,935	HANTS, SOUTH 19,161 I. H.	2	....	5,694	....	....	500
7,475	Christchurch	1	....	313	312	1,727	....
5,282	Lymington	2	302	338	332	1,078	....
72,096	Portsmouth	2	....	3,332	3,329	13,219	....
35,305	Southampton..... (232)	2	1,841	2,419	2,187	6,277	....
219,093		9		12,096	6,160	22,301	....

(Q).—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c, Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	SOUTH EASTERN— <i>Contd.</i>		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
42,277	ISLE OF WIGHT	1	....	1,665	....	....	....
8,047	7,378 I. H.						
	Newport	2	570	707	703	1,430	....
50,324		3		2,372	703	1,430	....
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.							
125,443	BERKSHIRE.....	3	1,971	5,129	....	....	994
	25,202 I. H.						
5,954	Abingdon	1	....	312	303	1,255	....
21,456	Reading	2	1,166	1,399	1,392	4,317	....
8,064	Wallingford (29)	1	342	428	399	1,100	....
9,596	Windsor	2	637	712	712	1,385	....
170,065		9		7,980	2,806	8,057	....
153,693	HERTFORDSHIRE	3	4,258	5,268	....	....	1,253
	30,062 I. H.						
6,605	Hertford ... (169)	2	516	685	516	915	....
7,000	[<i>St. Albans</i>] ... (128)	2	....	511	383	1,384	....
167,298		7		6,464	899	2,299	....
115,901	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	3	3,050	5,659	....	....	1,177
	23,491 I. H.						
26,794	Aylesbury (352)	2	1,000	1,417	1,065	4,393	....
8,069	Buckingham	2	....	349	346	1,747	....
7,179	Chipping Wycombe	2	324	346	345	724	....
6,523	Great Marlow (54)	2	303	354	300	700	....
163,723		11		8,125	2,056	7,564	....
125,216	OXFORDSHIRE	3	3,151	5,198	....	....	1,183
	25,983 I. H.						
8,715	Banbury	1	....	491	491	1,780	....
27,843	Oxford City (1,243)	2	....	2,818	1,575	4,438	....
7,983	Woodstock..... (37)	1	....	347	310	1,254	....
170,439		7		8,854	2,376	7,472	....
86,528	NORTHAMPTON, NORTH....	2	614	3,900	....	....	935
	17,935 I. H.						
8,672	Peterborough..... (113)	2	441	518	405	1,715	....
96,801		4		4,418	405	1,715	....

(Q.)—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGH THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	SOUTH MIDLAND—Contd.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
88,413	NORTHAMPTON, SOUTH.... 18,991 I. H.	2	2,029	4,568	....	....	1,055
26,657	Northampton..... (784)	2	1,604	2,263	1,479	4,508	....
115,579		4		6,831	1,479	4,508	....
112,785	BEDFORDSHIRE	2	....	4,513	....	....	910
	22,366 I. H.						
11,693	Bedford (398)	2	804	910	512	942	....
124,478		4		5,423	512	942	....
IV.—EASTERN.							
57,964	HUNTINGDONSHIRE	2	....	2,852	....	....	582
	12,041 I. H.						
6,219	Huntingdon (63)	2	....	390	327	1,290	....
64,183		4		3,242	327	1,290	....
157,590	CAMBRIDGESHIRE	3	....	6,989	....	....	962
	32,032 I. H.						
27,815	Cambridge	2	1,546	1,984	1,976	5,512	....
185,405		5		8,973	1,976	5,512	....
165,541	ESSEX, NORTH	2	3,276	5,715	....	....	1,329
	34,335 I. H.						
19,443	Colchester (466)	2	1,112	1,258	792	4,215	....
4,451	Harwich.....	2	254	272	269	901	....
189,435		6		7,245	1,061	5,116	....
173,995	ESSEX, SOUTH	2	4,312	5,819	....	....	1,541
	33,120 I. H.						
5,888	Maldon (610)	2	743	845	235	1,136	....
179,883		4		6,664	235	1,136	....
155,230	NORFOLK, EAST	2	....	8,216	....	....	1,738
	32,614 I. H.						
68,195	Norwich (2,930)	2	3,748	5,390	2,460	16,512	....
30,879	Yarmouth	2	1,103	1,249	1,249	2,897	....
250,305		6		14,855	3,709	19,409	

(Q.)—*Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.*

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	EASTERN— <i>Continued.</i>		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
168,979	NORFOLK, WEST 34,846 I. H.	2	5,232	7,827	....	....	1,647
19,355	King's Lynn .....(200)	2	912	1,176	976	3,860	....
4,075	Thetford.....	2	....	200	192	878	....
192,409		6		9,203	1,168	4,738	
148,480	SUFFOLK, EAST 30,677 I. H.	2	....	6,343	....	....	1,684
32,914	Ipswich (345)	2	1,553	1,838	1,493	7,285	....
185,393		4		8,181	1,493	7,285	
130,391	SUFFOLK, WEST..... 26,620 I. H.	2	....	4,379	....	....	1,092
13,900	Bury St. Edmund's Eye (28)	2 1	661	741 356	738 327	2,969 1,480	........
151,822		5		5,476	1,065	4,449	
22,983	RUTLANDSHIRE 4,588 I. H. (No Boroughs.)	2	....	1,876	....	....	398
22,983		2		1,876	....	....
149,626	LINCOLN (Kesteven & Holland) 29,560 I. H.	2	....	8,554	....	....	2,236
17,518	Boston (160)	2	837	987	827	3,650	....
10,873	Grantham (236)	2	670	774	538	1,930	....
8,933	Stamford (139)	2	....	566	427	1,595	....
185,349		8		10,881	1,792	7,175	
192,074	LINCOLN (Lindsey) 39,027 I. H.	2	9,642	11,677	....	....	3,061
12,263	Grimsby (312)	1	633	861	549	2,301	....
17,536	Lincoln (548)	2	1,169	1,363	815	3,623	....
221,873		5		13,901	1,364	5,924	
123,920	YORK, EAST RIDING..... 25,061 I. H.	2	....	7,538	....	....	2,449
10,058	Beverley (907)	2	1,071	1,405	498	2,327	....
84,690	Hull (1,834)	2	4,003	5,221	3,387	13,418	....
220,980		6		14,164	3,885	15,745	

(Q.)—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	V.—SOUTH WESTERN.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
86,024	WILTS, NORTH 18,007 I. H.	2	....	4,955	....	....	754
5,195	Calne (250)	1	....	160	153	1,046	....
6,283	Chippenham (250)	2	....	300	300	1,078	....
35,503	Cricklade (250)	2	....	1,647	1,397	6,718	....
6,554	Devizes (250)	2	....	373	365	1,406	....
6,998	Malmesbury (13)	1	265	309	296	1,279	....
5,135	Marlborough (13)	2	....	271	266	780	....
151,692		12		8,015	2,977	12,307	
73,615	WILTS, SOUTH 14,879 I. H.	2	2,447	3,256	....	....	664
11,657	Salisbury (18)	2	530	680	662	2,503	....
7,029	Westbury (18)	1	284	314	314	1,681	....
8,607	Wilton (10)	1	151	219	209	1,237	....
102,529		6		4,469	1,185	5,421	
133,017	DORSETSHIRE 26,470 I. H.	3	....	5,690	....	....	1,338
7,566	Bridport (35)	2	457	524	489	717	....
6,394	Dorchester (35)	2	276	432	432	461	....
3,516	Lyme Regis (35)	1	271	309	305	670	....
9,255	Poole (43)	2	....	508	465	2,091	....
9,404	Shaftesbury (89)	1	....	509	420	1,810	....
7,218	Wareham (17)	1	....	418	401	873	....
9,458	Weymouth (22)	2	592	679	657	1,804	....
184,207		14		9,069	3,169	8,426	
159,759	DEVON, NORTH 31,752 I. H.	2	....	8,064	....	....	2,225
11,371	Barnstaple (260)	2	695	771	511	2,070	....
11,144	Tiverton (10)	2	....	461	451	....	....
182,274		6		9,296	962	2,070	
217,884	DEVON, SOUTH 41,857 I. H.	2	....	9,569	....	....	2,501
3,432	Ashburton (15)	1	....	236	221	628	....
4,508	Dartmouth (15)	1	281	302	298	935	....
50,159	*Devonport (286)	2	2,126	2,407	2,407	5,165	....
40,688	Exeter (91)	2	2,251	2,501	2,215	5,510	....
3,427	Honiton (48)	2	244	287	196	746	....
52,221	Plymouth (20)	2	2,009	2,482	2,434	5,596	....
8,086	Tavistock (20)	2	300	349	344	741	....
4,419	Totness (20)	2	301	371	351	838	....
384,824		16		18,504	8,466	20,159	

(Q.)—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGH THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	SOUTH WESTERN—Contd.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
130,256	CORNWALL, EAST 25,367 I. H.	2	4,546	5,694	....	....	1,409
6,337	Bodmin (10)	2	327	367	357	987	....
6,005	Launceston	1	....	361	361	843	....
6,204	Liskeard	1	....	343	339	965	....
148,802		6		6,765	1,057	2,795	
165,167	CORNWALL, WEST 31,702 I. H.	2	....	4,649	....	....	792
7,328	Helston	1	....	317	315	1,182	....
13,656	Penryn (173)	2	730	906	733	1,936	....
9,872	St. Ives	1	492	578	572	1,660	....
10,733	Truro	2	513	607	603	2,569	....
206,756		8		7,057	2,223	7,347	
172,189	SOMERSET, EAST 34,953 I. H.	2	7,505	10,140	....	....	2,409
54,240	Bath	2	2,527	3,278	3,274	6,794	....
10,148	*Frome	1	....	383	383	2,237	....
4,736	Wells (76)	2	302	325	249	957	....
258,911		7		14,126	3,906	9,988	
160,152	SOMERSET, WEST 31,733 I. H.	2	....	8,210	....	....	1,825
10,317	Bridgewater (118)	2	503	688	570	2,164	....
14,176	Taunton (97)	2	728	790	693	2,721	....
185,005		6		9,688	1,263	4,885	
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND.						
99,784	GLOUCESTER, EAST 20,495 I. H.	2	....	7,986	....	....	1,248
35,051	*Cheltenham	1	1,869	2,400	2,400	6,708	....
6,096	Cirencester (115)	2	397	434	319	1,184	....
17,572	Gloucester (407)	2	1,490	1,621	1,214	2,358	....
36,535	*Stroud	2	1,149	1,328	1,328	9,131	....
5,878	Tewkesbury (49)	2	333	370	324	1,360	....
200,916		11		14,139	5,585	20,741	
138,159	GLOUCESTER, WEST 28,165 I. H.	2	6,053	8,635	....	....	1,347
137,328	Bristol (4,204)	2	7,960	12,548	8,344	20,644	....
257,889		4		21,183	8,344	20,644	

(Q.)—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	WEST MIDLAND—Contd.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
98,035	HEREFORDSHIRE	3	5,480	6,972	....	....	1,761
	20,312 I. H.						
12,108	Hereford (283)	2	698	1,013	730	2,063	....
5,214	Leominster..... (196)	2	383	551	355	1,182	....
115,489		7		8,536	1,085	3,245	
108,481	SALOP, NORTH	2	....	4,685	....	....	1,347
	21,587 I. H.						
19,681	Shrewsbury (519)	2	1,248	1,666	1,147	4,118	....
128,162		4		6,351	1,147	4,118	
67,688	SALOP, SOUTH	2	....	3,571	....	....	1,156
	13,370 I. H.						
7,610	Bridgenorth (387)	2	640	717	330	1,442	....
5,376	Ludlow (42)	2	377	450	408	1,102	....
20,588	Wenlock..... (135)	2		905	770	4,244	....
101,179		8		5,643	1,508	6,788	
139,038	STAFFORD, NORTH	2	....	9,546	....	....	2,030
	27,501 I. H.						
10,567	Newcastle-under-Lyme (317)	2	969	1,090	773	2,287	....
11,829	Stafford (831)	2	1,000	1,246	415	1,837	....
84,027	*Stoke-upon-Trent	2	1,575	1,778	1,778	15,973	....
245,463		8		13,660	2,966	20,097	
206,305	STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH	2	....	10,116	....	....	965
	39,570 I. H.						
7,012	Lichfield..... (601)	2	540	836	235	1,571	....
8,655	Tamworth (75)	2	....	382	307	1,200	....
25,680	*Walsall.....	1	....	1,026	1,026	4,952	....
119,748	*Wolverhampton	2	....	3,587	3,587	23,570	....
363,253		9		15,947	5,155	31,293	
112,845	WORCESTERSHIRE, EAST	2	....	6,515	....	....	915
	22,692 I. H.						
7,096	Droitwich	1	....	367	365	1,365	....
37,962	*Dudley	1	631	912	912	6,002	....
4,605	Evesham..... (93)	2	318	349	256	881	....
162,508		6		8,143	1,533	8,248	

(Q.)—*Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.*

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	WEST MIDLAND— <i>Contd.</i>		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
61,110	WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST 12,570 I. H.	2	....	4,135	....	....	773
7,318	Bewdley	1	320	390	381	894	....
18,462	*Kidderminster	1	398	495	495	3,674	....
27,528	Worcester (678)	2	1,808	2,290	1,612	5,202	....
114,418		6		7,310	2,488	9,770	
130,906	MONMOUTHSHIRE	2	....	4,973	....	....	1,072
5,710	Monmouth (83)	1	....	1,676	1,593	4,178	....
20,802	2 Contrib. Bor.						
157,418		3		6,649	1,593	4,178	
VII.—MIDLAND.							
101,464	WARWICKSHIRE, NORTH 21,527 I. H.	2	5,182	7,002	....	....	1,089
232,841	*Birmingham	2	....	7,936	7,936	53,425	....
36,812	Coventry (3,723)	2	....	4,502	779	7,984	....
375,264		6		19,440	8,715	61,409	
88,776	WARWICKSHIRE, SOUTH 18,481 I. H.	2	....	3,980	....	....	1,091
10,973	Warwick (150)	2	656	723	573	2,388	....
99,749		4		4,703	573	2,388	
91,308	LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTH 19,226 I. H. (no boroughs.)	2	....	4,097	....	....	929
91,308		2	....	....	....	....	....
78,416	LEICESTERSHIRE, SOUTH 16,922 I. H.	2	....	5,131	....	....	1,039
60,584	Leicester (1,450)	2	2,805	3,853	2,403	12,327	....
139,000		4		8,984	2,403	12,327	
130,067	DERBY, NORTH	2	....	5,315	....	....	1,101
130,067	25,531 I. H. (no boroughs.)	2	....	....	....	....	....
				5,315	....	....

(Q.)—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	MIDLAND—Contd.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
125,408	DERBY, SOUTH 25,641 I. H.	2	....	7,099	....	....	1,470
40,609	Derby (439)	2	2,045	2,448	2,009	8,511	....
166,017		4		9,547	2,009	8,511	
86,599	NOTTS, NORTH 17,259 I. H.	2	....	3,996	....	....	386
46,054	East Retford (492)	2	....	2,710	2,218	8,123	....
57,407	Nottingham (2,874)	2	3,316	5,260	2,386	11,599	....
190,060		6		11,966	4,604	19,722	
69,037	NOTTS, SOUTH 14,198 I. H.	2	....	3,801	....	....	1,000
11,330	Newark (493)	2	791	867	374	2,450	
80,367		4		4,668	374	2,450	
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.							
169,756	CHESHIRE, NORTH 31,407 I. H.	2	....	7,494	....	....	1,674
39,058	*Macclesfield	2	959	1,058	1,058	11,377	....
53,835	*Stockport	2	1,180	1,341	1,341	11,255	....
249,000		6		9,893	2,399	22,632	
178,959	CHESHIRE, SOUTH 32,559 I. H.	2	....	8,117	....	....	2,158
27,766	Chester (1,451)	2	....	2,524	1,073	5,015	....
206,725		4		10,641	1,073	5,015	
316,804	LANCASHIRE, NORTH 57,935 I. H.	2	....	12,297	....	....	3,296
46,536	*Blackburn	2	1,185	1,258	1,258	8,517	....
11,480	Clitheroe	1	409	448	448	2,200	....
16,168	Lancaster (400)	2	1,295	1,393	993	2,993	....
69,542	Preston (1,196)	2	2,607	2,854	1,658	11,533	....
460,530		9		18,250	4,357	25,243	

(Q.)—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
500,711	NORTH WESTERN—Contd. LANCASHIRE, SOUTH..... 90,920 I. H.	2	....	21,196	....	....	2,933
29,791	*Ashton-under-Lyne	1	....	937	937	5,439	....
61,171	*Bolton	2	1,444	1,671	1,671	10,244	....
31,262	*Bury	1	884	959	959	5,849	....
375,955	Liverpool.....(2,225)	2	11,820	17,433	15,208	64,212	....
316,213	*Manchester	2	9,940	13,921	13,921	53,648	....
72,357	*Oldham	2	1,645	1,890	1,890	14,076	....
29,195	*Rochdale	1	904	1,160	1,160	6,301	....
85,108	*Salford	1	....	2,950	2,950	15,478	....
23,363	*Warrington	1	....	701	701	4,778	....
31,941	Wigan	2	670	718	711	5,655	....
1,570,706		17		63,536	40,108	185,660	
794,888	YORKSHIRE, W. R. 158,247 I. H.	2	....	37,319	....	....	5,936
103,778	*Bradford	2	2,298	2,683	2,683	18,408	....
33,582	*Halifax	2	1,096	1,200	1,200	6,615	....
30,880	*Huddersfield	1	1,215	1,364	1,364	5,354	....
5,536	Knaresborough	2	224	242	242	1,472	....
172,270	*Leeds	2	3,528	6,406	6,406	35,831	....
11,515	Pontefract	2	633	684	483	2,709	....
6,080	Ripon.....(201)	2	295	353	353	1,377	....
135,310	*Sheffield	2	4,036	5,322	5,322	27,550	....
22,057	*Wakefield.....	1	685	850	850	4,611	....
1,315,896		18		56,423	18,903	103,907	
136,966	IX.—NORTHERN. DURHAM, NORTH	2	....	6,631	....	....	983
	25,632 I. H.						
13,188	Durham	2	1,001	1,157	566	1,618	....
25,568	*Gateshead	1	599	711	711	2,403	....
28,974	*South Shields	1	679	925	925	2,074	....
67,394	*Sunderland	2	1,539	1,973	1,973	5,756	....
272,090		8		11,397	4,175	11,851	
118,907	DURHAM, SOUTH	2	....	5,616	....	....	1,219
	22,099 I. H. (no boroughs.)	....	....	....	....	....	....
118,907		2		5,616	....	....

(Q.)—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, [1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.	NORTHERN—Contd.		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
66,819	NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH 12,203 I. H.	2	2,568	3,111	....	....	1,068
15,094	Berwick (344)	2	659	781	437	1,193	....
10,012	Morpeth (103)	1	....	415	312	1,858	....
91,925		5		4,307	749	3,051	
94,689	NORTHUMBERLAND, SOUTH 17,303 I. H.	2	4,117	5,369	....	....	1,285
87,784	Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1618)	2	3,788	5,269	3,651	9,327	....
29,170	*Tynemouth (103)	1	669	883	883	7,103	....
211,643		5		11,521	4,534	16,430	
76,699	CUMBERLAND, EAST 14,601 I. H.	2	4,204	5,351	....	....	1,035
26,310	Carlisle (330)	2	935	1,134	804	2,947	....
103,009		4		6,485	804	2,947	
66,292	CUMBERLAND, WEST 13,073 I. H.	2	....	4,144	....	....	1,021
7,275	Cockermouth (62)	2	308	355	355	1,518	....
18,916	*Whitehaven (10)	1	....	512	512	4,039	....
92,483		5		5,011	867	5,557	
46,458	WESTMORELAND 8,760 I. H.	2	....	4,062	....	....	1,126
11,829	*Kendal (10)	1	....	382	382	2,509	....
58,287		3		4,444	382	2,509	
176,224	YORKSHIRE, N. R. 36,323 I. H.	2	....	11,319	....	....	4,358
7,661	Malton (62)	2	....	539	477	1,339	....
4,995	Northallerton (10)	1	....	281	276	1,153	....
4,969	Richmond (10)	2	....	243	233	1,005	....
12,915	Scarborough (10)	2	721	805	800	3,014	....
5,319	Thirsk (10)	1	....	357	357	1,156	....
10,989	*Whitby (10)	1	327	454	454	2,758	....
40,359	York (2,695)	2	3,294	4,133	1,438	6,949	....
261,116		13		18,131	4,035	17,374	

(Q.)—*Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.*

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
X.—WALES, SOUTH.							
105,459	GLAMORGANSHIRE	2	....	6,424	....	....	975
	20,467 I. H.						
18,351	Cardiff	1	956	968	690	3,093	....
2,073	2 others						
63,080	*Merthyr Tydfil	1	....	938	938	9,061	....
31,461	Swansea	1	....	1,694	1,305	7,253	....
13,662	4 others						
231,849		5		10,024	2,933	19,407	
90,315	CARMARTHENSHIRE	2	....	4,791	....	....	917
	18,780 I. H.						
10,524	Carmarthen	1	....	849	716	3,424	
8,710	1 other						
110,632		3		5,640	716	3,424	
66,876	PEMBROKESHIRE	1	....	3,132	....	....	499
	13,988 I. H.						
6,580	Haverfordwest	1	498	682	370	1,968	....
3,149	2 others						
10,107	Pembroke	1	....	951	552	2,927	....
6,593	3 others						
94,140		3		4,765	922	4,895	
60,954	CARDIGANSHIRE	1	....	2,235	....	....	699
	12,996 I. H.						
3,876	Cardigan	1	581	849	670	2,197	
7,884	3 others						
70,796		2		3,084	670	2,197	
53,167	BRECKNOCKSHIRE	1	....	2,779	....	....	638
	10,511 I. H.						
6,070	Brecon	1	281	336	332	1,006	....
61,474		2		3,115	332	1,006	
18,112	RADNORSHIRE	1	....	1,802	....	....	473
	3,244 I. H.						
2,345	Radnor	1	....	484	375	1,271	
4,308	5 others						
24,716		2		2,286	375	1,271	

(Q.)—Continued.—Parliamentary Representation of England and Wales, 1851-2.

Population, 1851. (Persons.)	COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors, 1851-2.		Houses in Boroughs.		Counties, £50, &c., Tenant Voters.
			Polled at General Election, 1852.	On Register, 1851-2.	£10 and upwards giving Votes.	Rated to Poor.	
No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
XI.—WALES, NORTH.							
49,448	MONTGOMERYSHIRE	1	....	2,986	....	....	1,133
	9,479 I. H.						
1,248	Montgomery	1	736	1,003	936	3,573	....
16,639	5 others						
67,335		2		3,989	936	3,573	
49,372	FLINTSHIRE	1	2,186	2,912	....	....	612
	10,078 I. H.						
3,296	Flint	1	653	819	633	4,053	....
15,518	7 others						
68,156		2		3,731	633	4,053	
75,969	DENBIGHSHIRE	2	3,213	3,901	....	....	1,179
	15,666 I. H.						
5,498	Denbigh	1	650	858	555	3,501	....
11,116	3 others						
92,583		3		4,759	555	3,501	
38,843	MERIONETHSHIRE	1	....	1,006	....	....	437
	8,159 I. H. (No Boroughs).	....	....	....	....	....	....
38,843		1		1,006	....	....
65,660	CARNARVONSHIRE	1	....	1,913	....	....	470
	13,424 I. H.						
8,674	Carnarvon	1	649	861	707	3,594	....
13,536	4 others						
87,870		2		2,774	707	3,594	
44,575	ANGLESEY	1	....	2,577	....	....	481
	9,532 I. H.						
2,599	Beaumaris	1	....	459	454	2,007	....
10,153	3 others						
57,327		2		3,036	454	2,007	....

TABLE R.

REFORM ACT, 1832, ENGLAND AND WALES (2 Will. IV., cap. 45, June 7).
Outline, arranged in groups of Counties, of the Changes made in the Representation of England and Wales.

[Col. 1 shows the Places wholly disfranchised :—Col. 2 shows the Places from each of which *one* Member was taken :—Col. 3 shows the Places to which Members were newly assigned ; thus :—The County of Kent was raised from (2) Members to 4, by being divided into East and West Kent.]

I.—METROPOLITAN.

1 Wholly Disfranchised.	2 After Act, to return only <i>one</i> Member each.	3 After Act, to return one or two <i>More or New</i> Members each, as stated.
nil.	nil.	<i>Middlesex</i> (2)..... — <i>Finsbury</i> 2 <i>Marylebone</i> 2 <i>Tower Hamlets</i> 2 <i>Lambeth</i> 2 — <i>Boros</i> 8

II.—SOUTH-EASTERN.

<i>Kent.</i> Queenborough.. 2	<i>Kent.</i> Hythe 1	<i>Kent, County</i> (2) East 2
„ Romney 2		„ „ West.... 2
		„ Chatham..... 1
	<i>Surrey.</i> Reigate 1	„ Greenwich 2
<i>Surrey.</i> Gatton..... 2		
„ Bletchingley.. 2		
„ Haslemere 2	<i>Sussex.</i> Midhurst 1	<i>Surrey, County</i> (2) East 2
	„ Horsham 1	„ „ West 2
	„ Arundel..... 1	
<i>Sussex.</i> Bramber 2	„ Rye 1	
„ East Grinstead 2		<i>Sussex, County</i> (2) East 2
„ Winchelsea 2		„ „ West 2
„ Seaford 2	<i>Hants.</i> Petersfield 1	„ Brighton 2
„ Steyning 2	„ Christchurch 1	
		<i>Hants, County</i> (2) North 2
<i>Hants.</i> Yarmouth, I.W. 2		„ „ South 2
„ Stockbridge 2		„ „ I. of W. 1
„ Whitechurch 2		
„ Newtown, I.W. 2		
—	—	—
28	8	<i>Cos. 9 :—Boros. 5 = 14</i>

APP. (R.)—Continued.—Alterations under Reform Act, 1832.

III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.

1 Wholly Disfranchised.	2 After Act, to return only <i>one</i> Member each.	3 After Act, to return one or two <i>More or New</i> Members each, as stated.
<i>Berks.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Berks.</i> Wallingford 1	<i>Berks, County</i> (2) 3
<i>Herts.</i> „ —	<i>Herts.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Herts,</i> „ (2) 3
<i>Bucks.</i> Wendover 2 „ Amersham 2	<i>Bucks.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Bucks</i> „ (2) 3
<i>Oxon.</i> (nil.) —	<i>Oxon.</i> Woodstock.. 1	<i>Oxon.</i> „ (2) 3
<i>N'hamton.</i> Highbam } Ferrers } 2 „ Brackley 2	<i>N'hamton.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>N'hamton. Co.</i> (2) N.... 2 „ „ S.... 2
<i>Beds.</i> (nil.)..... — 8	<i>Beds.</i> „ — 2	<i>Beds, County</i> (2) — Cos. 6

IV.—EASTERN.

<i>Hunts.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Hunts.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Hunts, County</i> (2) —
<i>Cambs.</i> „ —	<i>Cambs.</i> „ —	<i>Cambs,</i> „ (2) 3
<i>Essex.</i> „ —	<i>Essex.</i> „ —	<i>Essex,</i> „ (2) North 2 „ „ South 2
<i>Norfolk.</i> Castle Rising 2	<i>Norfolk.</i> „ —	<i>Norfolk,</i> „ (2) East 2 „ „ West 2
<i>Suffolk.</i> Dunwich 2 „ Orford 2 „ Aldeburgh .. 2	<i>Suffolk.</i> Eye..... 1	<i>Suffolk,</i> „ (2) East 2 „ „ West 2
<i>Rutland.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Rutland.</i> (nil.) —	<i>Rutland,</i> „ (2) —
<i>Lincoln.</i> „ —	<i>Lincoln.</i> Grimsby.... 1	<i>Lincoln,</i> „ (2) — Lindsey 2 Kesteven & Hol. 2
<i>York, E.R.</i> Hedon ... 2 10	<i>York, E.R.</i> (nil.).... — 2	<i>York, E.R., County</i> (1) 2 Cos. 10

APP. (R).—Continued.—Alterations under Reform Act, 1832.

V.—SOUTH WESTERN.

1 Wholly Disfranchised.	2 After Act. to return only <i>one</i> Member each.	3 After Act, to return one or two <i>More or New</i> Members each, as stated.
<i>Wilts.</i> Old Sarum 2	<i>Wilts.</i> Westbury..... 1	<i>Wilts, County</i> (2) North 2
„ Ludgershall 2	„ Wilton 1	„ „ South 2
„ Hindon 2	„ Malmesbury.... 1	
„ Bedwin 2	„ Calne 1	<i>Dorset, „</i> (2)..... 3
„ Heytesbury 2		
„ Woot'n Bassett 2	<i>Dorset.</i> Wareham 1	<i>Devon, „</i> (2) North 2
„ Downton 2	„ Lyme Regis... 1	„ „ South 2
	„ Shaftesbury... 1	„ Devonport..... 2
<i>Dorset.</i> Corfe Castle.... 2		
<i>Devon.</i> Beeralston 2	<i>Devon.</i> Ashburton 1	<i>Cornwall, Co.</i> (2) East 2
„ Plympton 2	„ Dartmouth.... 1	„ „ West 2
„ Okehampton... 2	<i>Cornwall.</i> Liskeard.... 1	<i>Somerset, „</i> (2) East 2
<i>Cornwl.</i> St. Michaels 2	„ Launceston 1	„ „ West 2
„ Bossiney 2	„ St. Ives 1	„ Frome 1
„ St. Mawes 2	„ Helston 1	
„ West Looe.... 2		
„ St. Germans 2		
„ Newport 2		
„ Camelford.... 2		
„ East Looe 2		
„ Tregony..... 2		
„ Saltash 2		
„ Callington 2		
„ Fowey 2		
„ Lostwithiel.. 2		
<i>Somrst.</i> Milborne-Port 2		
„ Minehead 2		
„ Ilchester 2		
54	13	<i>Cos. 9:—Boros. 3=12</i>

X. & XI.—WALES, NORTH AND SOUTH.

		<i>Glamorgan, County</i> (1).... 1
		„ Merthyr-T... 1
(nil.)	(nil.)	<i>Carnarvon, County</i> (1).... 1
		<i>Denbighshire</i> (1).... 1
		<i>Cos. 3:—Boros. 1=4</i>

APP. (R.)—Continued.—Alterations under Reform Act, 1832.

VI.—WEST MIDLAND.

1 Wholly Disfranchised.	2 After Act, to return only <i>one</i> Member each.	3 After Act, to return one or two <i>More or New</i> Members each, as stated.
<i>Gloucester.</i> (nil.) —	<i>Gloucester.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Gloucester, Co.</i> (2) East 2
<i>Herefordsh.</i> Weobly 2	<i>Herefordsh.</i> „ —	„ „ West 2
<i>Salop.</i> Bishop's Castle 2	<i>Salop.</i> „ —	„ Cheltenham.... 1
<i>Stafford.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Staffordsh.</i> „ —	„ Stroud 2
<i>Worcester.</i> „ —	<i>Worcester.</i> Droitwich 1	<i>Hereford, Co.</i> (2) 3
<i>Monmouth.</i> „ —	<i>Monmouths.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Salop,</i> „ (2) North 2
		„ „ South 2
		„ „ (2) North 2
		„ „ South 2
		„ Stoke-on-Trent 2
		„ Walsall 1
		„ Wolverhampton 2
		<i>Worcester, Co.</i> (2) East 2
		„ „ West 2
		„ Dudley 1
		„ Kidderminster 1
		<i>Monmouth, Co.</i> (2) —
—	—	—
4	1	Cos. 9 :—Boros. 10 = 19

VII.—MIDLAND.

<i>Warwick.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Warwick.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Warwick, Co.</i> (2) North 2
<i>Leicester.</i> „ —	<i>Leicester.</i> „ —	„ „ South 2
<i>Derby.</i> „ —	<i>Derby.</i> „ —	„ Birmingham 2
<i>Nottinghamsh.</i> „ —	<i>Notts.</i> „ —	<i>Leicester, Co.</i> (2) North 2
		„ „ South 2
		<i>Derby, Co.</i> (2).....North 2
		„ „South 2
		<i>Notts, Co.</i> (2).....North 2
		„ „South 2
		—
		Cos. 8 :—Boros. 2 = 10

APP. (R.)—Continued.—Alterations under Reform Act, 1832.

VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.

1 Wholly Disfranchised.	2 After Act, to return only <i>one</i> Member each.	3 After Act, to return one or two <i>More or New</i> Members each, as stated.
<i>Chester.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Chester.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Chester, Co.</i> (2) North 2
<i>Lancaster.</i> Newton.... 2	<i>Lancaster.</i> Clitheroe 1	„ „ South 2
<i>York, W.R.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>York, W.R.</i> (nil.).... —	„ Macclesfield 2
		„ Stockport 2
		<i>Lancaster, Co.</i> (2) North 2
		„ „ South 2
		„ Blackburn 2
		„ Ashton 1
		„ Bolton 2
		„ Bury 1
		„ Manchester 2
		„ Oldham 2
		„ Rochdale 1
		„ Salford 1
		„ Warrington 1
		<i>York, W.R., Co.</i> (2) 2
		„ „ Bradford 2
		„ „ Halifax 2
		„ „ Huddersfield 1
		„ „ Leeds 2
		„ „ Sheffield 2
		„ „ Wakefield 1
—	—	<i>Cos. 4 :—Boros. 27 = 31</i>
2	1	

IX.—NORTHERN.

<i>Durham.</i> (nil.) —	<i>Durham.</i> (nil.) —	<i>Durham, Co.</i> (2)....North 2
<i>Northumberland.</i> „ —	<i>North'land.</i> Morpeth 1	„ „ South 2
<i>Cumberland.</i> „ —	<i>Cumb'land.</i> (nil.) —	„ Gateshead 1
<i>W'morland.</i> Appleby 2	<i>Westmorland.</i> „ —	„ South Shields.... 1
<i>York, N.R.</i> Aldboro' 2	<i>York, N.R.</i> Thirsk 1	„ Sunderland..... 2
„ Borobridge 2	„ Northallerton 1	<i>North'land, Co.</i> (2) North 2
		„ „ South 2
		„ Tynemouth.... 1
		<i>Cumb'land, Co.</i> (2) East 2
		„ „ West 2
		„ Whitehaven.... 1
		<i>Westmoreland, Co.</i> (2).... —
		„ Kendal ... 1
		<i>York, N.R., County</i> (1) 2
		„ Whitby 1
—	—	<i>Cos. 7 :—Boros. 8 = 15</i>
6	3	

(X. and XI., North and South Wales, are put to page 217 ante).

TABLE S.

SCHEME OF 1854. *Outline, arranged in the groups of Counties, of the Changes in the Representation of England and Wales proposed by the Bill introduced into the Commons in Feb. 1854, by Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham, but withdrawn before the Second Reading.*

[Col. 1 shows the number of Members obtained by *wholly disfranchising* the Places there named:—Col. 2 shows the number of Members cancelled by withdrawing *a moiety* of the present representation of the Places named:—Col. 3 shows the *Additional Members* proposed to be given to certain places and parts of counties; thus:—*Middlesex* was proposed to be raised from (2) Members to 3.]

I.—METROPOLITAN.

1 To be Wholly Disfranchised.	2 After Act, to return only <i>one</i> Member each.	3 After Act, to return one or two <i>More or New</i> Members, as stated.
nil.	nil.	<i>Middlesex, County</i> (2) 1 <i>Chelsea</i> 2 <i>Inns of Court</i> 2 <i>London University</i> 1 <hr/> <i>Cos. 1 :—Boros. 5 = 6</i>

II.—SOUTH-EASTERN.

<i>Surrey. Reigate</i> 1	<i>Surrey. Guildford</i> 1	<i>Kent, County</i> (2) East.... 1 <i>„ „</i> (2) West.... 1
<i>Sussex. Arundel</i> 1	<i>Sussex. Chichester</i> 1	<i>Surrey, County</i> (2) East 1
<i>„ „ Midhurst</i> 1	<i>„ „ Lewes</i> 1	<i>Sussex, County</i> (2) East 1
<i>Hants. Andover</i> 2	<i>Hants. Lymington</i> 1	<i>Hants, County</i> (2) North 1
	<i>„ „ Newport, I.W.</i> 1	
—	—	—
5	5	<i>Cos. 5</i>

III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.

<i>Berks. (nil.)</i> —	<i>Berks. (nil.)</i> —	<i>Berks. (nil.)</i> —
<i>Herts. „</i> —	<i>Herts. Hertford</i> 1	<i>Herts. „</i> —
<i>Bucks. „</i> —	<i>Bucks. Buckingham</i> 1	<i>Bucks. „</i> —
	<i>„ Marlow</i> 1	
<i>Oxon. „</i> —	<i>„ Windsor</i> 1	<i>Oxon. „</i> —
	<i>„ Wycombe</i> 1	
<i>No'amptonsh „</i> —	<i>Oxon. (nil.)</i> —	<i>No'amptonsh. „</i> —
<i>Beds. „</i> —	<i>No'amptnsh. Peterborough</i> 1	<i>Beds, County</i> (2) 1
	<i>Beds. (nil.)</i> —	
	—	—
	6	<i>Cos. 1</i>

APP. (S.)—Continued.—Scheme of 1854.

IV.—EASTERN.

1 To be Wholly Disfranchised.	2 After Act, to return only <i>one</i> Member each.	3 After Act, to return one or two <i>More or New</i> Members, as stated.
<i>Hunts.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Hunts.</i> Huntingdon 1	<i>Hunts.</i> (nil.)..... —
<i>Cambs.</i> „ —	<i>Cambs.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Cambs.</i> „ —
<i>Essex.</i> Harwich 2	<i>Essex.</i> Maldon..... 1	<i>Essex, County</i> (2) North 3
<i>Norfolk.</i> Thetford 2	<i>Norfolk.</i> (nil.).... —	„ „ (2) South 3
<i>Suffolk.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Suffolk.</i> „ —	<i>Norfolk,</i> „ (2) West 3
<i>Rutland.</i> „ —	<i>Rutland.</i> „ —	„ „ (2) East 3
<i>Lincolnsh.</i> „ —	<i>Lincolnsh.</i> Stamford 1	<i>Suffolk,</i> „ (2) East 3
<i>York, E.R.</i> „ —	<i>York, E.R.</i> (nil.).... —	„ „ (2) West 3
—	—	<i>Rutland,</i> „ (nil.)..... —
4	3	<i>Lincoln, Co.</i> (2) Lindsey.. 3
		„ „ (2) Holland 3
		<i>York, E.R.</i> (2) 3
		<i>Cos.</i> 9

V.—SOUTH-WESTERN.

<i>Wilts.</i> Calne..... 1	<i>Wilts.</i> Chippenham 1	<i>Wilts.</i> (nil.)..... —
„ Marlborough 2	„ Devizes..... 1	<i>Dorset.</i> „ —
„ Wilton 1	<i>Dorset.</i> Bridport 1	<i>Devon, County</i> (2) North 3
<i>Dorset.</i> Lyme Regis.. 1	„ Dorchester.. 1	„ „ (2) South 3
<i>Devon.</i> Ashburton.... 1	„ Poole 1	<i>Cornwall,</i> „ (2) East 3
„ Dartmouth... 1	„ Weymouth.. 1	„ „ (2) West 3
„ Honiton..... 2	<i>Devon.</i> Tavistock 1	<i>Somerset,</i> „ (2) West 3
„ Totness 2	„ Tiverton 1	„ „ (2) East 3
<i>Cornwall.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Cornwall.</i> Bodmin 1	—
<i>Somerset.</i> Wells..... 2	<i>Somerset.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Cos.</i> 6
13	9	

APP. (S.)—Continued.—Scheme of 1854.

VI.—WEST MIDLAND.

1 To be Wholly Disfranchised.	2 After Act, to return only <i>one</i> Member each.	3 After Act, to return one or two <i>More or New</i> Members, as stated.
<i>Gloucester.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Glo'ster.</i> Cirencester 1	<i>Gloucester, Co.</i> (2) West 3
<i>Hereford.</i> „ —	„ Tewkesbury 1	„ Bristol (2) 3
<i>Salop.</i> „ —	<i>Hereford.</i> Leominster 1	<i>Hereford.</i> (nil.)..... —
<i>Stafford.</i> „ —	<i>Salop.</i> Bridgnorth.... 1	<i>Salop, County</i> (2) North 3
	„ Ludlow 1	<i>Stafford, „</i> (2) North 3
<i>Worcester.</i> Evesham 2	<i>Stafford.</i> (nil.).... —	„ „ (2) South 3
<i>Monmouth.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Worcester.</i> „ —	„ Wolverhamt. (2) 3
	<i>Monmouth.</i> „ —	<i>Worcester, Co.</i> (2) East 3
		<i>Monmouth, „</i> (2) 3
—	—	—
2	5	<i>Cos. 6 :—Boros. 2=8</i>

VII.—MIDLAND.

<i>Warwick.</i> (nil.)..... —	<i>Warwick.</i> Lichfield 1	<i>Warwick, Co.</i> (2) North 3
<i>Leicester.</i> „ —	„ Tamworth 1	„ Birmingham (2) 3
<i>Derby.</i> „ —	<i>Leicester.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Leicester.</i> (nil.)..... —
<i>Notts.</i> „ —	<i>Derby.</i> „ —	<i>Derby, County</i> (2) North 3
	<i>Notts.</i> „ —	„ „ (2) South 3
	—	<i>Notts.</i> (nil.)..... 3
	2	—
		<i>Cos. 3 :—Boros. 1=4</i>

VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN.

<i>Chester.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Chester.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Chester, County</i> (2) North 3
<i>Lancaster.</i> „ —	<i>Lancaster.</i> „ —	„ „ (2) South 3
		„ Birkenhead 1
<i>York, W.R.</i> Knaresbro' 2	<i>York, W.R.</i> Ripon... 1	„ Stalybridge 1
		<i>Lancaster, Co.</i> (2) North 3
		„ „ (2) South 3
		„ „ So.-East 3
		„ Liverpool (2) 3
		„ Manchester (2) 3
		„ Salford (1) 2
		„ Burnley 1
		<i>York, W.R.</i> (2) 6
		„ Leeds (2) 3
		„ Bradford (2) 3
		„ Sheffield (2) 3
—	—	—
2	1	<i>Cos. 11 :—Boros. 9=20</i>

APP. (S.)—*Continued.*—Scheme of 1854.

IX.—NORTHERN.

1 To be Wholly Disfranchised.	2 After Act, to return only <i>one</i> Member each.	3 After Act, to return one or two <i>More or New</i> Members, as stated.
<i>Durham.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Durham.</i> (nil.).... —	<i>Durham, Co.</i> (2) North 3
<i>North'land.</i> „ —	<i>North'land.</i> „ —	„ „ (2) South 3
<i>Cumberland.</i> „ —	<i>Cumb. Cockermouth</i> 1	<i>North'land.</i> (nil.).... —
<i>Westmorland.</i> „ —	<i>Westmorland.</i> (nil.) —	<i>Cumberland.</i> „ —
<i>York,</i> } <i>Northallerton</i> 1	<i>York, N.R. Malton</i> 1	<i>Westm'land.</i> „ —
<i>N.R.</i> } <i>Richmond</i> 2		<i>York, N.R., Co.</i> (2) 3
3	2	<i>Cos.</i> 3

X. & XI.—NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.

(nil.)	(nil.)	<i>Glamorgan, Co.</i> (2) 3
--------	--------	----------------------------------

A Summary of the results of these two Tables (R) and (S) will be found in the first part of the Paper in Table P (see page 194-5 ante).

TABLE T.

NON-PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES AND TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND WALES:—
Including under that head all Towns in the several Counties, of 5,000 inhabitants (in 1851) and upwards, at present not sending Members.

II.—SOUTH-EASTERN (13 places).

<i>Kent.</i>	Dartford	5,763	<i>Surrey.</i>	Chertsey	6,025
„	Folkestone	6,726	„	Croydon (Par.)	20,031
„	Gravesend	16,633	„	Dorking	5,996
„	Margate	9,107	„	Kingston	6,279
„	Ramsgate	11,838	„	Richmond	9,255
„	Tunbridge Wells	10,587	<i>Sussex.</i>	Worthing	5,370
			<i>Hants.</i>	(nil.)	—

III.—SOUTH MIDLAND (6 places).

<i>Berks.</i>	Newbury	6,574	<i>Oxon.</i>	(nil.)	—
<i>Herts.</i>	Bishop's Stortford	5,280	<i>No'amptnsh.</i>	Kettering	5,125
„	Hitchin	5,258	„	Wellingboro'	5,002
<i>Bucks.</i>	(nil.)	—	<i>Beds.</i>	Luton	10,648

IV.—EASTERN (11 places).

<i>Hunts.</i>	(nil.)	—	<i>Suffolk.</i>	Lowestoft	6,580
<i>Cambs.</i>	Ely	6,176	„	Sudbury	6,043
„	Whittlesey	5,472	„	Woodbridge	5,161
„	Wisbeach	10,594	<i>Rutland.</i>	(nil.)	—
<i>Essex.</i>	Chelmsford	6,033	<i>Lincolnsh.</i>	Gainsborough	7,506
„	Halstead	5,658	„	Louth	10,467
<i>Norfolk.</i>	(nil.)	—	„	Spalding	7,627
			<i>York, E.R.</i>	(nil.)	—

V.—SOUTH-WESTERN (8 places).

<i>Wills.</i>	(nil.)	—	<i>Cornwall.</i>	Camborne	6,547
<i>Dorset.</i>	(nil.)	—	„	Penzance	9,214
			„	Redruth	7,095
<i>Devon.</i>	Brixham	5,627	<i>Somerset.</i>	Yeovil	5,985
„	Exmouth	5,123			
„	Teignmouth	5,013			
„	Torquay	7,903			

APP. (T.)—Continued.—Non-Parliamentary Boroughs and Towns.

VI.—WEST MIDLAND (8 places).

<i>Gloucester.</i>	(nil.)	—	<i>Stafford.</i>	Burton	7,934
<i>Hereford.</i>	(nil.)	—	"	Leek	8,877
			"	Tunstall	9,566
			"	Wednesbury	11,914
<i>Salop.</i>	Oswestry	4,817	"	West Bromwich	34,591
			<i>Worcester.</i>	Oldbury	5,114
			"	Stourbridge	7,847

VII.—MIDLAND (11 places).

<i>Warwickshire.</i>	Leamington	15,692	<i>Derbyshire.</i>	Alfreton	8,326
"	Nuneaton	5,000	"	Belper	10,082
"	Rugby	6,317	"	Glossop	5,467
<i>Leicestershire.</i>	Hinckley	6,111	<i>Notts.</i>	Basford	10,093
"	Loughboro'	10,900	"	Mansfield	10,012
			"	Worksop	6,058

VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN (30 places).

<i>Chester.</i>	Altrincham	5,000	<i>York, W.R.</i>	Barnsley	13,437
"	Birkenhead	24,285	"	Bingley	5,019
"	Congleton	10,520	"	Dewsbury	5,033
"	Crewe	5,000	"	Doncaster	12,052
"	Hyde	10,051	"	Keighley	13,050
"	Nantwich	5,426	"	Rotherham	6,325
"	Runcorn	8,049	"	Selby	5,109
"	Stalybridge	20,760	"	Skipton	5,100
"	Tranmere	6,519			
<i>Lancaster.</i>	Accrington	7,481			
"	Burnley	20,828			
"	Chorley	8,907			
"	Colne	6,644			
"	Haslingden	6,154			
"	Heywood	12,194			
"	Hindley	5,285			
"	Leigh	5,206			
"	Middleton	5,740			
"	Ormskirk	5,548			
"	Over Darwen	7,020			
"	Prescot	7,393			
"	St. Helen's	14,866			
"	Ulverstone	6,433			

IX.—NORTHERN (8 places).

<i>Durham.</i>	Darlington	11,228	<i>Cumberland.</i>	Maryport	5,698
"	Hartlepool	9,503	"	Penrith	6,668
"	Stockton	9,808	"	Workington	5,837
			<i>Westmoreland.</i>	(nil.)	—
<i>North'land.</i>	Alnwick	6,231	<i>York, N.R.</i>	(nil.)	—
"	Hexham	4,601			

TABLE U.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—*Counties and Boroughs.—England and Wales, 1832-54.—Abstract of Complaints of Corrupt and Undue Practices, compiled from the details in the "Spectator" Newspaper of 7th January, 1854.*

[See Note at end of this Table U.]

Electors.

I.—METROPOLITAN (1 County, 1 Borough).

14,610.—MIDDLESEX (County). 1853. Petition, but not sustained.

20,825.—*Finsbury 1853. „

II.—SOUTH EASTERN (12 Boroughs).

KENT.

1,874.—Canterbury. Several Petitions. In 1853 Members unseated, Writ suspended, and Commission issued.

1,371.—*Chatham. 1853. Election Void for Bribery.

1,751.—Maidstone. „ Member unseated for treating.

856.—Hythe. „ Petition, but withdrawn.

SURREY.

648.—Guildford. 1853. Petition, but not sustained.

SUSSEX.

3,675.*—Brighton. Petition, but not sustained.

1,090.—Hastings. „

713.—Lewes. 1841. Petition, and Member unseated.

562.—Rye. 1853. „

HAMPSHIRE.

241.—Andover. 1841. Petition, but withdrawn.

353.—Petersfield. 1833. Petition, and Members unseated.

„ 1837. „

2,419.—Southampton. 1833. Petition, and one Member unseated.

„ 1841. „ both Members unseated.

„ 1853. „ but not sustained.

III.—SOUTH MIDLAND (1 County, 10 Boroughs).

BERKSHIRE.

312.—Abingdon. Several Petitions, but withdrawn.

1,399.—Reading. „ but not sustained.

712.—Windsor. 1835. „ Seat transferred.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

685.—Hertford. 1833. Petition. Election void for bribery.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

1,417.—Aylesbury. 1847. Exposure of Treating.

„ 1851. „

354.—Great Marlow. 1841. Seat transferred.

OXFORDSHIRE (County). 1837. Petition, but not prosecuted.

347.—Woodstock. 1837. „

2,818.—Oxford (City). 1833. Election void (no reason given).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

518.—Peterborough. Members unseated—treating.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

910.—Bedford. 1833. Petition, but not sustained.

„ 1837. „ seat transferred.

IV.—EASTERN (2 Counties, 10 Boroughs).

Electors.

2,852.—HUNTINGDONSHIRE (County. 1837. Petition, but not sustained.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1,984.—Cambridge. 1840. Member unseated for bribery and treating.
 „ 1843. Seat retained, but under discreditable circumstances.
 „ 1853. Both Members unseated; Writs suspended; and
 Commission issued.

ESSEX (County).

272.—Harwich. 1847. Member unseated. Bribery.
 „ 1851. Election declared void.
 „ 1853. Member unseated. Paying money.
 845.—Maldon. 1853. Two Members unseated. Bribery.

NORFOLK (County). Petitions, but withdrawn.

SUFFOLK.

Sudbury. Disfranchised after repeated exposures.
 1,838.—Ipswich. 1835. Returns void by Bribery.
 „ 1841. „
 741.—Bury St. Edmund's. 1853. Petition, but not sustained.
 1,876.—RUTLANDSHIRE (County). 1841. Petition, but not prosecuted.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

1,363.—Lincoln. 1847. Member unseated for Bribery.
 987.—Boston. 1853. Petition, but not sustained.

YORKSHIRE (East Riding).

1,405.—Beverley. Petition, but not proceeded with.
 5,221.—Hull. 1853. Members unseated, bribery and treating, Writ sus-
 pended, and Commission issued.

V.—SOUTH-WESTERN (20 Boroughs).

WILTS.

680.—Salisbury. Undue Election.
 373.—Devizes. Undue Election.
 314.—*Westbury.* 1847. Petition, but withdrawn.

DORSETSHIRE.

508.—Poole. Petition, but not sustained.
 418.—*Wareham.* „
 509.—*Shaftesbury.* 1837. Members unseated.
 524.—Bridport. 1846. „
 309.—*Lyme Regis.* 1841. Member unseated.
 „ 1847. Seat maintained under questionable circumstances.
 679.—Weymouth. 1841. Members unseated. Seats transferred.

DEVONSHIRE.

349.—Tavistock. Member unseated. Defective qualification.
 771.—Barnstaple. 1853. Election void, bribery and treating, Writ suspended,
 Commission issued.
 302.—*Dartmouth.* 1845. Inquiries, but seat retained.
 „ 1853. „
 2,482.—Plymouth. 1853. Member unseated; bribery by himself.
 371.—Totness. 1839. Member unseated.
 „ 1853. Seat retained.

CORNWALL.

906.—Penryn. 1835. Inquiry, but Returns sustained.
 „ 1841. „
 367.—Bodmin. 1847. „
 578.—*St. Ives.* 1841. Petition, but withdrawn.

SOUTH-WESTERN—*Continued.*

Electors.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

383.—*Frome.	1837.	Petition, but not sustained.
688.—Bridgwater.	1837.	"
790.—Taunton.	1853.	Member unseated for bribery.

VI.—WEST MIDLAND (2 Counties, 20 Boroughs).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

1,621.—Gloucester.	1835.	Petition, but not sustained.
"	1841.	"
"	1853.	"
2,400.—*Cheltenham.	1847.	Member unseated for bribery.
12,548.—Bristol.	....	Petition unsuccessful.
434.—Cirencester.	....	"

HEREFORDSHIRE (County). Petition, but not sustained.

1,013.—Hereford.	"
551.—Leominster.	"

SALOP.

1,666.—Shrewsbury.	1841.	Petition, but not sustained.
450.—Ludlow.	1839.	Return void by bribery and treating.
717.—Bridgnorth.	1853.	Member unseated for bribery and treating.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

1,246.—Stafford.	....	Four Petitions, but not sustained.
1,778.—*Stoke-upon-Trent.	....	Petition, but not sustained.
836.—Lichfield.	1841.	"
1,090.—Newcastle-under-Lyme.	1837.	"
"	1841.	Members unseated. Bribery.
1,026.—*Walsall.	....	Inquiries, but the Elections sustained.

WORCESTERSHIRE (County). 1835. Petition, but not sustained.

349.—Evesham.	1837.	Bribery prevailed.
390.—Bewdley.	1847.	"
495.—*Kidderminster.	1853.	Petition, but not sustained.
367.— <i>Droitwich</i> .	1835.	"
2,290.—Worcester.	1835.	"

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

1,676.—Monmouth (District).	1835.	Made good its return.
-----------------------------	-------	-----------------------

VII.—MIDLAND (4 Boroughs).

WARWICKSHIRE.

723.—Warwick.	1835.	Member unseated for bribery.
---------------	-------	------------------------------

LEICESTERSHIRE.

3,853.—Leicester.	1837.	Election sustained.
"	1847.	Election void. Bribery.
"	1853.	Election sustained.

DERBYSHIRE.

2,448.—Derby.	1847.	Both Members unseated. Bribery and treating.
"	1853.	Member unseated for bribery; seat transferred to another candidate.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

5,260.—Nottingham.	Inquiries.
--------------------	------------

VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN (1 County 10 Boroughs).

CHESHIRE (County). Member petitioned against, but he retained his seat.

ELECTORS.		YORKSHIRE (West Riding).	
2,683.—*Bradford.	....	Petition, but not proceeded with.	
1,200.—*Halifax.	....	"
684.—Pontefract.	....	"
1,364.—*Huddersfield.	1853.	Member unseated.	Bribery and treating.

LANCASHIRE.

2,854.—Preston.	1837.	Petition, but not sustained.	
2,950.—*Salford.	1837.	Election maintained.	
1,258.—*Blackburn.	....	Inquiries, and places greatly tainted.	
448.— <i>Clitheroe</i>.	....	"
1,393.—Lancaster.	....	"
17,433.—Liverpool.	....	"

IX.—NORTHERN (6 Boroughs).

DURHAM.

1,157.—Durham.	1837.	Inquiry, but seat retained.	
"	1843.	Member unseated.	Bribery.
"	1853.	"	
1,973.—*Sunderland.	1841.	Petition, but not sustained.	

NORTHUMBERLAND.

781.—Berwick-upon-Tweed.	1853.	Members unseated.	Foul practices.
883.—*Tynemouth.	1853.	Member unseated,	Writ suspended, Com- mission issued.

CUMBERLAND.

1,134.—Carlisle.	1847.	One Member unseated.	Treating.
"	1853.	The recognizances were objectionable.	
355.—Cockermouth.	1853.	Members retained their seats (under the unfavour- able opinions of the Committee).	

WALES, SOUTH (1 County).

4,791.—CARMARTHENSHIRE (County).	1833.	Petition, but not prosecuted.	
----------------------------------	-------	-------------------------------	--

WALES, NORTH (2 Counties, 1 Borough).

2,986.—MONTGOMERYSHIRE (County).	1833.	Election declared void.	
2,912.—FLINTSHIRE (County).	1841.	Election declared void.	
861.—CARNARVONSHIRE (District).	1833.	Petition. Member unseated, but eventually restored.	

Note.—The Places marked * are those enfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. The figures *before* the Names represent the Number of Electors on the Register in 1851-2, as already given in Table Q. It would have complicated the Table too much to show how many *freemen* voters were on the Register in each place. *

This Table (U) is wholly compiled from the statements given in the "Spectator" newspaper of 7th January, 1854. Those statements do not enable me to give the year of each Petition; and, although they have been evidently prepared with great care, it may be doubted whether they exhibit the whole extent of the Election Offences of the last 22 years, 1832-53. The results, however, as far as they go, are valuable and interesting.

Three general conclusions at the least seem to be justified by the facts in this Table (U), viz.:—

- (1). That, in the great majority of cases, Election Petitions have been prosecuted against Boroughs with a small number of Voters;
- (2). Or against Boroughs including a large proportion of Freemen Voters,
- (3). And that the New Constituencies of 1832 have maintained a comparatively high character for purity.

TABLE V.

POOR RATE ASSESSMENTS 1848-49. *Four selected Counties—Lancaster, Suffolk, Hants, and Gloucester. Total Number of Properties assessed to Poor Rate at various Rentals—with Number of Excusals on the ground of Poverty.—(Compiled from Mr. P. Scrope's Parl. Paper 630, 1849.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Properties Assessed at Annual Value of:—	Lancaster.		Suffolk.		Hampshire.		Gloucester.	
	Assessments.	Excused.	Assessments.	Excused.	Assessments.	Excused.	Assessments.	Excused.
I.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under £4.....	91,677	11,325	42,226	22,085	23,051	15,892	39,368	11,622
£4 or under £5.....	47,207	4,192	4,467	974	6,544	2,388	6,259	1,393
£5 „ £6.....	35,483	2,775	2,951	325	3,384	770	4,282	544
	174,367	18,292	49,644	23,384	32,979	19,050	49,909	13,559
£6 „ £8.....	45,013	10,795	3,348	134	6,952	1,513	6,092	897
£8 „ £10.....	30,298	11,468	2,398	11	4,172	317	4,180	241
	75,311	22,263	5,746	145	11,124	1,830	10,272	1,138
£10 „ £12.....	19,623	5,839	1,886	2	3,152	306	2,694	72
£12 „ £15.....	19,358	1,543	1,982	5	3,492	182	2,473	43
£15 „ £20.....	19,842	1,074	2,258	3	3,822	89	2,900	19
£20 and above.....	60,545	666	10,237	4	11,033	78	12,731	24
	119,368	9,122	16,363	14	21,499	655	20,798	158
II.								
Total Assessments	369,046	49,677	71,753	23,534	65,605	21,535	80,979	14,855
Total Dwelling Houses assessed	340,070	....	59,064	....	59,765	....	67,874	—
III.								
Total Annual Value of Property assessed to Poor, 1849-50	Mil. £'s 6.61	....	Mil. £'s 1.36	....	Mil. £'s 1.45	....	Mil. £'s 1.96	
Average Annual Value of each Property assessed, 1849-50	£17	....	£19	....	£22	....	£24	
IV.								
Total Amount of Poor Rate assessed, 1848-9 }	£ 651,700	....	£ 511,700	....	£ 171,100	....	£ 74,400	
Average Amount in £ of such Rate	s. d. 2 0	....	s. d. 7 7	....	s. d. 2 3	....	s. d. 0 9	
V.								
Total Annual Value of all the Tenements assessed for which the rates were excused	£ 367,000	....	£ 49,000	....	£ 71,000	....	£ 36,000	

TABLE W.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, 1851-52. *Metropolitan Boroughs; Lancashire; Hampshire; and Gloucestershire.—Males 20 years and above, with various Proportionate results.*

I.—LONDON CITY AND ENVIRONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult Males, 20 and above.	PLACES.	Num- ber of Mem- bers.	Electors on Register, 1851-2.	Proportions.		
No.			No.	Members to Male Adults.	Members. to Electors	Electors to Male Adults.
632,000	{ London and Westmin- ster Cities and adjacent Boroughs	16	126,469	1 Member to 40,000	1 Member to 7,900	1 Elector to 5·0

II.—COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

11,700	Blackburn	2	1,258	5,800	630	11·0
6,070	Clitheroe	1	448	6,000	450	13·5
4,200	Lancaster	2	1,393	2,100	690	4·0
17,100	Preston	2	2,854	8,600	1,420	5·6
30,400	Ashton	1	937	30,000	940	30·0
15,750	Bolton	2	1,671	8,800	830	15·0
22,690	Bury	1	959	22,000	960	23·7
101,400	Liverpool	2	17,433	50,000	8,700	5·9
104,900	{ Manchester	3	{ 13,921 }	35,000	8,500	6·2
	{ Salford		{ 2,950 }			
18,760	Oldham	2	1,890	9,400	940	9·5
19,000	Rochdale	1	1,160	19,000	1,160	19·0
9,500	Warrington	1	701	9,000	700	13·5
20,000	Wigan	2	718	10,000	360	27·7
381,470		22	48,293	17,300	2,200	7·9
157,530	Rest of County	4	33,493	39,400	8,400	4·7
539,000	Total	26	81,786	20,700	3,140	6·5

III.—COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

8,470	Ipswich	2	1,838	4,230	920	4·0
3,310	Bury St. Edmund's	2	741	1,650	370	4·7
1,790	Eye	1	356	1,790	350	6·0
13,570		5	2,935	2,700	600	4·6
73,430	Rest of County	4	10,722	18,300	2,700	6·6
87,000	Total ..	9	13,657	9,700	1,520	6·4

APP. (W).—Continued.—Parliamentary Electors, 1851-2.

IV.—HAMPSHIRE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Adult Males, 20 and above.</i>	PLACES.	Num- ber of Mem- bers.	Electors on Register, 1851-2.	Proportions.		
No.			No.	Members to Male Adults.	Members. to Electors	Electors to Male Adults.
1,800	Andover.....	2	241	900	120	9·0
1,800	Petersfield	1	353	1,800	350	6·0
4,330	Winchester	2	788	2,160	400	6·1
2,120	Christchurch.....	1	313	2,120	310	7·0
1,700	Lymington	2	388	850	170	5·6
20,720	Portsmouth	2	3,332	10,360	1,600	7·0
9,140	Southampton.....	2	2,419	4,600	1,200	4·4
2,700	Newport, Isle of Wight....	2	707	1,350	350	3·8
44,310		14	7,491	3,160	535	6·3
64,690	Rest of County	5	10,955	13,000	2,200	5·9
109,000	Total.....	19	18,446	5,740	970	6·0

V.—COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

10,060	Cheltenham	1	2,400	10,000	2,400	5·0
5,660	Cirencester	2	434	2,800	220	14·0
5,220	Gloucester.....	2	1,621	2,600	800	2·5
9,350	Stroud	2	1,328	4,700	660	9·0
4,020	Tewkesbury	2	370	2,000	130	13·3
33,550	Bristol	2	12,548	16,700	6,250	2·7
67,860		11	18,701	6,170	1,700	3·6
39,140	Rest of County	4	16,621	10,000	4,150	2·3
107,000	Total.....	15	35,321	7,130	2,353	3·0

An abstract of the statement (W) is given in the text, in Table O, at page 193 ante.

X.

ELECTORAL LAW OF 1856 of the Province of Victoria (Australia).
Clauses prescribing the mode of taking Votes by Ballot.

Under the Australian Colonies Government Act, 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55, passed 16th July, 1855, entitled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to assent to a Bill as amended of the Legislature of Victoria, to establish a Constitution in and for the Colony of Victoria,"—the Legislature of Victoria established by that Act, adopted in March, 1856, an Electoral Law for the Province, entitled "An Act to provide for the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Victoria respectively."

In this Act provision is made for taking the Votes of the Electors of the Province by way of Ballot; and the following are the Clauses of the Act containing the details of the enactment. A General Election has taken place under this Ballot Law, and it is said that the working of the scheme has been satisfactory.

XXXV. At every booth or polling-place there shall be one or more compartments or Ballot Rooms, provided with ink and pens, for the purpose of enabling the Elector to mark the ballot-paper, as hereinafter provided, in which room no person other than the Returning Officer or his deputy, the poll clerk, and the scrutineers of the several Candidates to be appointed as hereinafter provided, and the Electors who shall for that time be tendering their votes, shall be entitled to be present; and any person other than such Returning Officer, poll clerk, scrutineers, and Electors actually recording their votes, who shall intrude into such room, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Returning Officer and Deputy Returning Officer, or poll clerk, to summon to his assistance in such compartment or room any member or members of the police force for the purpose of preserving the public peace, quelling any breach thereof that may have arisen, and for removing out of such room any person or persons who may in his opinion be obstructing the polling or wilfully violating any of the provisions of this Act.

XXXVI. The Returning Officer or his deputy shall provide a locked box, of which he shall keep the key, with a cleft or opening in such box capable of receiving the ballot-paper, and which box shall stand upon the table at which the Returning Officer, Deputy Returning Officer, or poll clerk, and scrutineers, preside. And each Elector shall, having previously satisfied, as herein provided, the Returning Officer or his deputy that he is entitled to vote at such election, then receive from the Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer, or poll clerk, a ballot-paper, in the form in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked (F), *and which ballot-paper shall be signed upon the back by the Returning Officer with his name*; and such Elector shall, in the compartment or Ballot Room provided for the purpose, strike out the names of such Candidates as he does not intend to vote for, and shall forthwith fold up the same in such manner *as will conceal the names of the Candidates* and display that of the Returning Officer written upon the back, and deposit it in the ballot box, in the presence of the Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer, or poll clerk, and scrutineers; and in case such Elector shall be unable to read, or shall be blind, he shall signify the same to the Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer, or poll clerk, who shall thereupon mark or strike out the names of such Candidates as the Elector may designate, and no Elector shall take out of such room any such ballot-paper either before or after he has marked the same; and any Elector wilfully infringing any of the provisions of this clause, or obstructing the polling by any unnecessary delay in performing any act within the Ballot Room, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

XXXVII. After the nomination of the several Candidates for the province or district shall have taken place, the Returning Officer shall cause to be printed a number of ballot-papers of the form (F), which ballot-papers he shall keep in his own custody, and before the day of polling, he shall deliver to each Deputy Return-

ing Officer such number of ballot-papers, signed by himself, as shall be sufficient for the Electors who may poll at the booth or polling-place within such deputy's division; and he shall also sign a sufficient number of ballot-papers for the Electors who may poll at the booth or polling-place over which he shall himself preside, and it shall be the duty of the Returning Officer and Deputy Returning Officers to keep an exact account of such signed ballot-papers.

XXXVIII. Before delivering the ballot-paper to the Elector as hereinbefore provided, the Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer, or poll clerk, shall write upon each ballot-paper so delivered to such Elector the number corresponding to the number set opposite to the Elector's name in the electoral roll, and shall thereupon check or mark off upon a certified copy of the electoral roll such voter's name as having voted, and such numbers corresponding as aforesaid shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the identity of the Electors whose names shall appear on the roll, and of the fact of their having voted at the election at which such ballot-papers were delivered.

XXXIX. The Returning Officer shall preside at one polling-place within his province or district, and shall appoint, by writing under his hand, a deputy or deputies, or poll clerk, to act for him and preside at each of the other polling-places or booths appointed as aforesaid for taking the poll for such province or district, or any division thereof respectively, and a poll clerk for each compartment or Ballot Room when there be more than one.

XL. At every poll voting shall commence at Nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall finally close at Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, unless adjourned, as herein provided, by reason of riot or other interruption, and shall be conducted in manner following, that is to say: every Elector shall vote at the polling-place appointed for the division of the province or district respectively upon the roll for which his name shall be, and every such Elector may vote for any number of Candidates not exceeding the number of members then to be chosen, and any ballot-paper recording a greater number of votes shall be rejected at the close of the poll.

Other clauses provide for requiring Declarations from Returning Officers, Poll Clerks, and Scrutineers, to the effect that they must not attempt to ascertain for whom any elector may vote. It is also provided, that all Ballot Papers be preserved for two years.

The following is the Ballot Paper (F) referred to in the 36th clause:—

BALLOT PAPER.

Province or District _____

Candidates' Names (arranged alphabetically), e. g.:—

WILLIAM BROWN,
CHARLES STEVEN,

HENRY SMITH,
JOHN THOMPSON.

Directions:—(1) The Voter is to strike out the Name or Names of the Candidate or Candidates for whom he does *not* intend to vote by drawing a line through the same with a pen. (2) He must be careful not to leave uncanceled more names than are capable of being returned for the Province or District in which he Votes; namely, _____ names, otherwise his Ballot Paper will be invalid. (3) If he cannot read, he may require the Returning Officer to strike out for him such name or names as he may designate. (4) The Ballot Paper so marked by or for the Voter is to be dropped by him into the Ballot Box. (5) The Voter is not to be permitted to take his Ballot Paper out of the Ballot Box or Polling Booth.

MISCELLANEA.

Congrès International de Bienfaisance.

SECOND SESSION TO BE HELD AT FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, IN SEPTEMBER
NEXT, (1857).

THE following Circular and Programme have been issued from Brussels and Frankfort, relative to the meeting to commence at Frankfort on the 14th September next (1857) under the title of the Second Session of the Congrès International de Bienfaisance, the first meeting of which was held at Brussels in September last year (1856).

Bruxelles et Francfort-sur-le-Mein,
Avril, 1857.

MONSIEUR,

Le Congrès international de bienfaisance, qui s'est réuni à Bruxelles, en Septembre, 1856, a décidé avant de se séparer que le Congrès deviendrait une institution permanente, et a invité son Bureau à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour l'exécution de cette résolution.

En conséquence, celui-ci s'est concerté avec les vice-présidents et les délégués étrangers, et, à la suite de cette délibération, il a été résolu que la deuxième session du Congrès aurait lieu, en 1857, à *Francfort-sur-le-Mein*, ville dont la situation centrale facilite la réunion des délégués de toutes les parties de l'Europe.

La ville de Francfort a apprécié l'honneur qu'on lui faisait par ce choix et compris les devoirs qu'il lui imposait. Il s'est formé dans son sein un comité d'organisation qui, d'accord avec le comité de Bruxelles, a rédigé le programme suivant des questions qui seront soumises à la prochaine assemblée.

1^{re} SECTION (*Bienfaisance.*)

1. Objet et limites de l'assistance publique. Convient-il de la subordonner à la fixation d'un *domicile légal de secours* pour les assistés?

2. État de la domesticité, moyens de l'améliorer et d'assurer l'avenir des serveurs des deux sexes.

3. Concours des chefs d'industrie à l'amélioration de la condition des travailleurs.—Institutions de bienfaisance ou de prévoyance à rattacher aux établissements industriels et agricoles.

4. Moyens de remédier à l'abus des boissons fortes et d'arrêter les progrès de l'intempérance.

II^{me} SECTION. (*Éducation.*)

1. Moyens d'encourager, de perfectionner et d'étendre l'instruction et l'éducation populaires.—Fréquentation obligatoire des écoles.—Combinaison de l'instruction scolaire avec l'apprentissage.—Patronage des apprentis.

2. Education de la première enfance; crèches; salles d'asile ou écoles gardiennes; jardins d'enfants.

3. Organisation de l'enseignement élémentaire industriel et agricole.

III^{ne} SECTION. (*Réforme Pénitenciaire.*)

1. Résultats physiques et moraux de l'application du système cellulaire dans les divers pays.

2. Quelles sont les limites dans lesquelles il convient de circonscrire cette application?

3. Y a-t-il lieu d'admettre le système des *libérations provisoires* ou *conditionnelles*, et, en cas d'affirmative, sous quelles conditions ?

4. Etat, progrès et résultats des institutions de réforme (maisons d'éducation correctionnelles, écoles de réforme, refuges, colonies agricoles) pour les jeunes délinquants, mendiants et vagabonds, les enfants vicieux, abandonnés et moralement négligés, dans les divers pays.

Ces questions ont été choisies parmi celles qui préoccupent à juste titre les gouvernements et les hommes pénétrés de la nécessité d'améliorer la condition des classes ouvrières et indigentes ; plusieurs avaient déjà été indiquées dans le Congrès de Bruxelles, comme pouvant être discutées avec fruit.

De même qu'à Bruxelles, les travaux du Congrès de Francfort seront répartis en trois sections. On suivra à cet égard les traditions de la première réunion, dont on pourra également adopter l'organisation intérieure et le règlement, sauf à y apporter les modifications que pourraient exiger les convenances de la nouvelle assemblée.

Un projet de solution des questions posées sera soumis à l'assemblée avant l'ouverture des débats. Ceux des membres qui, pour faciliter ce travail, auraient des propositions ou des communications à faire, sont invités à les adresser dans un temps rapproché au secrétaire délégué.

On demande, en outre, que, comme au Congrès de Bruxelles, les membres étrangers se concertent pour présenter un exposé de la situation des classes ouvrières et indigentes dans leur pays respectif, en citant particulièrement les mesures les plus récentes prises pour l'améliorer.

L'ouverture du Congrès aura lieu le lundi 14 Septembre, 1857, à 11 heures du matin, dans le local qui sera indiqué sur les cartes d'admission. Celles-ci seront délivrées dès le 10 Septembre, de 10 heures du matin à 4 heures de relevée, *Hochstrasse*, No. 4, moyennant paiement d'une somme de 20 francs (9 fl. 30 kr. ou 5 thal. 10 s. gr.) destinée à couvrir les frais de la réunion, les impressions, la sténographie et la publication du *compte rendu des débats* dont un exemplaire sera transmis à chacun des membres.

Le Congrès de Bruxelles a fait ressortir le caractère et l'importance de ces sortes d'*Assises de la Bienfaisance*, où les hommes de tous les pays viennent échanger leurs idées, mettre en commun les résultats de leur expérience, rendre compte du bien qui a été fait, proposer des améliorations nouvelles, s'encourager et se fortifier mutuellement dans l'accomplissement de leur mission charitable. Le succès qu'a obtenu cette première réunion nous permet d'espérer que celle qui aura lieu à Francfort ne sera ni moins nombreuse ni moins féconde. Votre concours, Monsieur, et celui des adhérents dont vous pourriez nous envoyer la liste, nous aideront puissamment à remplir le mandat qui nous a été confié.

Les adhésions, les lettres et les communications relatives au *Congrès international de bienfaisance de Francfort-sur-le-Mein*, doivent être adressées *franco* au secrétaire du comité d'organisation, *M. le docteur G. VARRENTRAPP, Hochstrasse No. 4, à Francfort-sur-le-Mein.*

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre considération la plus distinguée.

Le Comité d'organisation du Congrès international de bienfaisance de Francfort-sur-le-Mein.

J. L. Bonnet, Dr. en théol., pasteur et membre du Consistoire;

A. Th. Brentano, président du Bureau de bienfaisance de la communauté catholique, membre du Comité d'administration de la maison des orphelins;

J. J. Kloss, sénateur, membre et rapporteur du Comité de surveillance générale des fondations charitables publiques et particulières;

Schaedel, homme de lettres;

Dr. Fr. Scharff, président du Comité de la salle d'asile;

Dr. Fr. Schlemmer, membre de l'Assemblée législative, vice-président du Bureau de bienfaisance luthérien.

Dr. Ed. Souchay, président de l'Assemblée législative, président de la Société polytechnique;

Dr. G. Spiess, membre de l'Assemblée législative;

Dr. G. Varrentrapp, médecin de l'hôpital du Saint-Esprit, membre de l'Assemblée législative, président de la Société de statistique et du Comité directeur des Écoles gardiennes;

Avec le concours des membres du bureau du Congrès international de bienfaisance de Bruxelles.

M. Ch. Rogier, ancien ministre de l'intérieur, membre de la Chambre des Représentants de Belgique, *président*;

MM. le très-honorable *W. Cowper*, président du Conseil général de santé (*Board of Health*);—*W. Ewart*, membre du Parlement anglais;—*Vicomte de Caumont*, fondateur des Congrès scientifiques;—*L. Wolowski*, membre de l'Institut de France;—*Mittermaier*, professeur à l'université de Heidelberg; *Schubert*, professeur à l'université de Königsberg;—*Dr. Maurice de Stubenrauch*, professeur à l'université et membre du Conseil municipal de Vienne, délégué du Gouvernement autrichien;—*G. de Meyer de Knouau*, directeur des archives à Zurich, délégué du Gouvernement fédéral suisse;—*Dr. Gosse*, délégué des Sociétés d'utilité publique de Genève et de Suisse;—*Dr. Grahs*, premier médecin municipal de Stockholm, délégué du Gouvernement suédois;—*Dr. Faye*, professeur de médecine à l'université de Christiania, médecin du Roi, délégué du Gouvernement norvégien;—*David*, conseiller d'Etat à Copenhague, délégué du Gouvernement danois;—*Koenen*, président du Congrès de bienfaisance néerlandais de 1856, à Amsterdam;—*Dr. Chevalier Bertini*, membre du Parlement sarde;—*Da Mota*, consul général du Brésil en Belgique; *vice-présidents étrangers*;

MM. le Comte *J. Arrivabene*, vice président de la Commission de statistique du Brabant;—*E. Bidaut*, inspecteur général de l'agriculture et des chemins vicinaux;—*Ch. Faider*, avocat général à la Cour de cassation, ancien ministre de la justice;—*Aug Visschers*, conseiller au Conseil des mines; *membres*;

MM. *Ed. Ducpetiaux*, inspecteur général des prisons et des établissements de bienfaisance;—*Éd. Romberg*, directeur des affaires industrielles au Ministère de l'Intérieur (Belgique);—*F. O. Ward*, (Angleterre);—*Émile Muller*, architecte de la Cité ouvrière de Mulhouse (France);—*Dr. G. Varrentrapp* (Allemagne) *secrétaires*.

CONCOURS ouvert pour une médaille en or de la valeur de 300 francs, offerte par M. DUTRÔNE, membre du Congrès, à l'auteur du meilleur mémoire sur les causes et les effets de l'intempérance et sur les moyens de la prévenir et de la combattre.

PROGRAMME.

Dans la séance du Congrès international de bienfaisance de Bruxelles du 16 Septembre, 1856, M. DUTRÔNE, membre de cette assemblée et conseiller honoraire à la cour d'appel d'Amiens, a mis à la disposition du bureau du Congrès une médaille d'or de la valeur de 300 francs, qui, lors de la prochaine session, serait décernée à l'auteur

du meilleur mémoire *sur les causes et les résultats de l'intempérance, ainsi que sur les moyens de la prévenir et de la combattre.*

Cette offre ayant été agréée par l'assemblée, le bureau, en exécution du mandat qui lui a été confié, fait appel aux personnes disposées à concourir. On leur indique, comme pouvant tenir lieu de programme, le projet de solution inséré aux pages 21 à 26, ainsi que le rapport présenté par la commission spéciale chargée d'examiner la question des *boissons fortes*, dans la séance du 18 Septembre, pages 287 à 307 du *Compte rendu des débats du Congrès* (tome 1^{er}).

La liberté la plus large est d'ailleurs laissée aux concurrents pour traiter la question; l'indication des éléments qui précèdent n'est faite qu'à titre de simple renseignement. Sans négliger les considérations morales, on s'attachera surtout à faire ressortir par des données statistiques, par des calculs économiques, par des faits puisés dans la pratique et l'expérience des divers pays, la nécessité et la possibilité de remédier à un véritable fléau social qui menace incessamment la santé et la moralité des classes ouvrières, en entraînant une perte considérable des substances qui devraient être réservées à l'alimentation. Parmi les remèdes, on aura à se prononcer notamment entre ceux de l'ordre moral qui se résument dans *l'abstinence volontaire*, et ceux de l'ordre législatif ou coercitif qui aboutissent à *l'interdiction* plus ou moins absolue du trafic des boissons fortes.

Les mémoires devront être adressés, franc de port, avant le 15 Juillet, 1857, au secrétaire du Congrès international de bienfaisance, M. Éd. DUCPETIAUX (22, rue des Arts, à Bruxelles). D'après le désir exprimé par le fondateur, ils devront être écrits en langue française, et seront accompagnés d'un billet cacheté contenant le nom de l'auteur, et ayant pour suscription la devise placée en tête de son ouvrage.

Le bureau du Congrès nommera le jury chargé de l'examen des mémoires et prendra les mesures nécessaires pour que le rapport sur le résultat du concours puisse être soumis au Congrès international de bienfaisance de Francfort, à l'ouverture de sa session, le 14 Septembre, 1857.

Bruxelles, Mars, 1857.

Pour le Bureau :

CH. ROGIER, *Le Président.*

ÉD. DUCPETIAUX, *Le Secrétaire.*

NOTICE.

[Owing to the length of some of the papers on topics of interest at the present moment, the usual Tables of Population and Finance are omitted. They will be published in the *Journal* for September.]

POOR RELIEF.

Synopsis of the Annual Poor Rate Return. Year ended Lady-day, 1854.

[Communicated by W. G. LUMLEY, Esq.]

Estimated Population of England and Wales for the year 1854	....	18,617,000
Annual Value of Property rated to the Poor Rates in } England and Wales for the year 1850	£	£ 67,700,153
Amount of Money Levied for Poor Rates in England and } Wales for the year ended Lady-day, 1854 .....	....	|| 6,973,220
<i>Expenditure for, or immediately connected with, Relief to the Poor:—</i>		
For In-maintenance*	924,938	
Out-door Relief †	2,887,630	
Workhouse Loans repaid, and Interest thereon	205,066	
Salaries and Rations of Officers	611,195	
Other purposes immediately connected with Relief ‡	654,024	
Total Expenditure for the Relief and Maintenance of the } Poor .....	....	5,282,853
<i>Expenditure for purposes not connected with Relief to the Poor:</i>		
For Cost of proceedings at Law or in Equity	46,569	
Constables' Expenses and cost of proceedings before } Justices	56,514	
Vaccination Fees	45,729	
Payments on account of the Registration Act, viz.:— Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Registrar Offices, Books and Forms	60,340	
Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act (for Surveys, Valuations, &c., and Loans repaid under the same)	12,440	
Payments for or towards County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate	1,481,881	
Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration, and cost of Jury Lists	31,622	
Money expended for all other purposes §	299,983	
Total Expenditure for purposes not connected with Relief } to the Poor .....	....	2,035,078
Total Expenditure from Poor Rates .....	....	7,317,931

* In-maintenance consists of food, clothing, and necessaries supplied for the poor in workhouses.

† Out-relief consists of relief in money and kind together, with relief by way of loan (if any) to the out-door poor.

‡ "Other purposes of, or immediately connected with, relief," consists of maintenance of lunatics in asylums, expenses incurred for emigration, extra medical relief and fees, and the burial of paupers.

§ Comprising salaries of Assistant Overseers and Collectors, expenses under the Nuisances' Removal and Diseases' Prevention Acts, and also under the General Board of Health, &c.

|| In addition to the amount levied, the sum of 278,061*l.* was received from other sources in aid of poor rate. See 7th Annual Report, P. L. B., pp. 48, 49.

Synopsis of the Annual Poor Rate Return—Continued.

Proportion per cent. which the Expenditure for In-maintenance bears to that of Out Relief	32.0
Rate per head on population of total amount levied for Poor Rates, 7s. 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ d.	
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for In-door and Out-door Relief...	4 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Interest thereon.....	0 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for Salaries and Rations of Officers	0 7 $\frac{7}{8}$
connected with Relief	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for Total Expenditure for Relief and Maintenance of the Poor	5 8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for Proceedings at Law or in Equity	0 0 $\frac{5}{8}$
of proceedings before Justices	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for Vaccination Fees.....	0 0 $\frac{5}{8}$
tion Act	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for Payments under the Parochial Assessments Act	0 0 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for Payments for or towards County, Hundred, Borough, or Police Rate	1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for Expenses of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration, &c.	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for all other purposes	0 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for Total Expenditure from Poor Rates	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rate per head on population of Expenditure for Total Expenditure from Poor Rates	7 10 $\frac{3}{8}$
Rate in the £ of Amount Levied on Annual Value of Rateable Property	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rate in the £ of Total Expenditure for Relief and Maintenance of the Poor on Annual Value of Rateable Property	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rate in the £ of Total Expenditure for purposes not connected with Relief to the Poor on Annual Value of Rateable Property	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rate in the £ of Total Expenditure from Poor Rates on do. do.	2 2

Paupers Relieved. Year ended Lady-day, 1854.

Average number of In-door Paupers of all classes (including children) at one time in receipt of Relief in England and Wales during the whole year*	111,635
Do. Out-door Paupers do. do.	752,982
Total of all classes	864,617
Number of the above in receipt of In-door Relief who were adult able-bodied	18,237
Do. do. Out-door Relief do. do.	116,954
Total adult able-bodied	135,191

* In order to show the average numbers *at one time* in receipt of relief during the whole year, the mean of the numbers in receipt of relief on the 1st of July and the 1st of January, respectively, is taken; and in order to show the pauperism of the whole of England and Wales, an estimate is made for places from which returns were not received, comprising a population of 1,676,748, on the basis of returns received, the population of which was 16,250,861.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

On the STATISTICS of the British LAND-TAX ASSESSMENT, and particularly of England and Wales, from 1636 to 1856; with Notes upon the POLITICAL ARITHMETIC of the earlier period of its settlement.
By FREDERICK HENDRIKS, *Actuary.*

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 19th May, 1857.]

INDEX OF CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.		TABLES ILLUSTRATIVE OF PARTS I.	
§ 1.— <i>Explanation and Abstract</i>	241	AND II.	
PART I.—LAND-TAX STATISTICS,		TABLE A.— <i>Land-Tax Redeemed and Unredeemed in each County of England and Wales as at 25th March, 1843</i>	251
A.D. 1798-1856.		TABLE B.— <i>Redemption of Land-Tax in Great Britain, showing its Annual Progress from 1798 to 1856, and its Effect on the National Debt and Revenue, giving also the Amounts of Stock and Dividend cancelled</i>	254
§ 2.— <i>Legislation on Land-Tax Redemption.—Results from the period of Mr. Pitt's measure to the present time</i>	249	TABLE C.— <i>Rates per Pound of the Land-Tax Quotas of England and Wales</i>	266
Mr. Gladstone's Measure of 1853	259	TABLE D.— <i>Annual Value of various descriptions of Real Property in England and Wales in 1814 compared with 1848, Calculation of Per-Centages of each description at the two Periods, and of the Aggregate Increase in the Thirty-Four Years 1814-48</i>	271
Mr. Mackinnon's Proposal of 1856	261	TABLE E.— <i>Collective View of the Proportionate Land-Tax Quotas from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Century</i>	288
§ 3.— <i>Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1836.—Review of Messrs. Wood and Garnett's Statistics</i>	262	APPENDIX I.— <i>Land-Tax Redeemed from 1798 to 25th March, 1849</i>	303
§ 4.— <i>Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1846.—Review of Statistics, &c.</i>	265	APPENDIX II.— <i>Distribution of Land-Tax in England & Wales.—(Abstract of Table E, &c.)—Examples from 1636 to 1843.</i>	305
PART II.—LAND-TAX STATISTICS,			
A.D. 1636-1798.			
§ 5.— <i>Review of the Political Arithmetic of Land-Tax questions during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, with special regard to the opinions of Sir John Sinclair, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Halifax, Dr. Davenant, John Houghton, &c., including NEW CALCULATIONS and STATISTICS as to this period</i>	275		

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

§ 1.—*Explanation and Abstract of conclusions arrived at from the Statistics in Parts I and II of the Paper.*

IN bringing before the notice of the *Statistical Society* a topic so well adapted for discussion by that body as the *Land-Tax Assessment*, some indulgence must be claimed for the unavoidable imperfections of the present Essay upon the chief Statistical Questions which have been publicly mooted, at various times, respecting the territorial Distribution, the Redemption, and the Equalization, of the Tax.

The origin, progress, and condition of the Land-Tax are by no means so well known to the public generally as the like particulars of other Taxes; and this would, of itself, constitute a sufficient reason for

a close examination of facts and figures. But, in addressing the *Statistical Society*, as it includes many members who have an intimate knowledge of the whole subject, some hesitation is experienced in calling the attention of those members to a reconsideration of details which cannot, however, with any propriety, be omitted, if these questions are to be clearly defined to that portion of the Society to which they may not be quite so familiar.

Extending, as the programme does, over two Centuries, the risk of tediousness, if we adopt the strict chronological order of inquiry, is obvious enough on the one hand, whilst, on the other, in abandoning it, somewhat more discursiveness of remark has become essential. Hence the requirement of a general brief summary of the plan which has been followed in the ensuing statement, and of the conclusions to which, it is submitted, the Statistics now brought together in illustration of it, warrant us in arriving.

As it is possible that some may be inclined to read only as far as the end of these introductory remarks, it is proposed to include in them an anticipation of the several deductions which are more elaborately discussed in the body of the paper.

The object of its division into two parts will be to draw a line between (1) the *recent Statistics*, which are highly important in any public appreciation of projected measures for equalizing the Land-Tax, or for altering the terms of its Redemption; and (2) the earlier *Statistics*, or *Political Arithmetic*, of its original settlement, which have had a marked degree of constitutional importance, and are not, as might at first be supposed, out of place in reference even to the present time. And the separation of the details, in the manner explained, will at least be satisfactory to those who differ in this view, as they can conveniently cease their perusal of the paper at the end of the First Part.

IN PART I, the History of the Land-Tax still in force is sketched; and the steps are shown by which its Assessment, in 1692 (under the Act of 4 William and Mary), has descended to the present time, and whereby, from having been, at the outset, a Tax of *One-Fifth Part*, or 20 *Per Cent.*, upon the Income from Real Property and from certain Offices and Pensions, and of *One-Twentieth Part*, or 5 *Per Cent.*, upon a limited amount of Personal Property, it has at length fallen to *about One-Hundredth Part*, i. e., under 1 *Per Cent.* of the annual value upon Real Property alone. These are the amounts for England and Wales, of which parts of the United Kingdom the Statistics, on this occasion, are more particularly inquired into, the Land-Tax for Scotland being so light (under One Part in Three Hundred and Thirty-Three of the Real Property Valuation) as scarcely to be worthy of the name of a Tax, and Ireland being altogether exempt from it.

The Revenue from the Tax amounted to 2,037,627*l.* in 1798, and to 1,161,201*l.* gross in 1856, including *Scotland*.

The course of the Redemption, under the Acts of 1798, 1802, and 1853, is then traced; and it is submitted, that it presents no evidence to prove that the price of the Funds either does, or ought

to, influence the slow rate at which the Redemption now proceeds—the activity of Mr. Pitt's measure having been promoted at the outset of it by entirely exceptional causes.

Calculations and observations are next given (*Vide* TABLE A) to show the proportions of Land-Tax, Redeemed and Unredeemed, between the years 1798 and 1843, in all parts of the country, arranged according to the modern *chorographical system* of Groups, or Divisions, of Counties.

In a subsequent part of the paper, the details are brought down to the latest date to which figures, as the basis of the Estimate, are available in a published form, as regards the amount redeemed in various Counties, viz., to 1849, but the differences between them, and the figures of 1843, are very inconsiderable.

After pointing out the chief observable circumstances in the proportions redeemed and unredeemed in different parts of the country, *the effects of the legislation of 1853 are particularly inquired into, and some remarks are made upon the Evidence on Land-Tax Statistics taken in 1836 by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Agricultural Distress, and also upon the Evidence taken, on the same subject, by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, in 1846, upon the Burdens on Real Property.*

And it is contended that error exists in the whole of the Statistics submitted by Messrs. Wood and Garnett on those occasions, and that most of the deductions which have been made from those Statistics, both in and out of Parliament, have not taken due cognizance of the allowance that ought to be noted for the proportions of Land-Tax Redeemed, and which averaged (even in 1843) about 39 Per Cent. throughout England and Wales, and above 50 Per Cent., or more than One-Half Redeemed, in many Counties. And it follows that, upon this view of the subject, the results of the official Statistics of 1846, for the year 1843, presented errors, averaging an excess, in the figures of Rates in the Pound, of 39 Per Cent ; and that the Statistics of 1836 were, from like and other causes, also erroneous.

This part of the Paper (*Vide* TABLE C, *Remarks, &c.*) concludes with an examination of the statements that were, in chief measure, based on these Statistics, in the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords.

In briefly noticing the objects of propositions respecting Land-Tax which, from time to time, have been introduced to the notice of Parliament down to the present Session, it is suggested that, neither statistically, nor much less constitutionally, can the Tax at the present time be proved to be inequitable or oppressive ; and that there is no sufficient ground for advancing that it is advisable, either upon statistical evidence or upon any other kind of induction, to attempt to equalize an assessment of the exceptional character of the Land-Tax.

Upon the latter point, of assumed necessity for equalization,—so frequently brought before the notice of the public,—an Abstract of the figures, arranged in Divisions or Groups of Counties, is given (*Vide* APPENDIX II) ; and it is shown that, whilst the average Tax in England and Wales does not exceed Three Pence in the Pound, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ Per Cent., on the value of Real Property (which is likewise the rate for London and Middlesex), in no Division does the maxi-

imum Assessment range above Six Pence in the Pound, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. These two examples show that, in the Groups of Counties the reduction of the original Quotas of Assessment has been such as to bring down the present Quotas of *Unredeemed Tax* to an average of One Sixteenth Part of the before-mentioned original proportionate Quotas of 1692. The *maximum* diminution has been, in the two North-Western and Northern Divisions, viz., a reduction to One-Sixty-Fourth Part of the original Quotas of Assessment; and the *minimum* diminution has taken place in the two South Midland and Eastern Divisions, viz., a reduction to One-Eighth Part of the original Quotas of assessment.

An argument, which has been assiduously urged, that, when the Assessments are traced into their proportions as between County and County, strong appeals for the desirableness of equalization are warranted by the figures, is held not to be of much importance, as the very highest assessments upon any of the Counties, in proportion to the value of Real Property, are, when duly corrected for the amounts of Tax Redeemed, shown not to exceed Eight Pence Half-penny in the Pound—the Three highest assessments, in 1843, having been, in Bedford $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, Buckingham $8d.$, and Suffolk $7d.$ in the Pound.

The arguments in favour of equalization have usually been overstrained into drawing distinctions between what one Parish, or section of a Parish, pays as compared with another. But, even in such minute Statistics, the large error of admitting into the calculation the *Redeemed* portion of the Tax as well as the portion *Unredeemed* and actually payable, has generally been fallen into. Apart, too, from this objection, analysis of such comparisons is not called for, unless we be ready to stand on the socialist ground of a common level; for the chain of reasoning upon this kind of Statistics might at length be pursued, not only from street to street, but from house to house, and even from floor to floor in the case of separate ownership of apartments or flats.*

The Act of 1798 made the Land-Tax perpetual, and prevented its expansion. It wisely fixed a maximum assessment on each district. It afforded the Landowner the power, if he possessed the pecuniary means, of getting rid of the assessment altogether; and it virtually gave a Premium to the improving Landlord to keep his improving Rent wholly beyond the scope of the Tax. Its effect was to require a given amount of Tax from each district so long as that amount, or a part of it, is unredeemed, and to the extent only of the portion unredeemed. The contributories to be the owners of Land upon which the Tax has not been redeemed, leaving the Land-Tax Commissioners to apportion it amongst those owners in the respective proportions of their incomes from the Real Property of Land and Tenements subject to the Tax.

If inequity exist here, as well as inequality, it is only of the same imaginary nature as in the case of Copyholders, the sole difference being that Copyholders have inherited or purchased their estates subject to a fixed charge to the Lord of the Manor, which charge admits of being redeemed, but *not of being redistributed* between the fellow

* Vide clause 38 of Act 38 Geo. III., c. 5, as to inhabitants of apartments, &c., in Somerset House, being assessable in the same proportion with those of Lancaster Liberty.

Copyholders of the Manor; whilst, in the parallel case of Contributories to the Land-Tax, they have inherited or purchased their Estates subject to a fixed charge payable to the State, and which admits both of redemption *and of redistribution* between themselves and their fellow contributories to the Land-Tax within the district of assessment.

The arguments before adverted to, as directed against the present incidence of the Land-Tax, have, as their assumed foundation, the comparative largeness of the present Assessment in certain exceptional instances, of which a great deal too much has been made, particularly as they have proceeded from erroneous Statistics.

But there is another class of arguments for equalization resting upon the somewhat jealous footing of the very low rate at which some particular parts of the country contribute to the Land-Tax. This class may best be illustrated by an example or two.

Taking, for instance, the three Ridings of York (or York Division), and the Counties of Chester and Lancashire (or North-Western Division), as the most prominent or remarkable specimens of a low rate of Tax, the plea is, that an equalization of Land-Tax is called for, because the former (York Division) pays about Three Half-Pence in the Pound of Land-Tax, which is *Half the average of Three Pence in the Pound for England and Wales*, and because the latter (North-Western Division) pays under Three Farthings in the Pound, or only *One Quarter of the average of England and Wales*.

And then, continuing the subdivision, the example of the modern city of Liverpool, paying a very small fraction of a farthing in the Pound, is very much insisted on by the advocates of this method of reasoning. And yet, as a deduction of inequity from inequality, it has about as much real foundation as if a Copyholder who has redeemed the Fines upon part of his Estate, and improved his Estate as regards its Income-producing power, say from the condition of a Rural Property, to what our colonial friends would call a "Town Lot," were to be legitimately a subject of envy to his fellow Copyholders. If we admit him to be so, the latter might fairly, as well as socially, be entitled to say to the Lord of the Manor, that an equalized Fine should be assessed between the Copyholders, who had partly redeemed, and themselves, as the other Copyholders on the Rent or Court-Roll of the Manor.

In drawing this analogy between the two positions, we have taken the lowest ground; for there remains the higher ground of objection, that an equalization would be ignoring the constitutional origin of the Land-Tax, which, as regards the particular examples last referred to, may be observed to have had its rise in times long antecedent to those in which has occurred the remarkable progress in industrial wealth that has during the last Century so pre-eminently distinguished the Counties of England situate North of the Trent.

And, it need scarcely be repeated, the taxed community receives a very full benefit from this progress, in the shape of the contributions of those counties to direct and indirect taxation in proportion to their present augmented means.

Measures,—well-intended, doubtless,—have been suggested in recent Sessions of Parliament *for making the terms of redemption easier to the Landlord*; but, in the course of the present inquiry, it

has been an object to consider whether such propositions would not, if carried out, give rise to greater inequity; and also to endeavour to point out that the operation of redemption is nothing more nor less than a *Clearing-House transaction for extinguishing a certain amount of Liability to pay to the State a perpetual Land-Tax, in exchange for the Liability of the State to pay the Fundholder a certain amount of perpetual Interest on its Funded Debt.*

This fact is hereafter explained at greater length, but these few words as truly describe it. And as to any objection that the terms of the Land-Tax Redemption Acts, from 1798 to 1853, required a Transfer of Twenty-Two Shillings of Dividend for every Twenty Shillings of Tax Redeemed, it is held that this was a just condition because there are expenses to defray, and because there are several collateral advantages secured to the purchaser of Land-Tax.

The extent of the Loss accruing to the Revenue since 1853, from the amended rates of Redemption under the Act of 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 74, are fully inquired into and explained in the course of the paper, and the grounds are detailed on which it is estimated that a somewhat uncalled-for loss of from Six to Seven Million Pounds Sterling will eventually be sustained by the Revenue if the operation of that Act continue until all the Land-Tax now Unredeemed shall have been purchased and cancelled. And it is also shown that, if the proposition submitted to the House of Commons, in 1856, for affording greater facilities of Redemption, had been carried out, a further Loss of about an equal amount would also have been experienced.

The subject of the *earlier Statistics, or Political Arithmetic*, of the Land-Tax, and of the important deductions to be made from them, if we are to rightly appreciate the Land-Tax Measures of public men, as Ministers of State, as Members of the Legislature, or as Writers,—from the Revolution downwards,—is one not wanting in difficulty; and all that has been attempted on the present occasion is to give a Sketch which may prompt a more complete Essay on it by some future writer who is qualified for such a task.

The Sketch in question is comprised in PART II. of this Paper.

In it are traced the opinions on the inequity of the Land-Tax, as urged in opposition to the measure introduced by Mr. Pitt in 1798, which became law under the Act 38 Geo. III, c. 60. These opinions, of which the late Sir John Sinclair was the chief exponent, are shown to have been substantially little else than a fresh version of the arguments used by Sir Robert Walpole, in 1732, upon the occasion of his motion for the revival of the Salt Duty, when he insisted on the *grievousness, the unequalness, and the exceeding oppression of this Tax*, on the claims of the Landed Gentry upon the commiseration and protection of the country, and on the partiality of the impost, as falling, with a crushing weight, upon that section of the country gentlemen whose ancestors had been instrumental in the accomplishment of the Revolution of 1688,—and whom the minister seemed to describe as the only pecuniarily honest people in the kingdom.

The probable motive and inspiration of these sentiments then become subject of inquiry, with the view of testing *Whether there*

was the support of statistical facts? No trace of the latter can be discovered beyond the repetition of the remark of gross inequity, from one authority to another, in the limited number of those writers who, previously to the time of Sir R. Walpole, had illustrated fiscal questions statistically, and whose writings certainly had a considerable hold upon public opinion. Walpole may, of course, have been convinced by these statements, or been willingly content to take them for granted, but there is no appearance of his having himself made original research into the facts. And his argument has infinitely more of the impress of an appeal to party feeling than to deliberate judgment on evidence.

In order to connect the statements of Sir R. Walpole with those of the political arithmeticians who were contemporaries with the settlement of the Tax at the period of the revolutionary establishment, it became necessary, at this portion of our inquiry, to give as short a *résumé* as possible of the ancient origin of the Land-Tax from Saxon and Norman times down to the period of the Commonwealth, particularly as illustrative of the exceptional circumstances under which the Northern and Western Counties, having special burdens of their own, were in remote periods more prone to opposition to Land-Taxes than the other Counties.

This must have had a great deal to do with the almost traditional outcry against the absence of fair dealing in Land-Tax matters, and consequently against the integrity of the gentry of those Counties and of their Parliamentary Representatives. Such a description of clamour was based upon, even *primâ facie*, an improbable foundation. It presupposes a constant majority in the Land-Tax Commissions, as well as in the Senate, bent on perpetrating and perpetuating an injustice on their neighbours for the most paltry of considerations. It also supposes a somnolent and passive minority—rather a remarkable phenomenon in English history. And, in fine, it would argue an indifference to the manner in which nearly 40 Per Cent. of the whole of the National Revenue was derived, this having been about the Per-Centage borne by the Land-Tax to the whole Taxation, from the outset of the Commonwealth down to the time of William and Mary, during whose reigns it was about 39 Per Cent.

In one point of view, Dr. Davenant may be considered as having much contributed to the formation of popular opinion on the inequity of the Tax. This author, now more generally known by name than from perusal of his writings, was many years in Parliament before his appointment as Inspector-General of Customs. He had a decided bias towards exclusive indirect taxation, and it was comparatively easy for him to argue, with repeated appeals to some ill-arranged figures, not properly subjected to calculation; and to harp upon the old string, to which the public had been somewhat used, of the extremely partial dealing of the Northern and Western Counties,—an idea, to some extent, traditionally acquired from the recollection of the Land-Tax Rebellions of Yorkshire and Durham in 1489 and of Cornwall in 1497, rebellions which, after all, arose out of the reasons for the imposition of the Tax, and not out of the inequity of its distribution.

The views entertained upon the Land-Tax question by Sir William Petty, the Marquis of Halifax, John Houghton, and by Dave-

nant himself, are next made the subject of investigation; and it is submitted that the opinions of the two last-mentioned authors, published in 1693 and 1695, had more effect than those of any others in deeply influencing the impressions of the public, as proceeding upon the basis of statistical induction. On examining them, reasons for wholly dissenting from the method of applying that basis will be obvious to the modern inquirer; and the fact that Houghton and Dr. Davenant drew their conclusions of inequity of assessment more from the ratios of the Tax, calculated in specific relation to the *number of houses*, than from the true basis of value of Real Property, is enough to show that their judgment was warped into the wrong direction.

The views of Dr. Davenant are then subjected to minuter analysis: his figures are re-arranged into the modern form of Counties, classed into groups or Divisions. Calculations, which were not attempted by him, are made of the Per-centage ratios in which each County and Division contributed to the whole Tax; and calculations are also annexed of Assessments for intermediate Years of the Seventeenth Century, upon which fresh information has been collected for the purpose of illustrating the inquiry as fully as possible. The general results of the carefully calculated Per-Centages are then combined into TABLE E, the two Sections of which present, in as complete a Form as is needful, the real operation of the Land-Tax at various periods from 1636 to 1843, and are carried down, in APPENDIX I, to the year 1849, being the latest date to which Returns are published for separate Counties.

This General TABLE E shows, as regards the Political Arithmetic of the Land-Tax in the Seventeenth Century, that *Davenant was in error* in his inferences from, and applications of, the data of the Ship Money Land-Tax Assessment of 1636, and of the projected Land-Tax Assessment of 1660 upon the abolition of the feudal prerogatives of the Crown exercised by the Court of Wards and Liveries.

TABLE E also plainly indicates that if we only admit the general equity of one of the Seventeenth Century Assessments (which are all reduced in the TABLE to the same standard of Per-Centages, for the purpose of immediate comparison with each other),—and Davenant himself was ready to admit the extreme correctness and equity of the two of them just referred to—*then the whole argument of gross injustice, and of partiality in their respective ratios, falls to pieces*,—as the proportions of the Tax borne by the respective Counties in various years are by no means so widely different as would justify the imputation of systematic unfairness.

The details are explained more at length in the concluding Sections of Part II of the Paper.

The leading conclusion upon the earlier period of the settlement of the Land-Tax is, that the territorial subdivision of its Assessment is statistically shown never to have presented those indications of extreme partiality and injustice in its Ratios during the Seventeenth Century, of which it has been so frequently accused by statesmen, and by those political arithmeticians and historians, who have relied rather on the mistaken conclusions of Davenant, and on the ideas handed down from one to another, that inequity existed,—than upon a more mature analysis of facts and figures.

PART I.—LAND-TAX STATISTICS, 1798 TO 1856.

§ 2.—*Legislation on Land-Tax Redemption.—Facts and Figures of its results, particularly from the period of Mr. Pitt's measure down to the present time.*

The British Land-Tax Assessment, under the settlement of 1798, has generally been admitted to be a subject of importance in financial and constitutional history. It is further remarkable as almost the only remaining link which connects the Statistics of Real Property at the present time with the Political Arithmetic of the Seventeenth Century.

The Quotas of Land-Tax assessed in 1692, by the Act 4 William and Mary, c. 1, upon the several Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Places of Great Britain, are also nominally those which now exist. They have been continued—

(1). By *Annual Acts*, from 1692 to 1797, all upon the same model as regards the proportionate rates of contribution, but varying the amount of it from Four to Three Shillings in the Pound, and to Two Shillings in some years; and in two instances, viz., for the years 1732 and 1733, reducing it to One Shilling in the pound. These Assessments were upon Real Estate, hereditaments, offices, and pensions. Personal Estate was also brought within the scope of the Act by capitalization at 5 Per Cent., and Assessment at One-Fourth of the Rate on Real Property; but practically it was affected only to a very partial and limited extent. The last of the annual Acts was the 37 George III., c. 5, for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax, to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1798.

(2). By the *Statute* 38 George III., c. 60 (known as the Land-Tax Redemption Act of 1798), which made perpetual the Land-Tax Quotas of the last Annual Act. These, it declared, are to be raised in every year for ever; and, whilst it thus in form perpetuated the impost, it provided methods for its eventual extinction, *by redemption or purchase, i. e., upon transfer to the Government of a consideration to be estimated, in each case, at so much Stock, in Three Per Cent. Consols or Reduced, as will produce a Dividend exceeding, by One-Tenth, the amount of the Land-Tax redeemed.* In other words, a transfer of One Pound Two Shillings of Gross Dividend from perpetual Stock was to be taken in cancelment of One Pound of Net Perpetual charge on Land, the difference of Two Shillings being for expenses of carrying out the measure.*

Under the operation of this perpetuating Act,—although the amount of the Real Property assessment *nominally* remains at the same sum as in the year 1798, which, in turn, had been inherited from its condition in the year 1692, viz. (omitting Shillings and Pence and excluding Scotland), at 1,989,673*l.* for England and Wales,—it had been *really* reduced, on the 25th March, 1849, to the sum of 1,128,177*l.* for that part of the United Kingdom.

The difference between these two sums, or 861,496*l.*, was the

* The amendment in Redemption Terms (per Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 74,) will be hereafter referred to.

amount written off in the Half Century 1798-1849. And, of this total reduction, 730,747*l.* ceased by redemption or purchase;* 5,214*l.* by cessation of Tax on Personal Estate, the Assessment to the Land-Tax under this category having been repealed in 1834;† and the remaining 125,535*l.* by cessation, after expiry of the annual Acts, of the partial incidence of the Land-Tax on Offices and Pensions.

The aggregate gross reduction from all causes may, therefore, be reckoned at about 43½ Per Cent. in 1849, or probably at about 44 Per Cent. for the present date (May, 1857).‡

The most recent return of the Quotas of Land-Tax Assessment on Real Property exclusively, as arising out of the settlement of 1798, and of the Sums under the heads of Land-Tax Redeemed and Unredeemed *for each of the several Counties*, is contained in No. 619 of the House of Commons' Papers of 1844. This return extends to the 25th March, 1843; and, although, so far as regards the Items of Tax redeemed, the figures at end of six years later, or at 25th March, 1849, may be obtained from No. 625 of the Commons' Papers of 1849, it will be preferable to analyse the earlier of the two Returns, although the particulars of the later one are also given in APPENDIX I.

The alterations from fresh redemptions which took place between 1843 and 1849 amount to 6,283*l.* only in the six years, a proportion too insignificant, upon so large an Item as the aggregate Land-Tax payable, to materially affect such inductions as may now be arrived at from those figures of the year 1843 as applicable, with sufficient nearness to the existing status of the Tax in the several Counties of England and Wales, besides which the figures for 1843 will be especially serviceable in examining the other Statistics to be referred to in continuation.

As the Return for 1843 gives merely the figures of Land-Tax Redeemed, Unredeemed, and Total, for the Fifty-Two Counties, arranged alphabetically, it has been found desirable to re-arrange them on the present occasion according to the more useful and instructive modern Chorographical System of Groups or Divisions, and,—which has not previously been attempted,—to calculate for each County and Group, or Division, of Counties, the ratios borne by the Quotas of Land-Tax, Redeemed and Unredeemed, to each other, and to the Total nominal assessments. The following TABLE A contains the Results:—

* See Return to Address of House of Commons, 28th July, 1849. No. 625, p. 18.

† Per Act 3 Will. IV., c. 12.

‡ These are the amounts for *England and Wales*. The aggregate nominal Tax for Great Britain, under the settlements 1692 and 1798, was (omitting Shillings and Pence) 2,037,627*l.*, of which 1,989,673*l.*, or 97⅔ Per Cent. of the total, upon England and Wales; and only 47,954*l.*, or 2⅓ Per Cent. of the total, upon Scotland.

TABLE B, in a subsequent part of this Paper, will show the progress of Redemption, under the Act of 1798, arranged in separate years.

TABLE A.

LAND-TAX REDEEMED AND UNREDEEMED in each COUNTY of ENGLAND AND WALES,
as at 25TH MARCH, 1843.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Names of		Land-Tax	Land-Tax	Total,	Proportion	Proportion
DIVISIONS.	COUNTIES.	Redeemed.	Unredeemed.	or Nominal Assessment. (Col. 3 + col. 4.)	of Land-Tax Redeemed to Total or Nominal Assessment.	of Land-Tax Unredeemed to Total or Nominal Assessment.
		£	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
I.—LONDON AND MIDDLESEX	{ Middlesex, including London and Westminster	87,794	148,455	236,249	37·2	62·8
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN	{ Surrey	28,596	36,514	65,110	43·9	56·1
	{ Kent	42,785	37,710	80,495	53·1	46·9
	{ Sussex	27,425	30,974	58,399	46·9	53·1
	{ Hampshire	25,564	27,033	52,597	48·6	51·4
	{ Berkshire	19,036	21,162	40,198	47·3	52·7
	Total of 5 Counties	143,406	153,393	296,799	48·3	51·7
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND	{ Hertfordshire	21,018	20,766	41,784	50·3	49·7
	{ Buckingham	21,412	25,407	46,819	45·7	54·3
	{ Oxfordshire	14,898	23,229	38,127	39·1	60·9
	{ Northampton	14,807	32,352	47,159	31·4	68·6
	{ Huntingdon	4,276	11,003	15,279	28·0	72·0
	{ Bedford	9,865	18,568	28,433	34·7	65·3
	{ Cambridge	9,455	23,008	32,463	29·1	70·9
	Total of 7 Counties Middlesex excluded	95,731	154,333	250,064	38·3	61·7
IV.—EASTERN	{ Essex	46,560	42,087	88,647	52·5	47·5
	{ Suffolk	22,755	49,745	72,500	31·4	68·6
	{ Norfolk	19,335	62,485	81,820	23·6	76·4
	Total of 3 Counties	88,650	154,317	242,967	36·5	63·5
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN	{ Wiltshire	20,451	30,537	50,988	40·1	59·9
	{ Dorsetshire	10,521	21,506	32,027	32·9	67·1
	{ Devonshire	29,201	48,572	77,773	37·5	62·5
	{ Cornwall	12,373	18,105	30,478	40·6	59·4
	{ Somerset	24,737	45,165	69,902	35·4	64·6
	Total of 5 Counties	97,283	163,885	261,168	37·2	62·8
VI.—WEST MIDLAND....	{ Gloucester	19,765	26,892	46,657	42·4	57·6
	{ Hereford	7,343	12,763	20,106	36·5	63·5
	{ Shropshire	7,778	20,906	28,684	27·1	72·9
	{ Stafford	9,808	16,332	26,140	37·5	62·5
	{ Worcester	12,784	19,627	32,411	39·4	60·6
	{ Warwick	15,312	23,794	39,106	39·1	60·9
	Total of 6 Counties	72,790	120,314	193,104	37·7	62·3

TABLE A.—Continued.

LAND-TAX REDEEMED AND UNREDEEMED *in* ENGLAND AND WALES, *as at*
25TH MARCH, 1843.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Names of		Land-Tax Redeemed.	Land-Tax Unre- deemed.	Total, or Nominal Assessment (Col. 3 + col. 4.)	Proportion of Land-Tax Redeemed to Total or Nominal Assessment.	Proportion of Land-Tax Unre- deemed to Total or Nominal Assessment.
DIVISIONS.	COUNTIES.					
		£	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND	Leicester	12,793	21,446	34,239	37·4	62·6
	Rutland	1,236	4,237	5,473	22·5	77·5
	Lincoln	19,056	51,493	70,549	27·0	73·0
	Nottingham	9,160	17,573	26,733	34·2	65·8
	Derby	7,071	16,333	23,404	30·2	69·8
	<i>Total of 5 Counties</i>	49,316	111,082	160,398	30·8	69·2
VIII.—NORTH-WESTN	Cheshire	7,707	19,769	27,476	28·0	72·0
	Lancashire	8,046	11,361	19,407	41·5	58·5
	<i>Total of 2 Counties</i>	15,753	31,130	46,883	33·6	66·4
IX.—YORK	{ York, including North, East, and West Ridings }	44,402	44,004	88,406	50·2	49·8
X.—NORTHERN	Durham	5,756	4,688	10,444	55·1	44·9
	Northumberland ...	5,319	8,141	13,460	39·5	60·5
	Cumberland	2,091	1,637	3,728	56·0	44·0
	Westmoreland	1,780	1,251	3,031	58·7	41·3
	<i>Total of 4 Counties</i>	14,946	15,717	30,663	48·8	51·2
XI.—WELSH	Monmouth	3,030	6,582	9,612	31·5	68·5
	<i>South Wales.</i>					
	Glamorgan	1,609	6,063	7,672	20·9	79·1
	Carmarthen	1,186	2,963	4,149	28·6	71·4
	Pembroke	1,281	1,622	2,903	44·1	55·9
	Cardigan	397	882	1,279	31·0	69·0
	Brecknock	942	2,013	2,955	31·9	68·1
	Radnor	831	1,823	2,654	31·3	68·7
	<i>North Wales.</i>					
	Montgomery	1,074	4,732	5,806	18·5	81·5
	Flintshire	744	1,503	2,247	33·1	66·9
	Denbigh	1,662	5,056	6,718	24·7	75·3
	Merioneth	485	1,938	2,423	20·0	80·0
	Carnarvon	607	1,666	2,273	26·7	73·3
	Anglesey	549	987	1,536	35·7	64·3
	<i>Total of 13 Counties</i>	14,397	37,830	52,227	27·6	72·4
ENGLAND AND WALES	{ TOTAL OF 52 COUNTIES }	724,464	1,134,460	1,858,924	39·0	61·0

It has already been observed that the proportion of Tax Redeemed in Great Britain, including all the Items originally subject to the Tax, now amounts to about 44 Per Cent.; but the preceding TABLE A refers to the Real Property Assessment exclusively, and to England and Wales only, where the Tax is shown to have been 39 Per Cent. Redeemed in 1843, leaving 61 Per Cent. Unredeemed.

An addition of about 1 Per Cent. to the former figure will show quite nearly enough the approximate amount applicable to the present date, *and this would make the Proportion of the Tax Redeemed under the category, above referred to of Real Property Assessment, about 40 Per Cent., or Two-Fifths; and the proportion Unredeemed 60 Per Cent., or Three-Fifths.*

Restricting more minute notice to the English Counties, the *maximum* ratio of Land-Tax redeemed to unredeemed is shown by Table, as occurring in Westmoreland, viz., nearly 59 Per Cent.; and it will also be seen in the Table that the ratio in Cumberland, Durham, Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, Yorkshire, came next in order, the proportion redeemed in each case exceeding 50 Per Cent.

Middlesex, including *London and Westminster*, does not present a larger per-centage of Redemption than about 38 Per Cent., which is about 2 Per Cent. inferior to the average for England and Wales.

As the per-centage for each County is distinctly shown in the Table, we need only add that the *minimum* ratio of redemption in English Counties is in Rutland, viz., about 23 Per Cent.; and that the Counties of Norfolk, Lincoln, Salop, Cheshire, Huntingdon, Cambridge, approach, in order, nearest to this *minimum*, the ratio in each case being under 30 Per Cent.

It is further noticeable that, in a large majority of those Counties in which the amount of *real property* exceeded the average in its proportion to the population, the amount of Land-Tax redeemed is at the lower end of the scale; and, *vice versâ*, that, in the majority of those Counties in which the amount of *real property* is below the average in proportion to the population, the amount of Land-Tax redeemed is at the higher end of the scale.

Some interesting comparisons may be made between the proportions redeemed in various *groups* of counties. For example, in the Group of English Counties on which the nominal Assessment imposes the largest quota on real estate, viz., the South-Eastern Division, comprising, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, not only has the largest amount of Tax been redeemed, but the largest proportion to its *quota* of any of the more considerable of the assessments.

Of the groups of less considerable Assessment, the York Division, and the Northern Division of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, have even a still larger *proportion* of their quotas redeemed.

The North-Midland Division, comprising the Counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, has the least proportionate amount redeemed of any division in England.

The South-Western Division, comprising Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, corresponds in proportion redeemed with the London and Middlesex Division.

The following TABLE B contains the full particulars, or statement already referred to, as to the progress of the Redemption between the years 1798 and 1856:—

TABLE B.

REDEMPTION OF LAND-TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN,—SHOWING ITS ANNUAL PROGRESS FROM 1798 TO 1856; AND ITS EFFECT ON THE NATIONAL DEBT AND REVENUE.—GIVING ALSO THE AMOUNTS OF STOCK AND OF DIVIDEND OR INTEREST CANCELLED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEARS.	Total Amounts of Land-Tax Redeemed.	Total Amounts of Dividend on Three Per Cent. Stock Cancelled.	Total Amounts of Three Per Cent. Stock Cancelled.	Average Prices of Three Per Cent. Stock.	Average Years' Purchase for Redemption of Land-Tax.	Total Gross Receipt of Land-Tax in each Year.
	£	£	£			£
1798....	....	....	....	....	....	2,037,627
1799 {	435,888 1½ Year from 5 July, 1798	391,788 1½ Year from 5 July, 1798	13,059,587 1½ Year from 5 July, 1798	56½	20·7	1,642,301
1800....	40,418	91,026	3,034,215	63½	23·1	1,656,610
	476,306	482,814	16,093,802			
1801....	33,287	57,220	1,907,346	61½	22·5	1,552,782
1802....	16,470	35,383	1,179,439	70	25·7	1,580,888
	526,063	575,417	19,180,587			
1803....	55,819	59,019	1,967,302	57½	20·9	1,506,238
1804....	16,748	19,393	646,419	56½	20·8	1,467,284
1805....	12,915	15,943	531,432	58¾	21·5	1,536,482
1806....	12,993	11,731	391,046	61½	22·4	1,451,773
1807....	9,293	7,802	260,043	62½	23·0	1,432,790
1808....	6,619	7,127	237,566	66¾	24·3	1,582,734
1809....	6,550	6,212	207,072	68¾	25·2	1,511,955
1810....	7,324	8,539	284,623	67	24·6	1,418,337
1811....	7,472	7,049	234,965	63¾	23·4	1,333,432
1812....	11,554	13,132	437,747	59	21·6	1,368,128
	673,350	731,364	24,378,802			
1813 ...	6,987	7,652	255,076	59¼	21·7	1,303,400
1814 ...	10,605	9,793	326,432	66½	24·4	1,295,983
1815 ...	5,127	5,842	194,743	59	21·6	1,195,974
1816....	3,485	4,078	135,937	61¾	22·7	1,234,418
1817....	3,235	2,947	98,239	75¼	27·6	1,245,343
1818....	4,299	3,386	112,860	78½	28·6	1,272,474
1819....	2,802	4,027	134,225	71½	26·2	1,293,714
1820....	2,241	2,696	89,883	68¾	25·1	1,203,716
1821....	2,231	2,787	92,888	74¾	27·4	1,281,335
1822 ...	2,153	2,728	99,935	79½	29·1	1,186,464
	716,515	777,300	25,910,020			

TABLE B.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEARS.	Total Amounts of Land-Tax Redeemed.	Total Amounts of Dividend on Three Per Cent. Stock Cancelled.	Total Amounts of Three Per Cent. Stock Cancelled.	Average Prices of Three Per Cent. Stock.	Average Years' Purchase for Redemp- tion of Land-Tax.	Total Gross Receipt of Land-Tax in each Year.
	£	£	£			£
1823 ..	1,588	2,011	67,055	79 $\frac{5}{8}$	29·2	1,245,960
1824...	1,690	2,111	70,367	93 $\frac{5}{8}$	34·3	1,292,462
1825 ...	1,210	1,759	58,665	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	33·1	1,275,255
1826....	1,864	2,399	79,990	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	29·1	1,245,056
1827....	1,848	2,444	81,467	84 $\frac{3}{8}$	30·9	1,274,184
1828....	1,497	1,603	53,448	85 $\frac{5}{8}$	31·4	1,216,160
1829....	1,143	1,785	59,528	88 $\frac{5}{8}$	32·5	1,206,085
1830....	1,134	1,453	48,327	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	32·8	1,190,704
1831....	1,593	1,546	51,510	80 $\frac{7}{8}$	29·6	1,167,167
1832 ..	902	1,185	39,507	83 $\frac{3}{8}$	30·6	1,189,860
	730,984	795,596	26,519,884			
1833....	1,277	1,186	39,541	88 $\frac{1}{8}$	32·3	1,160,275
1834...	705	1,204	40,147	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	33·3	1,208,378
1835 ...	952	1,223	40,744	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	33·5	1,203,747
1836....	959	1,384	46,135	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	33·1	1,203,632
1837....	990	1,685	56,182	91 $\frac{3}{8}$	33·5	1,196,991
1838....	2,520	2,135	71,157	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	34·3	1,188,417
1839....	3,395	3,706	123,545	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	33·7	1,178,963
1840....	1,159	1,540	51,318	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	33·0	1,185,586
1841....	1,242	1,242	41,402	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	32·8	1,218,576
1842....	657	802	26,723	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	33·6	1,172,531
	744,840	811,703	27,056,778			
1843....	566	749	24,976	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	35·0	1,162,632
1844....	1,049	873	29,087	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	36·3	1,166,690
1845....	766	1,061	35,364	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	36·1	1,164,503
1846....	763	588	19,610	95 $\frac{5}{8}$	35·1	1,170,106
1847...	1,382	1,596	53,215	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	32·0	1,158,784
1848 ..	1,179	1,331	44,377	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	31·3	1,162,427
1849...	589	876	29,190	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	33·9	1,162,768
1850....	995	1,020	34,001	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	35·3	1,163,024
1851...	900	958	31,927	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	35·5	1,147,492
1852...	1,457	1,296	43,193	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	36·4	1,156,046
	754,486	822,051	27,401,718			
1853...	7,814	5,478	182,589	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	35·@29·	1,150,403
		4,874	162,459			
1854....	2,893	5 Jan. '54, to 31 Mar. '55.	5 Jan. '54, to 31 Mar. '55.	91 $\frac{5}{8}$	27·7	1,159,311
1855....	2,728	2,427 31 Mar. '55 to '56.	80,906 31 Mar. '55 to '56.	90	27·2	1,161,201
Totals, 1798 to 1855	767,921	834,830	27,827,672	....	....	....
1856....	1,724	....	....	....	....	....
	769,645	....	....	....	....	....

The preceding TABLE B may be found useful in ascertaining, with sufficient nearness, the correctness, or the contrary, of many Statistics which have from time to time been submitted, and will continue to be so, to public notice, upon occasions when Land-Tax questions have been, or will be, discussed. For example, whilst these remarks have been set aside for printing, Mr. Mackinnon, in moving (on the 28th May, 1857), for a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Land-Tax, stated to the House, that:—

“In 1798 the funds were at 60, and Mr. Pitt devised a very ingenious mode of raising money. In 1798, under the Act for redeeming the Land-Tax passed by Mr. Pitt, out of an annual revenue arising from Land-Tax of 1,925,000*l.* a-year, 772,500*l.* was redeemed at the rate fixed, viz., 32 years’ purchase, by which Mr. Pitt realized a present receipt of 21,750,000*l.*”

If the Hon. Gentleman’s figures, as above quoted, are reported correctly, they are very wide of the mark, as will be seen by comparison with the TABLE B. Apart, too, from the question of figures, it would appear that there was a misconception on his part—(both on this occasion and previously, viz., on the 18th July, 1856, *vide* Hansard, vol. cxliii.)—of the intentions, as well as of the effect, of Mr. Pitt’s policy respecting the Land-Tax. The *intentions* of that Statesman were twofold. *First*, to make a permanent settlement, once for all, of the amount and quotas of the Tax. *Secondly*, to allow of its exchange, on fixed terms, in cancelment of a fixed amount of Dividend on Three Per Cent. Stock, and, by means of such an operation, to endeavour to keep up the price of the Funds at a period when the patriotism and the circumstances of the community required it. And the *effect* of this financial operation was, that the Transfers of Stock (which were for some time allowed to be made in instalments) carried out the main ultimate object of the measure, namely, an increase in the price of the Funds, so far as it could be influenced by augmentation in the number of purchasers, and by reduction in the amount of stock in the market, such reduction being consequent on the cancelments carried out upon each Redemption of the Land-Tax.

The operation does not come within the category of money-raising. It is true that, under the provisions of the Acts (38 Geo. III., c. 60, and 42 Geo. III., c. 116), some money-payments were received in place of transfers of Stock, or rather as equivalents to the price of the latter, but the money was paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, “on account of sale of Land-Tax,” and was applied in purchase of Three Per Cent. Stock; and it will be seen by inspection of the Annual Finance Accounts, that the proportion of money paid to Stock transferred by the public was small.

The data in the preceding TABLE B *afford irrefutable evidence that the common opinion, as to the price of the Funds having had a direct and constant influence upon the amount of Land-Tax Redeemed, is erroneous.* The figures of the fluctuations, from year to year (*Vide* Cols. 2, 5, and 6), give abundant examples of increase in the amount of Tax Redeemed following increase, quite as much as decrease, in the price of the Funds.

Col. 6 of this Table shows the average years’ purchase for

Redemption of Land-Tax, and is to be understood as the average price, through each of the $58\frac{1}{2}$ years (1798-1856) corresponding with the purchase-money price of a Dividend on Three Per Cent. Stock, altered for the addition of Ten Per Cent. from 1798 to 1853 (per Act 38 Geo. III., c. 60), and for the reduction of Nine and a Quarter Per Cent. from 1853 to 1856 (per Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 74). It will be observed that the minimum number of years' purchase was, in the first year and a half (1798-1799), from the introduction of the plan. During this time, the Three Per Cents. averaged $56\frac{1}{2}$ per 100*l.* Stock; and the redemption price of Land-Tax was a fraction under 21 years' purchase. The sum of 435,888*l.* per Annum of Land-Tax was forthwith redeemed; and although the price of Three Per Cents was frequently as low between the years 1797 and 1815, the average amount redeemed at once fell to a comparatively small Sum.

This is best shown by the following brief epitome of the whole course of the Redemption from 1798 to 1856:—

ABSTRACT FROM TABLE B. LAND-TAX REDEEMED,—GREAT BRITAIN.

1	2	3	4	5
PERIODS.	Length of Periods.	Aggregate Amount of Land-Tax Redeemed in each Period.	Annual Average Amount Redeemed in each Period.	Average Years' Purchase of the Tax Paid on its Redemption.
1798 (from 5 July) 1799....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ year	£ 435,888	£ 290,592	20·7
1800	1 „	40,418	40,418	23·1
1801 and 1802	2 years	49,757	24,878	22·5 @ 25·7
1803-1812 inclusive	10 „	147,287	14,729	20·8 @ 25·2
1813-1822 „	10 „	43,165	4,316	21·6 @ 29·1
1823-1832 „	10 „	14,469	1,447	29·1 @ 34·3
1833-1842 „	10 „	13,856	1,385	32·3 @ 34·3
1843-1852 „	10 „	9,646	965	31·3 @ 36·4
1853-1856 „	4 „	15,159	3,790	27·2 @ 35·
TOTAL TERM	$58\frac{1}{2}$ years	769,645	13,156	

The following general remarks occur as arising out of a consideration of the results in TABLE B, of which the preceding Abstract gives condensed particulars:—

(1).—As to the large amount redeemed in the first year and a half (1798-9), viz., 435,888*l.*,—an amount greater by 102,131*l.* than the whole amount which has been redeemed in the subsequent aggregate period of 57 years (1800-1856), viz., 333,757*l.*

It cannot, with any pretension to soundness of argument, be

maintained that the price of the Funds in 1798 9 had so much to do with the amount redeemed, as other considerations. Apart from the desirableness, which was publicly acknowledged, of aiding the patriotic endeavours to keep up Credit through the price of the National Funded Debt, it must be recollected that, immediately the permission to redeem was granted, the great body of landed gentry who possessed Surplus Capital, and of improving landlords who were glad to be rid of the form and name of the charge of the Tax, disencumbered themselves forthwith. But their patriotism was not made to suffer a greater burden in this instance than from an investment of a further amount of capital in the buying of perpetual first charges upon Land at an average price of a little under 21 years' purchase.

And as, since that period, opportunities of investment in perpetual income from land, ground, and improved rents, &c., have not lacked purchasers at prices varying from 25 to 40 years' purchase, it directly follows that the dearth or cheapness of Land-Tax Redemption has been merely a conventional term, the ability to buy and the cost of purchase having advanced, or declined, *pari passu* from the same causes affecting other investments in land.

(2).—*As to fluctuations in the progress of the Redemption between the years 1799 and 1853.*

It will be noticed from the figures of TABLE B, and the Abstract of it, that the amounts Redeemed in 1800-1802 immediately fell to a comparatively small amount, without any increase of corresponding magnitude in the price of the Funds and purchase money of the Tax. But, on the 26th June, 1802, an Act of Parliament was passed (42 Geo. III., c. 116) for consolidating the Land-Tax Statutes and removing doubts respecting the right of persons claiming to vote at Elections for Members of Parliament in respect of real property, the Land-Tax upon which had been redeemed or purchased. Mr. Pitt, —in common with other persons who had attentively considered the subject,*—had originally been of opinion, that, to foster the success of the measure, it would be useful to encourage the purchase of Land-Tax as an investment by other parties besides the payers of the Tax. This plan was not, however, carried out in the legislation of 1798. It was reserved for the supplementary Act of 1802 above referred to, under the provisions of which, and down to the year 1853 (when they were so far repealed), the power of purchase or redemption was accorded to purchasers in open market at the highest bidding above what might be offered in addition to the upset price by the original payer of the Tax. The State thus put the purchaser into its place, by conveying to him the right to receive Land-Tax as a Fee-Farm Rent, and further entitling him to the Electoral Suffrage when the Tax purchased amounted to the adequate sum.

The number of Votes thus acquired in the Fifty Years over which the operation extended cannot, perhaps, be ascertained; but the

* For remarks, by the writer of this paper, on Sir F. M. Eden's views upon this point in 1799, see the "Assurance Magazine" for 1854, vol. iv., pp. 314, &c., "Review of the First Parliamentary Committee of Insurance."

whole number of contracts so entered into by strangers, *i. e.*, by persons other than those chargeable to the Tax purchased, is, according to the statement of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, only 2,073. The stimulus given to the extent of purchases would appear to have been quite temporary, viz., in the year 1803, when the amount redeemed increased to 55,819*l.*, as against 16,470*l.* in the previous year. But in the next succeeding year, viz., in 1804, the amount redeemed again fell to nearly as low an amount as before, viz., to 16,748*l.*

From the latter date it continued to decline, until it reached a minimum amount, redeemed in one year, of 566*l.* in 1843. At an intervening period, viz., between 1815 and 1818, an attempt was made to give a stimulus to redemption by affording very favourable terms in the exceptional instance of payers of Land-Tax on Rents arising from Land or Tenements not exceeding One Quarter of an Acre in extent. These terms were 18 years' purchase, or about from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase less than the current general terms of redemption. This Act commenced in 1813; but the Tax Redeemed in that year was, notwithstanding, 4,567*l.* less than in 1812. It recovered, however, under the temporary effect of this stimulus to within 749*l.*, in 1814, of what it had been in 1812; but, between 1815 and 1818 (at the latter of which dates the regulation expired), it again fell to 6,427*l.* less in 1815, 8,069*l.* less in 1816, 8,319*l.* less in 1817, and 7,255*l.* less in 1818, than the amount at which it had stood in 1812.

(3).—*As to the Progress of the Redemption of Land-Tax between 1853 and 1856.—Effects of Mr. Gladstone's Measure.*

From what has already been stated, it can scarcely fail to be perceived how ineffectual and futile had been attempts to give an artificial stimulus to the progress of the Redemption, between the period of the exceptional circumstances at the outset of the measure in 1798 and the recent date of 1853.

It may be doubted whether even a *primâ facie* case of need of alteration has ever been fairly made out; and, if it were, the view taken by Sir George Cornewall Lewis, that, in any reduction of the terms of redemption to those who are paying, those who had redeemed, having done so at the higher rate, would suffer an injustice, is worthy of all respect, and of general acquiescence.

Whether the sentiments on the subject of Land-Tax that were expressed in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which sat in 1846,* induced a revival, in 1853, of a belief, that an artificial stimulus, which had been tried and found to fail, would lead to a different result, if then applied, is at least an open question. But this much is certain, that the experience of the last four years has confirmed the utter inadequacy of the change then carried out; and its advisability and equity are not only questionable, upon the view just adverted to as taken by Sir G. C. Lewis, but the disturbance of the terms of the Redemption Conditions of 1798, by the Act of 16 and 17 Vict., c. 74, which took effect from

* *Viz: The Committee upon Burdens affecting Real Property, referred to at greater length in a subsequent section of this paper.*

the 15th August, 1853, has been proved, by its utter want of success, to be eminently uncalled for.

The First Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the Inland Revenue, recently printed—(May, 1857)—gives the authoritative statement, that “even the great reduction of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the price of redemption, by the Act 16 and 17 Victoria, “has not been attended with the effect that might have been anticipated; for, after the first year in which it came into operation “(1853), the amount redeemed in each year has been under 3,000*l*. “And” (the Commissioners add) “the burden of the Land-Tax is in “general so trivial, that probably the riddance of the charge by “redemption is not regarded as an object of sufficient importance to “repay the trouble of the proceeding, except under peculiar circumstances affecting the estates subject to the impost.”

These are the views now held by the officials of the Government, and are doubtless identical with those entertained at head-quarters. They are entirely confirmed by the statistical evidence of the present inquiry. But, if reference be made to the views of the Government in 1853, it will be observed that it was then deemed that a decided necessity for alteration existed. The following were the terms in which the measure was introduced:—

Extract from Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Budget of April, 1853.

“Another change falling more nearly under the head of assessed taxes than any other of the main divisions of my subject, is proposed with the view of giving greater facilities for the redemption of the land-tax. The present provision of the law for the redemption of the land-tax is very stringent, and its operation, in consequence, exceedingly limited. You may redeem a tax of 1*l*. levied on the land by transferring to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt 22*s*. a year in the Funds, but these are extremely unfavourable terms; and instead of requiring 10 per cent. more than the amount of the tax, we propose to reduce it by $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; that is to say, we propose to take $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the amount of stock, which would yield an annual interest equal to the tax redeemed.”

Although the nominal PROPOSED effect of this measure of Mr. Gladstone's,—(which became Law by the Act before adverted to),—was to take $7\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. less than the amount of Stock yielding an annual interest equal in amount to the Land-Tax Redeemed by the transfer; its REAL actual effect is to take $9\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. less than the said amount of Stock.

This requires explanation. The following will amply prove the assertion:—For each 100*l*. of Land-Tax to be redeemed, the conditions, under the Acts of Parliament in force between 21st June, 1798, and 15th August, 1853 (38 Geo. III., c. 60, and 42 Geo. III., c. 116), required a Transfer of 110*l*. of Dividend on Three Per Cent. Stock. But, from the 15th August, 1853 (the date of 15 and 16 Vict., c. 74), the wording of the latter Act has NOT been arranged so as to take, as was proposed, “ $7\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. less than the amount of Stock which would yield an annual interest equal to the Tax redeemed,” but has been arranged so as to take 17*l*. 10*s*. per Cent. less than the consideration taken by the former Acts. This method of reckoning $17\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. diminution is, therefore, applicable, in the example before us, to the Sum of 110*l*., instead of to the Sum of 100*l*. And $17\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. upon 110*l*. is equal to $19\frac{1}{4}$ *l*. upon 100*l*. So that the 110*l*.

Dividend, equivalent under former Acts to 100*l.* Land-Tax, becomes reduced, under the present Act, to 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ *l.* of Dividend for 100*l.* of Land-Tax. The Stock taken is, therefore, less than the value of the Tax by 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *l.* per Cent.—Q. E. D.

It is by no means unimportant to inquire what loss will be sustained by the Revenue of the country, consequent on the Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 74.

The aggregate amount of Land-Tax Unredeemed in Great Britain, as on the 15th August, 1853, may be stated with sufficient nearness, and in round numbers, at about 1,150,000*l.* per annum. Under the previously existing Acts, One-Tenth more, or 115,000*l.* per Annum of *additional* Dividend beyond the Dividend of 1,150,000*l.* on Three Per Cent. Stock, must eventually have been transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt to carry out the Redemption of this amount of Land-Tax. This would have made 1,265,000*l.* per Annum of perpetual dividend on Stock, the equivalent for the cancelment of 1,150,000*l.* of perpetual revenue from Land-Tax. Then comes the legislation of 1853, which lays down that 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. *less* than the Dividend of 1,265,000*l.* shall be taken. This at once reduces the 1,265,000*l.* by the Sum of 221,375*l.*, leaving 1,043,625*l.* in its place (*i. e.*, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. *less* than 1,265,000*l.*, and 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. *less* than 1,150,000*l.*)

*The true meaning and effect of all this was the free gift of a Perpetual Income of 221,375*l.* per annum from the National Revenue to those payers of Land-Tax, from and after 15th August, 1853, who may determine to Redeem or Purchase that Tax.*

The loss in money, to the general community, or taxed public, depends upon the average, or aggregate of averages, of the prices ruling at the past and future periods intervening between the 15th August, 1853, and the date of the entire Redemption of the Land-Tax. For example, if at 95*l.* per Cent. for Three Per Cent. Stock, the gift or loss may be estimated as ultimately worth the Sum of 7,010,000*l.*, say, *Seven Million Pounds Sterling*, or if at 90*l.* per Cent. for Three Per Cent. Stock, it may be calculated at 6,641,000*l.*

This of course supposes, as a condition, that the terms of redemption are not altered in the interim, a supposition which, in one sense, is questionable, seeing that we have the example of disturbance of terms in the very instance of the year 1853, which is the foundation of the preceding remarks; and considering, moreover, that (as was pointed out in the detailed remarks upon our TABLE B) the Commissioners of Inland Revenue perceive that the measure of 1853 was a thorough failure.

(4).—*As to Mr. Mackinnon's Proposal of 1856. — Land-Tax Redemption.*

Notwithstanding the costly concession above described, as having been accorded, in the year 1853, to the payers of Land-Tax, Mr. Mackinnon (the present M.P. for Rye) advocated, in the House of Commons, on the 18th July, 1856,* the consideration of a measure to foster further Redemption of Land-Tax *by the Government accepting Twenty-Four Years' purchase of the Tax.*

* Debate on the Third Reading of the Income and Land-Taxes Bill. Hansard, vol. cxliii.

The Hon. gentleman, at the same time, proposed to include in his plan a revival of the permission to purchase being granted to the general public, as well as to the payers of the tax, (giving the latter the preference for the first Six Months).

There can be little doubt that these easy terms would have led to a rapid, perhaps almost immediate, extinction of the whole tax. *But the cost of it is worth considering.*

At the time of Mr. Mackinnon's proposition, the Funds were at $95\frac{1}{2}$, giving 3*l.* 3*s.* as the rate of Interest, and nearly *Thirty-Two years' purchase*, as the market price of a perpetual annuity or dividend on Three Per Cent. Stock. Such a measure as the redemption proposed—carried out by means of purchases and cancelment of Stock—would soon have brought the price of Consols to Par, as it must have involved purchases, and withdrawal from the market, of *at least Twenty-Four Millions of Stock as the purchase-money of the then Unredeemed Land-Tax, amounting to about 1,140,000*l.* per Annum.*

In this state of things, the Terms under the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 74, for immediate Redemption, would have been $17\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. less than $36\frac{2}{3}$ years' purchase, leaving $30\frac{1}{4}$ years' purchase as the net price of the Tax. $(33\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{10}) - 6\frac{5}{12} = 30\frac{1}{4}$.

But Mr. Mackinnon's plan would, as explained, have made 24 years' purchase the net price.

There is, accordingly, a difference of $6\frac{1}{4}$ years' purchase of the Tax, *making a loss to the taxed public of 7,125,000*l.* (say, in round numbers, Seven Million Pounds Sterling) if the operation had been sanctioned.*

As some may object to the par-price of the Funds being taken as the average ruling price of such a transaction, it is desirable to test the result at another price, viz., at the exact price of the time when it was proposed, or $95\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., although this admits the improbable supposition of the price of the Funds not advancing. But, even at such a price, the loss would have been between Five and Six Million Pounds Sterling.

And yet the proposition was designated as a measure for reducing the National Debt.

§ 3.—*Select Committee of House of Commons in 1836.—Review of Messrs. Wood and Garnett's Statistics.*

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in February, 1836, to inquire into the state of Agriculture, and into the causes and extent of the distress which pressed upon some important branches of it, did not neglect to collect evidence upon the Land-Tax as one of the burdens assumed to press heavily and inequitably on real property.

The evidence taken by this Committee superseded, for the time, the necessity of a special Committee on the Land-Tax separately, the advisability of which had been urged on more than one previous occasion, as it has since been, down to the Session of the Parliament which has recently been dissolved, and again whilst these remarks were in the press.

The late Mr. John Wood (then Chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes), and Mr. Garnett (the then Registrar of Land-Tax),

jointly gave evidence on the Land-Tax; and the Statistics which they delivered to this Committee have been made the basis of most of the statements of members of the Legislature, and others, in subsequent discussions and suggestions on the subject of this impost.

The figures of Messrs. Wood and Garnett have thus been made the foundation of conclusions which have been repeated and quoted in formal documents and motions from 1836 down to the 5th of March, of the present year 1857,* although these figures are anything but deserving of the degree of reputation which it would appear has been conceded to them.

Messrs. Wood and Garnett were asked, by the Committee, to state some of the most striking inequalities existing in the proportions of land-tax raised by different places? It might be supposed that their answer to such a question would have referred to the proportions really raised or collected in the various localities they cited. As has been already shown in TABLE A of the present paper, the nominal and the real assessments are very different. But Messrs. Wood and Garnett proceeded at considerable length to give the Statistics, reckoning upon the amount of Land-Tax on Lands and Tenements according to the assessments of 1798, *without taking any account whatever of the amounts of Tax redeemed in the several localities subsequently to that date.*

It had appeared, indeed, in evidence, that the Law was so interpreted to its letter, requiring that the Land-Tax redeemed should continue to be entered in the assessments, that the poundage or allowance to the Clerks to the Commissioners was continued on the portion of the tax redeemed and extinct, as well as upon that portion which was unredeemed and receivable. The reason of this was alleged by Mr. Wood to be, that the labour in copying the assessments, and executing their other duties connected with the Land-Tax, was not diminished by the redemption.† Mr. Wood also stated that, as regarded Liverpool, he believed the circumstances to be, that the quota unredeemed was 99*l.* and some odd shillings, the rental was the basis of the rating, the sum to be levied in the pound was something less than one-third of a farthing annually, and the consequence was that a rate was made every three years of one farthing, the expense being probably three or four times as much as the sum actually raised, because all the forms of assessing the land-tax, all the duplicates, all the payments into the Exchequer, must go on with as much regularity as if they were 100,000*l.* a-year; and, therefore,

* The date of Mr. Mackinnon's notice of motion for a Select Committee of the last session of the House of Commons on the Land-Tax Redemption.

† *Query (1). Does this poundage of 1½*d.* still exist? If so, and taking the Tax Redeemed at about 770,000*l.* in the year 1857, the 770,000 Sums of Three-Halfpence each, payable upon the extinct portion of the Land-Tax, impose an annual charge upon the country, of about 4,800*l.**

(2). *Is not Clause CLXXVII. of the Act 42 Geo. III., cap. 116, still in force? This Clause provides "that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, or the Lord High Treasurer for the time being, whenever they shall think fit, to order and direct that the said allowance of Three Halfpence in the Pound shall cease to be paid for, or in respect of, so much of the said Land-Tax as shall have been redeemed or purchased, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."*

the Committee might easily conceive that the expense of levying that upon the inhabitants is three or four times as much as the sum paid into the Exchequer.

The conclusion which we are entitled to draw from these statements of Mr. Wood is, that if the whole tax, at Liverpool, for instance, were redeemed, the entire apparatus and machinery would have to be kept up, and there would be no means of exorcising this ghost of the tax.

All this, however, afforded no adequate justification for the introduction of the nonentity of redeemed tax into the Statistical calculations.

Messrs. Wood and Garnett proceeded to state to the Committee the rate per pound on the Rental, deduced from these merely nominal quotas upon the basis of rental assessed to the House Duty. It is somewhat remarkable that, although in form that rental is quoted as if it were applicable to the year 1836, the year is not stated; and it is open to us to doubt the correctness of this second element of the estimate. For example, the amount of Rental Assessed to the House Duty for London (*i. e.*, the City) is set down at 545,141*l.*, the amount of Land-Tax 87,056*l.*, the corresponding rate per pound on the rental about 3*s.* 2½*d.* But all these figures are considerably wide of the mark. The value of the real property assessment of the City of London was, in all probability, nearly threefold the sum set down, and the Land-Tax payable about Three-Fifths of the stated amount. So that, in round figures, instead of the City Land-Tax being 3*s.* 2½*d.* in the pound, it was somewhere about 8*d.* in the pound.

It would be tedious to prolong the analysis to the thirty other examples; but, as the latter were stated to the Committee, the results were all more or less erroneous than the example just given.

The Committee asked for a statement of the Land-Tax in the rural districts. Mr. Wood replied, "In consequence of the papers relating to the property-tax having been destroyed under an Order of the House of Commons some years ago (that is, all papers having relation to individual property), it is very difficult to make any exact calculation; we want a great number of the statistical details, and it was only last night that we discovered some tables which, I hope, will enable us to present to the Committee a statement of the proportion which the Land-Tax bears to the rental in each county. I have already laid before the Committee a statement of the proportion which the Land-Tax in town bears to rental; and I hope to supply similar statements as to the counties."

The statements here referred to were lodged with the Committee, and form Appendix No. 20, page 544, of their Third Report. This gives the Counties in alphabetical order, the value estimated at Three-Fourths of the amount assessed to the Property-Duty in 1815, the quotas to Land-Tax (*nominal quotas* again), and the corresponding rate per pound of the Tax.*

* In the privately printed work of Mr. Benjamin Sayer, "On the Income Tax as a substitute for other taxes," (London, 1831,) these Assessments under Schedule A of the old Property Act for the last year when it was levied (1814-15) are given in full, and in juxtaposition with the nominal Land-Tax Quotas.

We have re-arranged the results in Divisions or Groups of Counties as before—(see TABLE C, in the next page);—and the careful observer will notice that much of the apparent excessive inequality in the rates in the Pound of the several Counties, arranged alphabetically in the Returns submitted to the Committee, disappears in this Classification into natural groups and divisions.

And, in continuation of the objection already taken to the introduction of the nominal quotas of the Land-Tax, instead of the Real Quotas payable after deduction of the portion redeemed, *we are justified in taking a radical exception to the whole estimate of Messrs. Wood and Garnett*, on the ground of its proceeding upon so mistaken an assumption that about 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ Millions Sterling of annual Value would represent the assessable surface of Real Property in England and Wales at the date of their statement (1836). If they had estimated the amount at 70 Millions Sterling of annual Value, it would have been much nearer the fact.

§ 4.—*Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1846.—Review of Statistics, &c.*

In 1846, a Select Committee of the House of Lords was nominated to inquire into the Burdens affecting Real Property; and, although the answers to their Questions did not elicit so much information as is scattered through the instructive and elaborate statements which fill some of the Thirteen Hundred Folio Pages of the Commons' Select Committees' Minutes of Evidence in 1836, there are, nevertheless, points of importance and interest touched upon.

Mr. Wood again gave evidence on the Land-Tax question. On this occasion he handed in a Statement (printed as Appendix 10) showing the average rate in the pound at which the Land-Tax is charged (as per Return of the Stamps and Taxes Office, 31st March, 1846), taking the value (1) at Three-Fourths of the Amount assessed to the Property-Tax in 1815, and (2) *at the amount assessed to the Property-Tax in 1842*, respectively.

These calculations do not seem to have attracted so much attention, or to have been so often quoted, as those before described as given to the House of Commons' Committee. They are, in respect of the first Item, obviously a repetition of the latter,* with, however, the important improvement of which opportunity was afforded by the Returns of Value of Real Property rendered under the provisions of the New Property Tax revived in 1842. But Mr. Wood still clung to the crotchet of calculating his poundages, on the several Counties and places, upon the basis of the nominal quotas, instead of the real quotas of the Land-Tax unredeemed and really payable.

We shall presently see that the Select Committee of the Lords entertained the same lingering affection for the departed, extinguished, fractions of the Tax.

We must return, for the moment, to Mr. Wood's Statistics.

* *i. e.* as to the Rate per Pound on the basis of Three Fourths of the Property Tax Value of 1814-15, before described, and re-arranged in Table C, col. 3, *post*.

Mr. Wood also submitted statements (Appendices 9 and 11 of Minutes of Evidence,) showing the "Striking Inequalities" in several Cities, Towns, and Boroughs separately from the Counties.

These will be found, re-arranged in a parallel Column to the before-mentioned figures, in the subjoined TABLE C, (Col. 4).

At this point we may utilize the Statistics and Calculations given in our TABLE A, *ante*, as to the real Quotas of unredeemed Tax. It gives, in fact, and with sufficient nearness, the exact measure of the errors in the conditions, and hence in the results of Mr. Wood's figures, which, if corrected in the manner before explained, that is, reduced to the Ratio of the Unredeemed Land-Tax to the value of Real Property in 1843, are altered to the figures in Col. 5 of the annexed TABLE C.

TABLE C.

RATES PER POUND of the LAND-TAX QUOTAS of ENGLAND AND WALES.

1	2	3	4	5
Names of		Re-arrangement of the Statistical Results of the late Mr. John Wood, and Mr. William Garnett.		REAL QUOTAS, or
DIVISIONS.	COUNTIES.	RATE PER POUND of Quotas of Land-Tax, as stated to the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1836 (Messrs. W. & G.)	RATE PER POUND of Quotas of Land-Tax in 1843, as stated to the Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1846 (Mr. W.)	Correction, of Mr. Wood's Results stated in the preceding column 4. — RATE PER POUND.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
I.—LONDON AND MIDDLESEX	{ Middlesex, including London and Westminster	1 1	0 5	0 3
	{ Surrey	1 1	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3
	{ Kent	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6	0 3
II.—SOUTH EASTERN....	{ Sussex	1 8	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	{ Hampshire	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4
	{ Berkshire	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5
	Total of 5 Counties	....	....	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	{ Hertfordshire	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6
	{ Buckingham	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8
	{ Oxfordshire	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND	{ Northampton	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	{ Huntingdon	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	{ Bedford	2 1	1 1	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	{ Cambridge	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 5
	Total of 7 Counties	....	....	0 6
	{ Essex	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
IV.—EASTERN	{ Suffolk	1 8	0 10	0 7
	{ Norfolk	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Total of 3 Counties	....	....	0 6

TABLE C.—Continued.

RATES PER POUND of the LAND-TAX QUOTAS of ENGLAND AND WALES.

1	2	3	4	5
Names of		Re-arrangement of the Statistical Results of the late Mr. John Wood, and Mr. William Garnett.		REAL QUOTAS, or Correction, of Mr. Wood's Results stated in the preceding column 4.
DIVISIONS.	COUNTIES.	RATE PER POUND of Quotas of Land-Tax as stated to the Select Com- mittee of the House of Com- mons in 1836. (Messrs. W. & G.)	RATE PER POUND of Quotas of Land-Tax in 1843, as stated to the Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1846. (Mr. W.)	RATE PER POUND.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN...	Wiltshire.....	1 1¼	0 8½	0 5¼
	Dorsetshire.....	1 2	0 8¼	0 5¾
	Devonshire.....	1 0¾	0 7¼	0 4½
	Cornwall.....	0 10½	0 5¼	0 3¼
	Somerset.....	0 9¾	0 5½	0 3½
	Total of 5 Counties	....	....	0 4¼
VI.—WEST MIDLAND...	Gloucester.....	0 11¼	0 5¼	0 3
	Hereford.....	0 10¼	0 5¾	0 3¾
	Salop.....	0 8½	0 4½	0 3¼
	Stafford.....	0 6¾	0 2½	0 1¾
	Worcester.....	1 0¾	0 5¾	0 3½
	Warwick.....	0 9¾	0 3¾	0 2½
	Total of 6 Counties	....	....	0 2¾
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND	Leicester.....	0 11½	0 6	0 3¾
	Rutland.....	1 0½	0 8¼	0 5
	Lincoln.....	0 10¾	0 5¾	0 4¼
	Nottingham.....	0 11¼	0 5½	0 3¾
	Derby.....	0 8½	0 4	0 2¾
	Total of 5 Counties	....	....	0 3¾
VIII.—NORTH-WESTN.	Chester.....	0 7¾	0 3½	0 2½
	Lancaster.....	0 2	0 0½	0 0¼
	Total of 2 Counties	....	....	0 0¾
IX.—YORK	York, including North, East, and West Ridings....	....	0 2¾	0 1½

TABLE C.—Continued.

RATES PER POUND of the LAND-TAX QUOTAS of ENGLAND AND WALES.

1	2	3	4	5
Names of		Re-arrangement of the Statistical Results of the late Mr. John Wood, and Mr. William Garnett.		REAL QUOTAS, or Correction, of Mr. Wood's Results stated in the preceding column 4.
DIVISIONS.	COUNTIES.	RATE PER POUND of Quotas of Land-Tax as stated to the Select Com- mittee of the House of Com- mons in 1836. (Messrs. W. & G.)	RATE PER POUND of Quotas of Land-Tax in 1843, as stated to the Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1846. (Mr. W.)	RATE PER POUND.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
X.—NORTHERN	Durham	0 3½	0 1¼	0 0¾
	Northumberland...	0 3½	0 2¼	0 1¼
	Cumberland	0 1½	0 1	0 0¼
	Westmoreland.....	0 3¼	0 2	0 0¾
	<i>Total of 4 Counties</i>	....	....	0 0¾
XI.—WELSH.....	Monmouth	0 9¾	0 3¾	0 2¾
	<i>South Wales.</i>			
	Glamorgan	0 6½	0 3	0 2¼
	Carmarthen	0 4¾	0 2½	0 2
	Pembroke	0 4¼	0 1¾	0 1
	Cardigan	0 2¾	0 1½	0 1
	Brecon	0 5¾	0 3½	0 2½
	Radnor	0 8¼	0 4¾	0 3½
	<i>North Wales.</i>			
	Montgomery	0 8¾	0 4	0 3¼
	Flint	0 4	0 1¾	0 1¼
	Denbigh	0 7	0 4¼	0 3¼
	Merioneth	0 7	0 3¾	0 3
	Carnarvon	0 5¼	0 2	0 1½
	Anglesey	0 5¼	0 2¼	0 1½
	<i>Total of 13 Counties</i>	....	....	0 2¼
ENGLAND AND WALES	<i>Total of 52 Counties*</i>	0 3
<i>England, Wales, and Scotland</i>	<i>Total</i>	0 10	0 4¾	....
<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Total</i>	0 2¼	0 1¼	....

* The amounts for Middlesex including London and Westminster, for the three Ridings of York together, and for England and Wales alone, do not appear specifically in Messrs. Wood and Garnett's figures, but they are supplied in the above Table in consonance with their data. The other items in cols. 3 and 4 are extracted as stated.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords reported that, in their opinion, the Land-Tax is a burden upon Land, insomuch as it must be deducted from the gross proceeds of the Land before its net Product can become available as Profits of Capital.

Some of the witnesses examined by the Committee had arrived, however, at a very different conclusion, based upon considerations of a constitutional and economical character. For instance, Mr. Robert Hyde Greg, a former M.P. for Manchester, a large landowner and farmer, as well as manufacturer, submitted that the Land-Tax is not a burden upon Land, because the State had become a permanent joint Proprietor of the Land with the Landlord, and that when the Land-Tax becomes a permanent Tax, the State becomes a permanent proprietor jointly with the owner of every Estate, and that Estate, so curtailed, is handed down and inherited.

Mr. Nassau Senior expressed views to the same effect; and he distinguished between the incidence of a new Tax and that of a fixed permanent Tax. (*Vide* his answers to Questions 5,479 to 5,510).

Notwithstanding all this, and the further circumstance that even *if the Land-Tax were an unjust Tax*, the co-existence of the Property and Income-Tax would go very far to annihilate that supposed injustice of it, it is quite manifest that, as all Landed Estates and Tenements are held by the present lives in possession as inheritances or purchases of Rents, *minus the unredeemed Land-Tax*, there is not the shadow of just ground for complaint.*

The Committee proceeded to report that, "Although the Quotas "are fixed in reference to each district by the Act of George the "Third, the Law admits a variation in the allotment of the Sum "amongst the different owners of Property within the District, and "Redemptions continue in consequence, although, except for the "purpose of Insurance against an increased Rate on improved pro- "perty, the privilege of redemption is, at the present price of the "Funds, nearly a dead letter."

The Committee then state, "This Tax is most unequal in its "pressure; and, from the Statements put in by Mr. Wood, it appears "that the Quotas are higher in proportion to the Value of Property "in the purely agricultural Counties than in the mining and manu- "facturing Districts."

* Comparison of the statement in 1831 of Mr. Benjamin Sayer (formerly Under Secretary of the Property Tax) in his privately printed work, before referred to, may not be out of place. That gentlemen observed "that the Land Tax does not operate as a burthen on the owners of Estates in cases where the Estates have been purchased long since the commencement of it; being a certain known charge on the owner, the purchase-money for the Property charged has been proportionably less; when let, the tenant pays the Tax to the Revenue, and so much less Rent to the owner."

This is the *rationale* why a *fixed* Land Tax does not influence prices of the products of the Land. The House of Lords' Committee seem to have questioned Mr. Senior on this head without a clear definition on their part of the conditions of the Problem they require to be solved. Questions of Freedom of Corn Trade; existence, or the contrary, of extensive indirect Taxation, or of a subtle, searching, system of direct Taxation, all modify the appropriate answer. We shall presently, (in the Second Part of this paper,) have occasion to refer to Sir William Petty's views at a much earlier period. He held that prices of produce under the then circumstances and on the imposition of a new Land-Tax would be affected by the Tax.

These observations are open to a considerable qualification. It is quite obvious that, in some of the Counties, particularly those of central and northern England, in the great hives of manufacturing industry and commerce, the value of real property, since the time of the Assessment of 4 William and Mary, would augment in a higher ratio than elsewhere; but, allowing for the redemption, the purely agricultural counties are by no means subject to the alleged unequality of *pressure*, the power of increase of Rent of Land being of necessity unequal to the power of increase of Rent of Tenements in a growing and prosperous community. The annexed TABLE D is in illustration of this point.

It has already been stated, that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue—writing in 1857—take a very opposite view to that of the Committee of the Lords in 1846; and that the former, far from admitting pressure, deem the burden of the Tax to be generally quite trivial.

The Land-Tax, as a reserved rent, is the amount—neither subject to increase nor decrease—belonging permanently to the State. But let us, for the moment, suppose the contrary to be the fact, and admit the tax to be a burden which presses upon Land. What, then, will be the circumstances of the alleged unequal pressure on the *agricultural* counties? The question will be one of proportionality to the means of bearing the tax.—Hence the usefulness of a Table like that in the opposite page.—Considering its results in connexion with the preceding observations, the teaching of it is, that the admission of pressure would be based upon an argument which, when tested upon the figures of the means of bearing the tax, leads to the false conclusion, that the Landlords would be justified if they were to complain of the annual Value of Lands having in thirty-four years (1814-48), increased only about 23 Per Cent.,—whilst the annual value of Messuages, including houses, shops, and warehouses, had, unequally, increased in the same period about 161 per Cent., and whilst the annual value of other Items of Real Property, including mines, canals, and railways, had, also unequally, increased about 213 Per Cent.

Reduced to the closest abstract statement, what has been just adverted to would be nothing else than admitting the reasonableness of a complaint, that the laws of nature and of economical science do not allow of the annual rent which represents the produce of the land, quite keeping pace in its ratio of home-growth (in countries similarly circumstanced to ours, and in the period referred to) comparatively with the simultaneous growth of other property which the increase and the wants of the people have called into existence.

Columns 3 and 4 of the TABLE D show that, whilst the income from Lands in England and Wales constituted upwards of 64 per Cent. of the whole income from Real Property in 1814-15, it had fallen to 45 per Cent. of the whole in 1848. Owing to the form in which the Returns are published, a calculation cannot be made for England and Wales separately as regards the last year 1855-6. But the figures for the United Kingdom in that year (*vide* Column 8) show that the proportion of Rents of Land has now fallen to 41 per Cent. of the annual value of Real Property.

TABLE D.

ANNUAL VALUE of various descriptions of REAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND and WALES in 1814 compared with 1848. Calculation of PER-CENTAGES of each description at the two periods, and of the AGGREGATE INCREASE, in the Thirty-four Years, 1814-48.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SCHEDULE A. of Property-Tax.	ENGLD. AND WALES. Year 1814-15.		ENGLD. AND WALES. Year 1848-9.		1814 to 1848, 34 Years.	Supplementary Columns. UNITED KINGDOM, Year 1855-6.	
Description of Real Property Assessed.	Annual Value of each description.	Ratio borne by each de- scription to the Total Annual Value.	Annual Value of each descrip- tion.	Ratio borne by each de- scription to the Total Annual Value.	Comparative Results of Increase.	Annual Value of each description.	Ratio borne by each de- scription to the Total Annual Value.
	Millions £	Per Cent.	Millions £	Per Cent.	Per Cent. upon Amounts in 1814.	GREAT BRITAIN. Millions £	Per Cent.
1. LANDS.....	34,330	64·2	42,348	44·8	23·3	46,921	41·0
2. MESSUAGES, includ- ing Houses, Shops, and Warehouses ... }	14,895	27·8	38,822	41·1	160·6	48,435	42·4
SUNDRIES, viz.—							
3. Tithes	2,733	8·0	0,506	14·1	213·1	0,367	16·6
4. Manors	0,072		0,164			0,187	
5. Fines	0,207		0,284			0,307	
6. Quarries	0,049		0,290			0,320	
7. Mines	0,616		2,174			2,986	
8. Iron Works.....	No Retn.		0,738			1,427	
9. Fisheries	„		0,015			0,062	
10. Canals	„		1,107			0,882	
11. Railways	„		5,790			9,529	
12. Gas Works	„		0,649			0,709	
13. Other Property	0,575		1,523			2,044	
14. General Profits	0,018		0,128			0,190	
Total 3 to 14	4,270		13,368			19,010	
						(1.) GREAT BRITAIN. £114,366,956	} 100·0
TOTAL ASSESSMENT (Items 1 to 14)	£53,495,375	100·0	£94,538,472	100·0	76·7	(2.) IRELAND. £11,878,545	} ...
						(3.) UNITED KINGDOM. £126,245,501	} ...
SCHEDULE B. Profits arising from the occupancy of Lands, &c., directly assessed in Schedule A	£36,260,565	...	£12,529,923	...	17·3	UNITED KINGDOM. £19,517,546	} ...

*Note, as to TABLE D.—In Cols. 2, 4, and 7, the three figures at the unit end are omitted for the sake of space and clearness. Thus, 34,330 represents about 34,300,000*l.*; and 0,072 represents 72,000*l.**

The Select Committee of the Lords concluded their Remarks on the Land-Tax with a very remarkable statement, viz.:—

“The amount of Land-Tax which has been redeemed no longer appears as a Burden upon the Land; but it must not be forgotten that the proprietors of Land, in order to escape from the operation of the Tax, have paid over to the State an amount of Capital of which the Sum Redeemed represents the Annual Interest, and of which the State is still deriving the advantage.”

This statement is fraught with fallacies. How could the State be still deriving the advantage of Interest from the Capital paid for previous redemptions of Land-Tax? It only exchanged its right to receive a certain proportion of Rent, payable to it as a first charge in perpetuity, against its own engagement to pay a certain equivalent interest on debts which it had contracted and secured upon Funded Stock, also in perpetuity.—This was the position of the State in the transaction; now what was that of the proprietor of Land who redeemed the so-called Land-Tax? He only exchanged a given amount of realized Capital, to receive in perpetuity a certain proportion of rent theretofore belonging to the State. This had the same effect as if the Proprietor had laid out the like amount of capital in such improvements as permanently improved his income, from the land, to the extent of the annual Tax he purchased or redeemed.

An example in figures will best illustrate the practical working of this. A Landed Proprietor, A, had, say in the year 1800, an estate on which the Land-Tax was 100*l.* per Annum. Being an improving landlord, and the measure for redemption being for many reasons popular at the time, he proceeded to avail himself of it at the then high rate of Interest, 5 Per Cent., and consequent low price of 60*l.* for each 100*l.* Consols. Under the terms of the Act, he had to transfer to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt either 3,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols, or 3 Per Cent. Reduced Annuities, or 2,200*l.* money. We will suppose that he paid this amount of money. The State then, on the one hand, surrendered to him their first charge of 100*l.* per Annum on his estate, extricated him from the liability to a higher assessment in his District, and, on the other hand, cancelled 110*l.* per Annum of Gross Interest subject to Income Tax, which it had previously been paying to the Stockholder.

But this was no advantage to the State. The transaction was one of transfer. The State neither had the advantage of the 2,200*l.* money, nor could it spend it except by defeating the supposed, although unreal, Sinking Fund operations, and creating fresh Debt equivalent to the amount. All that was accomplished consisted in the taking of A's 2,200*l.* money into the Stock Market by the Government Broker, and the transfer of it to B or C, or some other capitalist, in exchange for Stock at the market price of the day, and often at a losing price to the State.

And, nevertheless, the real meaning of the Committee's words, if applied to this example, would be, that the State derived advantage

of Interest, say of 100*l.* per annum, from the year 1800 to the date of their Report (1846),—and, that the Landlord was mulcted in that Interest, and should be credited with it, besides the 4*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* Per Cent. of Interest which he derived from his investment in Land-Tax, *i. e.*, 100*l.* per annum purchased for 2,200*l.*

The Lords' Committee, the officials of the Stamps and Taxes, and members of the House of Commons who have introduced motions to consider the advisability of an equalization of the Land-Tax, have not only insisted upon the startling inequalities it gives rise to between County and County, an impression which it has been proved is by no means borne out in the same degree when the Counties are arranged in Groups or Divisions instead of alphabetically as heretofore; but they have also pointed emphatically to the striking differences between this and that town, and between the one or other parish.

Examination will show that the same method of induction from the fallacy of nominal quotas has prevailed in these subdivided Statistics. It would be wearisome to quote examples, and they may be seen in abundance in the evidence before the two Committees so frequently adverted to, and subsequently in an important Land-Tax Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated July, 1849.

It cannot be successfully contended that, even (which is very doubtful) if any grounds could be maintained for showing the advisability of equalizing certain other Taxes, the differences in which, as pressing upon particular localities, are often urged upon public attention, the same conclusions ought to have equal weight or analogy in the case of a Land-Tax.

Defining from a modern point of view, the British "Land-Tax," is not, in the same sense as other Imposts, an assessed charge, but is simply a synonym for a certain amount of Reserved Rent on Lands and Tenements, to which amount the nation is entitled in Fee Simple.

It does not require the test of statistics to show that, except in the imaginary visions of socialism, inequalities of comparative progress or regress are the normal state of human societies. Yet it does demand a very peculiar way of viewing such topics to contend that, because a larger proportionate amount is the property of the State under the Conditions of the Land-Tax (as is likewise the case with the Land Revenues of the Crown) in District B than in District A, it follows that Districts A and B,—and so on through the alphabet of districts—should be brought to the same level.

In answering a proposition of this kind, the respondent has nothing to concede to such considerations as that the District A has had the good fortune or industry to improve its Rental, and the District B the ill-luck or improvidence to diminish its Rental; and that these are reasonable claims for shifting a larger burden on District A, and a lesser one on District B, in order to bring about an equalization.

But there are ample reasons in opposition to such a step. *First*, the rule that the right of the Crown or nation precedes all other rights; and that if District A, or any other, produced no more Rent than would suffice to pay the Land-Tax, there would still exist no inequity.

Secondly, in the settlement of the Land-Tax, this country wisely refrained from a principle, not unknown in foreign countries, of attempting such a survey (or *cadastre*) as would fix a certain charge on each field and parcel of ground according to the more or less sanguine or narrow views entertained as to its productive capability. The settlement of the British Land-Tax proceeded on a different basis. It imposed a certain rate of contribution on Districts, and on a few important towns, and left the charge of collecting that rate to local self-government, in preference to committing it to the clumsy unconstitutionality of centralization.

It will be seen in the second and concluding portion of the present paper, that, upon examining the political arithmetic of the Seventeenth Century in its relation to the Land-Tax question, the rates levied upon Districts between the years 1643 and 1698, that is, during the times of Charles I., the Commonwealth, and the Restoration, can statistically be shown, contrary to the usual opinion, to have been apportioned with considerable regard to the respective proportionate values of Real Property in the several Counties. That even when compared with the ratios of capability to bear the Assessment of the same Counties at the present day, it will be found that the Real Property Assessments of 1643-1857, *i. e.*, of upwards of Two Centuries, have been by no means radically unjust, and that what has been said to the contrary had no foundation in proper statistical inquiry.

Thirdly, whilst the claims on the Districts have not been comparatively with each other, unfair, the Claims on Portions of the Districts have uniformly been subject to redistribution between the several portions as occasion might require. This will be quite evident to those who will take the trouble of perusing the Land-Tax Acts, whether they be those passed in the reigns of Charles I., of the time of the Commonwealth, by the governments of the Restoration and Revolution, or of George III. If a later proof be required, it is but two months ago (*viz.*, in March, 1857) that the Middlesex Land-Tax Commission met to settle the Land-Tax Quotas of the County, according to annual custom, which admits of redistribution amongst the contributories in each part of a given district, according to the changed actual annual value of the Real Property respectively held by them.

Fourthly, from the year 1798, it has always been within the power of the contributories to the Land-Tax to cease to be so under the conditions of redemption, and so to remove the property out of which their Rents arise entirely beyond the incidence of the Land-Tax. This protects, not only the original Rent, but the improved Rent. It is, of course, true that the improved Rent comes under the operation of the Property and Income Tax, but that is the condition of productive property in general, and not a special hardship on the Landowner.

PART II.—LAND-TAX STATISTICS, 1636 TO 1798.

§ 5.—*Review of the Political Arithmetic on Land-Tax questions during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, with special regard to the opinions of Sir John Sinclair, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Halifax, Dr. Davenant, and John Houghton, &c., with NEW CALCULATIONS and STATISTICS.*

No inquiry into the Statistics of Land-Tax can be complete, or even understood, without some research into the Political Arithmetic of the period when its assessment was first settled.

The present attempt to give as general a view as the limits of this article, and the available means of illustrating it by figures, will admit of, is not put forward as comprising more than a series of notes and calculations, which it is hoped may be serviceable to those members of the Statistical Society who are desirous of thoroughly investigating the subject.

Without professing to preserve the strict order of a formal treatise, it will be absolutely essential to refer to what was said, as the reason for what was done, in Land-Tax legislation, during the periods prior to the time of its present settlement. And it will be by no means uninteresting to consider, whether what then took place had its origin in the face of evidence of alleged statistical proof of inequity of assessment, or if the contrary was really the fact.

For this purpose, the matter must be traced back from 1798; and particular attention must be directed to the oft-repeated assertion, in Parliament, of grave injustice, and of wrongful dealing, as attaching to the original apportionment of the various quotas of the several counties. Such statements were repeated from one generation of statesmen to another; and it is obvious Mr. Pitt had to endure much of the inherited odium belonging to this supposed fault in the assessment. That minister, however, successfully carried through Parliament his Land-Tax Redemption Bill; and, in introducing it, he used language distinguished alike by modesty of expression and by honest conviction of the soundness of his measure. His words were—

“That he claimed a great deal of merit to the measure, but none from the proposal. The principle itself possessed that recommendation which usually belonged to good principles; that it was so simple that the advantages to be produced by its effects did not necessarily suppose a great share of merit in the proposer.”

Separately from considerations of party, it is difficult to understand upon what foundation the statements in opposition could have been maintained, if they were to show that the proposal was a tempting of the Landowner, and, in a lesser degree, of the public, to improvidence.

The plan, reduced to its practical operation, was but a permissive measure for exchanging an obligation of the Nation to pay the fundholder a perpetual annuity, or dividend, upon government Stock, against a corresponding obligation to the Nation, to pay it a perpetual

*Annuity, called a Land-Tax, charged on the Rent of Lands and Tenements.**

The late Sir John Sinclair was one of the chief opponents of Mr. Pitt's measure. His criticisms upon it are repeated in his *History of the Public Revenue*, in which is inserted, at full length, his very long speech in opposition, delivered in the Debate of 9th May, 1798, on the Land-Tax Redemption Bill.

On that occasion, he took up the old stock of objections with which a perusal of the works of those writers of the Seventeenth Century who were adverse to the Land-Tax might have impressed him.

It is observable that Sir John Sinclair rested especially on the conclusions of Sir Robert Walpole, some sixty-six years previously, when that Statesman so vigorously condemned the Land-Tax on the occasion of the Debate in the House of Commons, upon his motion, of 9th February, 1732, for reviving the Salt Duty.

Sir John Sinclair quoted to the House extracts from Sir Robert Walpole's speech, taken from Torbuck's Debates (vol. x). The words there reported are nearly identical with those in the Parliamentary History subsequently published (vol. viii., 1811). They are as follows:—

EXTRACT I.†—"As to the manner of raising Taxes upon the people, it is a certain maxim that that tax, which is the most equal and the most general, is the most just and the least burdensome. When every man contributes a small share, a great sum may be raised for the public service without any man being sensible what he pays; whereas a small sum, raised upon a few, lies heavy upon each particular man, and is the more grievous in that it is unjust."

EXTRACT II.—"*There is no Tax that ever was laid upon the people of this nation that is more unjust and unequal than the Land-Tax. The Landholders bear but a small proportion to the people of this nation, or of any nation; yet no man contributes any the least share to this Tax but he that is possessed of a landed estate; and yet this Tax has been continued without intermission for above these Forty Years. It has continued so long, and lain so heavy, that I may venture to say many a landed gentleman has thereby been ruined and undone.*"

EXTRACT III.—"*The Land-Tax is the most unequal, the most grievous, and the most oppressive Tax that ever was raised in this country. It is a Tax which never ought to be raised but in times of the most extreme necessity. The best judges, the truest patriots in all countries, have been of opinion that, of all Taxes, that upon immovable goods, that upon Lands and Houses, ought to be the last resource.*"

Sir John Sinclair reminded the House that this language of a former Chancellor of the Exchequer was received with repeated

* The late Mr. Marshall's "Statistical Display of the United Kingdom," page 24, may be consulted for the figures of the Gross Receipts of Land-Tax for each of the thirty-two years 1797-1828, the amount of Three Per Cent. Stock cancelled, Expenses incurred, &c. These Items were extracted from the annual Finance Accounts, and other parliamentary returns, and their accuracy was confirmed by Messrs. Wood and Garnett to the Committee of 1836 on Agricultural distress.

Mr. Marshall's opinion was, that Mr. Pitt's measure for the redemption of the Land-Tax justly deserved to be regarded as the most interesting ever submitted to the legislative consideration. Without concurring in so extreme a view as this, we may fairly term it a very important measure.

† These extracts were not numbered by Sir J. Sinclair; but it is right to do so, as the passages were not continuous portions of Sir R. Walpole's Speech.

“*hearems*” and “*tumults of applause.*” He did not, however, state that the orator was feeling his way as to how far the House would go in the direction of exclusive indirect Taxation. Neither did he quote the important explanatory words with which Walpole concluded the paragraph we have just repeated. It will be desirable to supply this deficiency in the annexed Extract IV:—

EXTRACT IV.—“In such a case (*i. e.*, that of direct taxation) there are but few of the people that contribute to the public expense, and even among those few there will always be a great partiality as to the value that is put upon men's estates. This we are very sensible of in England. There are some landed gentlemen that pay a Land-Tax equal to the full value of their Estates, while others do not pay equal to a third part of the real value; and generally those gentlemen who suffer most by this partiality are those whose ancestors were a sort of knight-errants for the Revolution. They gloried in that happy event; they thought themselves in honour and justice obliged to pay their equal share for the support of so glorious a cause in proportion to the real value of the Estates they possessed; and, therefore, they gave them in at their full value. This was justice—this was laudable zeal for the happiness of the nation, and for the liberties and privileges of the people; but their posterity suffered severely for it; and, as they always will be the greatest sufferers by every Land-Tax, ought not the merit and the honest zeal of their forefathers to plead strongly for their relief, at least with all those who are friends to our present happy establishment?”

Sir Robert Walpole knew how to apply Statistics, or the Arithmetic of Politics, with profound skill when he thought either the occasion or his argument required it; but, in the instance referred to, this does not appear to have been his course, nor did he adduce any details or facts which could readily connect the incidence of the Land-Tax with the desperate state to which the Landed interests, and especially that section of them which had promoted the Revolutionary Establishment, were described as having sunk.

It should be observed that Sir R. Walpole was addressing a body consisting chiefly of landholders, and upon a proposition (which was carried through the two Houses) for reviving a Tax on a prime necessary of life, instead of levying an extra shilling to make up Two Shillings in the pound upon Land. This extra shilling depended upon the fate of the proposed Salt-Tax. It was useful to Walpole to impress the general public, as well as the Parliament, with the notion that the landed gentry stood in need of commiseration; so that his great effort of statesmanship, the Excise Bill, which he was on the eve of introducing, might have more reasonable chances of success. The appeal as to the loyal sacrifices of the leading promoters of the Revolution was a pretty sure political card. But, in referring to their pecuniary losses, he omitted to mention that many of them, perhaps the majority, were reimbursed by alienations from the Crown of its Land Revenues, and that the constitutional sovereigns, William and Mary, had not acted towards their chief adherents very differently from the first William or the eighth Henry.

In many parts of his speech, Walpole drew a very lugubrious picture of the encumbered landlord bending under the weight of Mortgages, Annuities, Jointures, &c. He described the Land-Tax as if it were the last straw which was to break the burdened camel's back.—But let us stop to inquire whether any facts or figures can statistically be brought to show that he was well founded in these

grave assertions of the gross injustice and hardship that had been inflicted upon the landed gentry by the Land-Tax.

It may be assumed, as a fact, that many of the landlords were, as the Minister described them, deeply embarrassed with Annuities, Mortgages, and the like effects of expenditure and of debt. But we may also assume it, as susceptible of historical proof, that the wild speculation in bubble projects, the reckless living, and the improvident habits, of a class which had deplorably fallen back from the high qualities of the English gentlemen of the first half of the Seventeenth Century, were all circumstances which told their tale upon the fortunes of Sir R. Walpole's landed friends.

Unless, however, we could prove that but little significance attaches to the lessons given by constitutional and financial history, we should be unable to advance, with any likelihood of conviction, that the Landholders of Great Britain ever were, in any systematic manner, unjustly taxed. And if we compare their quotas of contribution, and their relative means of meeting them, with those of other classes of the community, we cannot fail to remark that, at the outset of the British system of society, the pecuniary means of those other classes, and every nerve and sinew of thought and labour, were strained to keep the rural aristocracy in that place of rank and of power which it held exclusively.

Whether this or that war was a right object to justify a Land-Tax, and whether any particular expense or extravagance ought to have been nationally incurred, are wholly different, and purely ethical, questions, which do not belong to financial and statistical inquiries, although often erroneously mixed up with them, and particularly in reviews of our Funded System.

The British Land-Tax Assessments were nothing more than the substitute, in an equitable and judicious form, for the Saxon and Norman Hydage, Aids, Scutages, Knightages, Tallages, and other statutable excises from real and personal property and income, which were charged as the homage and service due to the head of the State, and to the constitutional management of its home and foreign polity. Instead of the earlier and ruder burdens of personal attendance and service, and of contributions in kind, which the burgess had to render in respect of his burgage—(as the land as well as the tenement was termed),—or which the feudal Lord owed to the Crown as regarded his tenure, these assessments fixed the lighter burden of settled pecuniary quotas, adapted rateably to the real and personal estates of that part of the people who possessed the means of contributing to the public charge; and, as the object of these assessments was in chief measure for the defence of the realm and of the property of the landed gentry, and of the Crown, including its administrative policy within and beyond it, it would, therefore, have been reasonable at such times even if the whole burden had been assessed upon Land.

The surveys, Domesday and Census Books, of the Saxon and Norman sovereigns, were intended, amongst other well-considered ends, to secure the laying down of a *cadastre* by which to levy such assessments according to an equitable valuation. It certainly was not the Landowners, but rather the denizens of cities, who were penned within walls for easier fleecing as well as for mutual safe-

guard, that needed protection. The early municipal charters, and especially those of the metropolitan city, fully prove this.

We should, moreover, guard ourselves against drawing a general inference of injustice of assessment, from some exceptional cases of opposition that arose, more easily than elsewhere, in the border Northern Counties which had their own additional and peculiar burdens to bear in providing men and arms for defence against the raids and forays of their Trans-Tweedian neighbours, and in the Western Counties against those of the Welsh. In this state of things, the Northern and Western Counties were sometimes apt to be obstructive when called upon to contribute towards certain national objects. For instance, the Parliament, in 1489, had sanctioned a subsidy, by way of a Land-Tax throughout England, to pay the expenses of an army sent into Brittany. The money was paid by all the Counties except Yorkshire and the Bishoprick of Durham. It is important to observe, that the latter Counties did not object to the *ratio* of assessment, but only to the *cause of its requirement*.*

Henry the Seventh's reign did not pass over without the Western counties taking up the ill example of the Northern. Thus, the Cornish rebellion arose from the same kind of objection. The inhabitants of the West thought that the expense of repelling the rapacious incursions of the Scotch ought to have devolved entirely upon the Northern counties, and not been levied as a Land-Tax upon all the counties.†

Here is very considerable foundation to warrant the idea that the epithets, or rather *misnomers*, of Land-Tax and Land Subsidies,—which were really only Property and Income Taxes, and ought to have been called by some such names,—frequently led to that deeply imbued impression, which has rankled in the breasts of the Landholders, that the burden on land and other real property was excessive.

But it must be observed: *First*, that the property derived otherwise than from the soil, and from immoveable property, in countries which, like England, until about the middle of the Six-

* See Lord Bacon's "History of Henry the Seventh," in which he remarks upon this event, "The two last openly and obstinately refused to pay it, not out of necessity, but by reason of the old humour of these counties, where the memory of King Richard was so strong that it laid like lees in the bottom of men's hearts, and if the vessels were once stirred it would rise."

The history of the insurrection may be briefly condensed:—The Commissioners for assessing the Tax applied to the Earl of Northumberland, who soon after lost his life in the insurrection. The Court was informed through him. The Earl of Surrey was forthwith sent, with a suitable force, against the rebels. Many were made prisoners, including John à Chambre, the ringleader, who was executed at York, with the distinction of a very lofty gibbet. The King went to York after the victory, and then returned to London, leaving the Earl of Surrey as his lieutenant, and Sir Richard Tunstall as Chief Commissioner to levy the Subsidy, of which, it is stated, not one denier was excused.

† The decisive victory at Blackheath, in 1497, put a stop to this formidable and sanguinary rebellion. See Bacon's "History of Henry VII.," Hume, &c. This was but one of the many revolts with which the annals of early British Taxation are filled. The Ship-Money Controversy, a century and a half later, gave but the climax to the traditions on these subjects, which had been inherited from the times of the Tudor sovereigns. (See the declaration of Parliament upon the Commission of Array, Statute 5 Henry IV., &c.)

teenth Century, and like France until a century later, had no commercial pre-eminence, was but inconsiderable. *Secondly*, that a system of Excise, on articles of consumption, would then have been impracticable. *Thirdly*, that Customs Revenues could only be farmed for the most trivial amount. *Fourthly*, that the great chief burden alleged to press upon the Land, viz., the *Poor's Rates*, had, until the suppression of the Religious Houses, no existence.

The questions of assumed injustice arising out of the so-called special burdens on land are amongst the most remarkable of those battles of words which have occupied so much of the time and attention of Parliament for several generations back.* This particular logomachy, as to the crushing weight of a Land-Tax at so much in the pound, is but a type of the never-ending complaints of a section of the community against the Property and Income Tax, and whose opinions are so constituted that they would complain of the sevenpenny, or any other, assessment of pence per pound, whilst they would consent to pay a larger tax provided they could deceive themselves by not seeing the exact ratio of poundage expressed in the hard and precise language of direct Taxation.

A writer of the Seventeenth century (whose common sense shines through his homely language) has some very truthful remarks upon this head. He observes:—

“ ’Twill hardly gain belief, that there is many of the meaner People, *Labourers*, and *Mechanicks* that, by their expense, when they are (as too many be) extravagant, pay to the publick *Taxes* above one-tenth of their daily profit. As, supposing that a labouring man may earn *Sixteen Pounds a-year*, he will expend, though not very extraordinarily profuse, one-half of it in *Drink* and *Tabaco*, upon which the duty of Customs and Excise is, at least, two pounds of the eight, which he lays out in idle Expenses. Now, it would be vehemently decried and exclaimed against, as the greatest oppression upon the Poor imaginable, if, by a *Poll* or *Land-Tax*, this man, that virtually pays *Forty Shillings*, should actually, and above board, pay so many pence by the year.”†

The experience of nearly 170 years since the preceding passage was written has served to show that its truth cannot be controverted.

* *Ce n'est pas seulement parmi les Sçavants que les Logomachies sont pernicieuses, elles le sont encore dans tous les états, elles troublent les sociétés, mettent les armes à la main, rendent les nations ennemies, brouillent et ruinent les familles, entretiennent les discordes; elles sont un piège que les ambitieux, et ceux qui ne peuvent vivre que dans le trouble, tiennent toujours prêt pour entraîner les peuples dans les séditions, et les révoltes. J'ai été souvent étonné de voir combien on est peu en garde contre un mal qui se renouvelle tous les jours, qui tous les jours dans le général, comme dans le particulier nous fait sentir ses funestes effets. (Vide the rare work attributed to Gros de Boze, entitled “Le Livre jaune, ou Conversations sur les Logomachies.”—Bâle, 1748.)*

† See the pamphlet licensed, Nov. 11th, 1689, and printed in the year 1690, entitled “*Taxes no Charge*, in a letter from a gentleman to a person of quality, showing the nature, use, and benefit of Taxes in this Kingdom, and compared with the impositions of Foreign States, &c.” The writer is of the school so competently represented by De Pinto of Amsterdam, whose Essay was published at Paris in 1761, and in English in 1774. In “*Taxes no Charge*,” we see a just appreciation of the control of Parliament in this country compared with the shadow of constitutional and popular power exercised in the continental nations, and which fairly justified the touching complaint that the French historian, *De Mezeray*, made to our *John Hampden*. Vide the latter's Pamphlet, “*Some Considerations about the most proper Way of raising Money in the present Conjuncture*,” 1692.

Taxation is, and always has been, a pill difficult of deglutition. The wisest and greatest statesmen—the most popular and august assemblages—have spent time immeasurable in devising means how best to gild that pill and to make it passable, if not palatable.* Nations yet to be formed, and who may be destined to possess conditions of society of which we have no conception, may of course find it practicable to adopt some such scheme of the *Impôt Unique* as *M. Emile de Girardin* (during his editorship of *La Presse* in 1848), and well-meaning theorists before him, have propounded. So long, however, as things are at all like what they have been, the maxim, *ne quid nimis*, must remain as applicable to direct, as to indirect, taxation; and it will be found that the unwelcome dose must be administered in that divided double form which experience has proved to be most effectual in circumstances of extreme trial.

It is certain, too, that if the Property and Income Tax be ever entirely given up, Statistics, important to the knowledge necessary for right administration, and, through it, to the welfare of the community, will be utterly lost, and our then want of information upon the means and condition of the heterogeneous ranks and classes of society would soon drift us back into the dark ages of high finance.

We must, however, recollect that the tide of prejudice can never be wholly removed; and that we are as far, now, as the public were in the Seventeenth Century, from a general and correct appreciation of the fact that direct and indirect taxation are,—in the Old World at least,—indissolubly united.

A clear notion of the real, as distinguished from the nominal incidence of newly imposed direct taxation, was put forward by that distinguished pioneer of the science of Political Arithmetic, Sir William Petty. We find him, as early as 1662, when his justly celebrated “Treatise on Taxes and Contributions” was first published, expressing views upon what would be the working of a Land-Tax, and showing that it did not, as a *New Tax*, fall exclusively as a burden upon the landlord; that, whilst it fell directly on rents, it at the same time fell indirectly on the produce of the rent; that the landlord generally was re-imbursed by rents rising, and the tenant by prices augmenting; and, finally, that it made the King’s Taxes more productive and more equitable.

And, although it is the opinion of the majority of Political Economists that a Land-Tax does not influence prices, it is, notwithstanding, highly probable that, in the state of things existing in the first half of the Seventeenth Century, it had a very material effect, and in the way laid down by Petty.

The acute mind and thoughtful temper of this eminent man did not allow him to confound the Landlord’s Income and the Tenant’s profit—the Schedule A and Schedule B of modern taxation;—neither did he entertain the opinions which induced Davenant, in the work, the authorship of which was the great event of that writer’s life,† to say that all Taxes whatsoever are, in their last resort, a charge upon land, a theory worthy of the doctrinal maxims of the school of

* This simile is but a homely one, it may, however, be the more truthful for that.

† The “Essay upon Ways and Means,” London, 1695.

physiocrats and economists which was about to form, in a neighbouring country.*

The passage from Sir W. Petty's Treatise, which has been referred to as especially deserving attention, is the following :—

“Suppose A and B have each of them a parcel of land of equal goodness and value; suppose also that A hath let his parcel for twenty-one years at twenty pounds *per annum*, but that B is free; now there comes out a tax of a fifth part; hereupon B will not let under 25*l.*, that his remainder may be twenty, whereas A must be contented with sixteen neat; nevertheless, the tenants of A will sell the proceed of their bargain at the same rate that the tenants of B shall do. The effect of all this is—first, that the King's fifth part of B, his farm, shall be greater than before. Secondly, that the farmer to B shall gain more than before the tax. Thirdly, that the tenant or farmer of A shall gain as much as the King and tenant to B both. *Fourthly, the tax doth ultimately light upon the landlord A and the consumptioners, from whence it follows that a land-tax resolves into an irregular excise upon consumption, that those bear it most who least complain.* And lastly, that some landlords may gain, and only such whose rents are predetermined, shall lose, and that doubly, viz., one way by the raising of their revenues, and the other by enhancing the prices of provisions upon them.”

These arguments Petty would probably have taken means to impress more deeply in the public mind, had he not been pre-occupied with many other works and duties, and, prominently amongst these, with the Irish Surveys and with the foundation of the fortunes of the house of Shelburne.

* There can be little doubt that the ideas expressed by Petty, as to equal pound rates, bore their fruit in promoting the subsequent fixing of a settled *maximum* on real property, a plan which was extolled by Locke and Voltaire.

With reference to France, it may, perhaps, not be uninteresting to note that *Colbert*, soon after the peace of Nimeguen in 1679, had under his anxious consideration a plan for substituting an equal poundage, or *Taille réelle*, on real property, in the place of the partial, various, and uncertain systems which then prevailed in the different generalities and elections. This plan was interrupted by his death, and was not proceeded with further. The Manuscripts left by *Colbert* show that, like the equally illustrious Marshal Vauban, the study of the equity of taxation was a subject this minister had greatly at heart. It induced him, amidst the blaze of military glory, and the luxurious prodigality of the age of the Grand Monarque, to pen the words, “*Les Finances dans un Estat ont toujours esté et seront considérées comme la principale et la plus importante partie de sa gloire.*”

For interesting remarks on the *Taille, réelle*, and *personnelle*, see the clever recent work of *M. Félix Joubert*, entitled “*Etudes sur Colbert*,” which received the *couronnement* of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in January, 1856.

One of the ablest narratives of systems of direct taxation on the continent, from the middle ages down to present times, is that which has lately proceeded from the pen of *M. Esquiou de Parieu*. Vice-President of the Imperial Council of State.

It is distinguished by careful study and analysis of freshly collected facts, applied with much critical judgment and practical knowledge. The author has our warmest congratulations on the successful treatment of the subject, which has elicited encomiums from the Ex-Minister M. Hippolyte Passy and other competent persons, and is worthy of the notice of British Statesmen.

The substance of the work first appeared in the numbers of the “*Journal des Economistes*,” from which it has been reprinted in a separate form, with some additional chapters (Paris, Guillaumin et Cie.), under the title of “*Histoire des Impôts Généraux sur la Propriété et le Revenu*,” par M. F. Esquiou de Parieu, Ancien Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Cultes, Vice-President du Conseil d'Etat, Membre de l'Institut.

But even if the statements in question are disposed of, there remains wanting a solution of an important subject of inquiry,—namely, *did Walpole, and those who in and since his days have adopted his views, base upon any, and, if so, upon what, statistical evidence, their allegations of the gross injustice and oppressive exaction of the tax, when the imposition on one part of the country is compared with that on another?*

Before proceeding to the examination of such data as the limited research within our power has been successful in collecting, as the basis upon which to construct a better digested system of calculation than it has been the fate of the question to encounter, it may be desirable to note, that even upon the bare figures of the Revenue from Land-Tax, as compared with that from other fiscal sources, the statements of Walpole upon the growing *gravamen* of the Tax, which elicited the “*hearems*” of the House, might have been proved to be little else than declamation without the support of facts.

The ratio of the Land-Taxes to the Revenue derived from all National Taxes had amounted to nearly 40 Per Cent. in the time of the Commonwealth. During the reign of William and Mary it had been nearly as high, viz., about 39 per Cent. In the reign of the first George it had fallen to 24 Per Cent.; and in that of his successor to about 23 Per Cent. Thus it had gradually diminished down to the time of Sir R. Walpole. And since then it has more and more decreased, until, with the growth of trade and the alterations which have ensued in the social ranks and relative wealth of the different classes of the community, it has, as a special separate Tax, been reduced to about $1\frac{3}{4}$ Per Cent. of the Total Revenue from Taxes (as in the year 1856).

Since 1853, a tangible premium has, as we have before explained, been held out for its eventual entire extinction.

It will, in the next place, be interesting to inquire whether any contemporary, or earlier writers of acknowledged reputation, had taken up the same opinions as Sir R. Walpole on the Land-Tax. Without professing to go through the whole range of writers of the epoch, we may find evidence in support of these opinions in the writings of the Marquis of Halifax, and of Dr. Davenant.

Lord Halifax wrote but little, nevertheless, from his rank and talent, that little derived importance.

Davenant's writings touched upon the leading commercial and political subjects of the day, and attracted great attention. One, at least, of his Treatises was written at the instance of Lord Halifax, with whom a community of sentiment may be traced.*

* Dr. Charles Davenant, son of Sir William Davenant of dramatic celebrity, was born 1656; died 1714. He represented St. Ives *temp.* James II., and Great Bedwin in the Parliaments of 1698 and 1700; and at the time of his decease held the office of Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports. His works appeared at various periods between 1695 and 1712, and those printed before 1704 were under the periphrase of “The Author of the Essay on Ways and Means,” an affectation for which there was no reason, as he did not conceal his authorship. These works were collected and published, in five octavo volumes (London, 1771), by Sir Charles Whitworth, Member of Parliament, who professed also to have revised the text; but a more meagre exercise of the office of editor can scarcely be imagined.

Sir Charles Whitworth did not in fact venture on more than a few lines of com-

Upon the Land-Tax, their ideas were obviously identical, for we find the Marquis, in his "*Essay upon Taxes, calculated for the present juncture of affairs in England*" (1693), using nearly the same language as Davenant, in urgent protest,—“that the Land-Tax was “the most impolitic and unreasonable method of raising great sums “by that ever was introduced in any nation, and impossible to be “long borne and continued,”—the monthly assessment being, he declared, a military contribution taken up in the civil war, and proportioned to the state of the kingdom as it then stood, *i. e.*, forty years previously;—and “the inequality so exorbitant, both between “county and county, division and division, parish and parish, and “impossible to be rectified without a punctual survey of the whole,* “and lying *wholly upon the landlord*, where estates are not upon lives “or fines, wherein the dignified clergy pay not one groat, nor money “nor personal estate come in to the aid, *and which lies so heavy “upon the nobility and gentry above all others*, to the weakening “and diminishing their estates, who are the chief support of the “monarchy.”

Lord Halifax had, however, no such high opinion, as Davenant, of the advantage of an Excise in substitution for the Land-Tax; but he advocated a Property and Income Tax upon the ancient system of the subsidies, the assessors, and the parties paying, to be upon oath. Money and personal estate, not employed in trade, to be charged “*double to land and trade*” by the imposition of the old Subsidy Rates used from and before the reign of Henry the Eighth, viz., at Four Shillings in the Pound upon Real Estate, and Two Shillings and Eight pence upon Personal Estate calculated at 5 Per Cent. The survey of lands to be taken as fixed “once in an age” beyond reprises.—Personal estates and money to be assessed at their variable value, including Stock in trade and household stuff, but excluding wearing apparel.—Due allowance for debts to be made; also specified exemptions for a great number of children.—All Persons under Five Pounds in personal, and Three Pounds, in real property, to be excused.†

position on his own account, and these were couched in the most puerile style, *for example* :—

“The times in which he (*i. e.*, Davenant) chiefly wrote were soon after that “happy era of our English constitution by the accession of King William and “Queen Mary; therefore his discourses may be properly called the foundation of “our political establishment, as several public regulations have taken place from “the hints thrown out by the above author, &c.”

Dr. Davenant’s administrative talents are still remembered by some of the employés of the Custom House. They are favourably noticed in an appendix to the first Report of the Commissioners of Customs (20th February, 1857), where the fact is recalled to notice, that the system on which the office of Inspector-General of Imports and Exports commenced operations, “if not originally devised, was at “least improved by Dr. Davenant, the well-known writer on political economy, to “whom the charge of the office itself was committed shortly after its erection.”

* In reading this passage at the present time, the fallacy of the punctual survey, as exemplified in the unfinished *cadastre* undertaken in France for the *contribution foncière* since the Revolution of the close of the eighteenth century, will be kept in recollection.

† The “Fifths and Twentieths,” as the Land-Taxes were sometimes termed, do not apportion the ratios of real and personal estate on the oldest fashion: for it would appear that it was a prevailing maxim in ancient England, that the right

When Davenant, two years later, published his "*Essay on Ways and Means*" (1695), his views attracted general attention, particularly as they were supported, apparently, by the Statistics or Political Arithmetic of the figures which he introduced. And these figures, doubtless, convinced a large section of his contemporaries.

During the last century and a half, Davenant's deductions from his figures have been almost continuously cited as fully warranting his remarks on the gross injustice of the Land-Tax, which he put these forward as proving; and many eminent historians have quoted his views upon the subject, as of proved correctness.

But statisticians who may be content to take the trouble of further examination and comparison, and of computation where Davenant has only given the material for it, will find reason to doubt those views.

This part of the subject we now propose to consider; and it will be necessary for the purpose to give, textually, some of the leading accusations of Davenant against the Land-Tax. The following extracts are, therefore, subjoined:—

"The Land Taxes by monthly assessment seem unequally laid; and the pound-rate of four shillings in the pound does seem unequally levied upon the nation." (Introduction to "*Essay on Ways and Means*.")

"How ancient the inequality is between the Taxes in the north and west and the home counties, so much complained of, cannot easily be traced; for in an assessment of 400,000*l.*, 17 and 18 Car. I.. we find the rates upon the northern and western counties to lie just as they do in our present assessment; and though there might be some reason to ease the north in that tax, because those parts had been great sufferers by the Scotch army, yet, in 1642, when that Act passed, the sword of civil war was not as yet drawn; and the west and other counties had not as yet, at all, been harassed; so that the favour which the north and west have met with in land-taxes is a little older than the civil war, and may be attributed to that care, which the great number of members they send up have always had, of their concerns in parliament.

"When the civil war broke out, the commonwealth chiefly subsisted by excises, for they could gather land-taxes only where they were strongest.

"In 1647, their authority was generally owned over all the nation; and then they began to raise land-taxes regularly by a monthly assessment.

"When the war was over, there was real reason to ease the north and west, and accordingly the parliament considered what counties had least felt the war. Those in their assessments they rated highest, and they spared such places as had been most harassed by the armies of either side. And this was the distinction they made (and not as is vulgarly thought), that of associated or non-associated counties; for most

thing in taxation was "to charge money and personal estate not employed in trade, double to land and trade;" and tenderly to regard the condition of the very high and very low ranks of society. The middle classes had not at that time taken their share of power.

Lord Halifax seems to lean, with some degree of approval, on the idea of savings in personal estate of the "rich usurer or tradesman" being fair quarry for a double incidence of the property-tax. He quotes against the middle class the ancient saying that, in Taxes, "*size-cinq* was to be easy, *quatre-trois* to be fully charged, and *deuce-ace* to be exempted." He is by no means unhappy in his attempt to show that 2*s.* 8*d.* upon personal estate is equal to the double of 4*s.* upon real estate. The remarks under this head are, that "although 2*s.* 8*d.* may seem to be "less upon goods than 4*s.* upon lands; yet, when it is considered that lands are "rated according to the annual profits, and not their intrinsic value of purchase, "and that this is almost treble the profit of money at 5 per cent., and that all other "goods have no profit or interest to attend them, personal estate is more than "doubly charged."

counties of England, during that war, had been some time or other associated, and by ordinance of parliament.

“But still, perhaps, it had not fared so well with the north and west, notwithstanding their sufferings, if their cause had not been maintained in the House of Commons by a sufficient number of friends and advocates.

“The places which had been least sensible of those calamities, or were soonest rid of them, and that had been under the wings of the parliament, and their army, were London and Middlesex, Surrey and Southwark, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Berks, Bucks, and Oxfordshire.

“And they kept to the same measure of favouring the distant counties, and laying the chief burden upon those nearest London, as long as the authority of the commonwealth lasted.

“When King Charles the Second was restored, the northern and western gentlemen were strong enough in the House of Commons to get continued the method of assessment then in practice, which was so favourable to them; and in the Act 12 Car. II., for raising 70,000*l.* for one month, it is particularly provided, that it shall be raised in such proportion as the last 70,000*l.* per month was raised by ordinance of State; since which time, till now, the counties distant from London have continued in the constant possession of being favourably handled in all assessments.

“The first attempt of reducing assessments to some equality was made in the year 1660. The House of Commons, as may be seen from their journals (vol. viii., p. 178), had then in debate the settling 100,000*l.* per annum in compensation of the Court of Wards and Liveries; and a Committee was ordered to frame and bring in an equal apportionment of the said sum upon all the counties of England, which was done accordingly, and delivered to the House November the 8th, 1660, and is as followeth:—

	£		£
Yorkshire { West Riding 2,520	5,800	Warwick	1,800
{ North Riding 1,930		Worcester	1,800
{ East Riding 1,350		Bedford	1,400
Devon	5,000	Stafford	1,400
Essex	4,800	Nottingham	1,400
Kent	4,800	Derby	1,400
Suffolk	4,800	Lancashire.....	1,600
Norfolk	4,800	Cheshire.....	1,400
Somerset	4,000	Rutland.....	380
Bristol City	250	Huntingdon	900
Lincolnshire	4,000	Northumberland	700
Hampshire.....	3,000	Durham	700
Cornwall	2,400	Cumberland	400
Wiltshire	2,700	Westmoreland	300
London	4,000	Monmouth	800
Middlesex	3,000	Anglesea	260
Dorsetshire	2,000	Brecknock.....	450
Northampton.....	2,500	Cardigan	350
Gloucester.....	2,500	Carmarthen	450
Hertford	1,800	Carnarvon.....	260
Buckingham	1,900	Denbigh.....	450
Sussex	2,600	Flint	260
Surry.....	1,800	Glamorgan.....	700
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	1,800	Merioneth	220
Shropshire.....	1,900	Montgomery	550
Berkshire.....	1,700	Pembroke.....	500
Oxfordshire	1,700	Radnor	240
Leicester	1,800		
Hereford	1,600		
		TOTAL.....	£100,020

“This apportionment was many months in forming, and made, no doubt, with great deliberation and judgment, since all the most considerable men of those times were of that committee.

“It is apparent that, in the assessment of the rates upon each county, and by comparing the sums, it may be seen that they chiefly governed themselves by the proportions which had been observed in rating the ship-money.

"They had before them the assessment of the 400,000*l.*, 17 and 18 Car. I., which, because it was made in Parliament, they would, no doubt, have followed, if they had not judged it partial.

"But it seems they rather chose to follow the rates observed in assessing the ship-money, as having been laid by persons who had not the same reason and interest to favour one county more than another.

"Ship-money was an arbitrary and illegal tax, therefore it concerned the contrivers of it to lay it as equally upon the nation as possible; for it would have been a double grievance to the people if it had been imposed both against the law and also with partiality. On the contrary, it imported the ministers of that time to give their new invention all the fair colours imaginable, and to make that which was unjust in its nature at least just and equal in its manner; and no doubt, in the rating of it, they had duly weighed and considered the strength and weakness, riches and poverty, trade and fertility, and every circumstance of each particular county, with some regard also to the proportion it bore in the ancient subsidies.

"And, upon these grounds, it is more than probable the committee of the House of Commons proceeded in 1660, when they made the ship-money their model and pattern of a fair and equal assessment.

"Since the late war with France, land has been taxed in different manners, by an assessment and by a pound-rate; but both ways it will, perhaps, appear that the north and west have not borne their due share and proportion of the common burthen."—("Essay upon Ways and Means," 1695. "Of the Monthly Assessment and Aids upon a Pound-Rate.")

Dr. Davenant devotes about thirty pages of his treatise to an amplification of the views expressed in the preceding paragraphs upon the injustice of the assessment. Minute discussion would be tedious; but it has appeared that on the present occasion the best answer to them, and the most useful manner in which the judgment of future writers on the subject of Land-Tax may be assisted, is to collect in one view a digested statement, showing the comparative incidence of the various Assessments upon every part of the country from the time of Charles the First down to recent dates. The results, arrived at with considerable labour, are arranged in the TABLE E, which will be made the subject of some concluding general remarks.

And as it is of special importance to show what materials have been employed as the basis on which to construct that Table, full particulars will be found, in chronological order, after the Table itself, which occupies the next six pages.

Following the statement of the data upon which the results have been computed, an illustrative example is then given of the way in which the Table is to be read, although the need of such an indication is almost superseded by the full explanatory headings of the Table.

The paper is concluded with some general observations, arising from a consideration of this Table and of the Abstract of its results contained in APPENDIX II.

Collective View of the PROPORTIONATE LAND-TAX QUOTAS

SECTION I.								
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND-TAX.—ENGLAND AND WALES.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.	A.D. 1636. <i>Land-Tax.</i> (Ship- money.)	A.D. 1642. <i>Land-Tax</i> of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds. (17 and 18 Car. 1.)	A.D. 1644. <i>Land-Tax</i> Weekly Assess- ment per Ordinance of Parliament for Irish Rebellion.	A.D. 1656. <i>Land-Tax</i> Common- wealth Monthly Assess- ment for Spanish War, &c.	A.D. 1660. Estimated <i>Land-Tax</i> Assess- ment in lieu of Court of Wards and Liveries.	A.D. 1691. <i>Land-Tax</i> Monthly Assess- ment. 2 Gul. et Mar.	A.D. 1692 to 1798, <i>Real</i> Quotas; and A.D. 1798 to 1857, <i>Nominal</i> Quotas; of Land-Tax.	A.D. 1843. Real Quotas of Land-Tax Proportion Unre- deemed to Total Unre- deemed.
Proportions in which each Division and County contributed to the Totals raised	<i>Per Cent. of Assessment on England and Wales.</i>	Per Cent., &c.	Per Cent., &c.	Per Cent., &c.	Per Cent., &c.	Per Cent., &c.	Per Cent., &c.	Per Cent., &c.
I.—LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.								
1. Middlesex, in- cluding London and Westminster	9.75	13.60	10.51	9.25	7.00	10.65	16.39	13.08
II.—SOUTH- EASTERN.								
2. Surrey.....	1.69	2.68	2.06	2.24	1.80	2.32	3.32	....
3. Kent	3.86	5.24	5.15	5.24	4.80	4.84	4.15	....
4. Sussex.....	2.42	2.71	2.57	2.73	2.60	2.65	3.02	....
5. Hants	2.90	3.64	3.09	2.90	3.00	3.18	2.76	....
6. Berks	1.93	1.40	2.27	1.56	1.70	1.64	2.06	....
	12.80	15.67	15.14	14.67	13.90	14.63	15.31	13.52
III.—SOUTH- MIDLAND.								
7. Hertford	1.93	1.87	1.61	2.01	1.80	1.96	2.12	....
8. Buckingham ...	2.18	1.67	1.73	1.84	1.90	1.91	2.37	....
9. Oxford	1.69	1.59	1.65	1.61	1.70	1.65	1.95	....
10. Northampton ...	2.90	1.21	1.75	2.01	2.50	2.66	2.39	....
11. Huntingdon ...	0.97	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.78	....
12. Bedford	1.44	1.09	1.03	1.34	1.40	1.30	1.44	....
13. Cambridge	1.69	2.10	2.20	2.10	1.80	1.99	1.64	....
	12.80	10.40	10.87	11.80	12.00	11.79	12.69	13.60
IV.—EASTERN.								
14. Essex	3.86	4.47	4.64	5.01	4.80	4.50	4.49	....
15. Suffolk	3.86	5.11	5.15	5.24	4.80	4.79	3.69	....
16. Norfolk	3.78	6.07	5.15	5.46	4.80	5.16	4.24	....
	11.50	15.65	14.94	15.71	14.40	14.45	12.42	13.60

from the 17th to the 19th Century.

SECTION II.									
DISTRIBUTION OF REAL PROPERTY.—ENGLAND AND WALES.									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.	A.D. 1692.	A.D. 1692.	A.D. 1814.	A.D. 1851.	A.D. 1850-1.	Growth of Annual Value.			A.D. 1851.
	Amount of Annual Value of Real Property.	Proportion of each County to Total Annual Value.	Proportion of each Division to Total Annual Value.	Property Tax, Schedule A. Proportion of each County to Total Annual Value.	Property Assessed to Poor's Rates. Proportion of each County to Total Annual Value.	122 Yrs.	37 Yrs.	159 Yrs.	Amount of Annual Value of Real Property.
						A.D. 1692 to 1814.	A.D. 1814 to 1851.	A.D. 1692 to 1851.	
	Millions Sterling, and Decimals.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Increase Per Cent.	Increase Per Cent.	Increase Per Cent.	Millions Sterling, and Decimals.
I.—LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.	£								£
Middlesex, including London and Westminster	1·631	16·39	10·77	14·63	11·99	254·	141·	850·	13·868
I.—SOUTH-EASTERN.									
Surrey.....	0·331	3·32	....	4·18	3·54	....	....	....	3·964
Kent.....	0·413	4·15	....	3·33	3·55	....	....	....	3·152
Sussex.....	0·300	3·02	....	1·89	2·01	....	....	....	1·796
Hants.....	0·275	2·76	....	1·92	2·14	....	....	....	1·820
Berks.....	0·204	2·06	....	1·03	1·16	....	....	....	0·978
	1·523	15·31	11·50	12·35	12·40	304·	81·	669·	11·710
I.—SOUTH-MIDLAND.									
Hertford.....	0·211	2·12	....	0·92	1·09	....	....	....	0·870
Buckingham....	0·236	2·37	....	0·92	1·05	....	....	....	0·875
Oxford.....	0·194	1·95	....	1·07	1·05	....	....	....	1·013
Northampton....	0·238	2·39	....	1·37	1·44	....	....	....	1·297
Huntingdon....	0·077	0·78	....	0·41	0·45	....	....	....	0·390
Bedford.....	0·143	1·44	....	0·60	0·62	....	....	....	0·566
Cambridge.....	0·163	1·64	....	1·20	1·28	....	....	....	1·138
	1·262	12·69	8·18	6·49	6·98	247·	44·	387·	6·149
I.—EASTERN.									
Essex.....	0·447	4·49	....	2·07	2·49	....	....	....	1·961
Suffolk.....	0·368	3·69	....	1·93	2·02	....	....	....	1·834
Norfolk.....	0·421	4·24	....	2·60	2·75	....	....	....	2·464
	1·236	12·42	7·94	6·60	7·26	244·	47·	407·	6·259

TABLE E.—
Collective View of the PROPORTIONATE LAND-TAX QUOTA

SECTION I.								
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND-TAX.—ENGLAND AND WALES.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.	A.D. 1636. <i>Land-Tax.</i> (Ship- money.)	A.D. 1642. <i>Land-Tax</i> <i>of Four</i> <i>Hundred</i> <i>Thousand</i> <i>Pounds.</i> <i>(17 and 18</i> <i>Car. I.)</i>	A.D. 1644. <i>Land-Tax</i> <i>Weekly</i> <i>Assess-</i> <i>ment per</i> <i>Ordinance</i> <i>of</i> <i>Parliament</i> <i>for Irish</i> <i>Rebellion.</i>	A.D. 1656. <i>Land-Tax</i> <i>Common-</i> <i>wealth</i> <i>Monthly</i> <i>Assess-</i> <i>ment</i> <i>for</i> <i>Spanish</i> <i>War, &c.</i>	A.D. 1660. <i>Estimated</i> <i>Land-Tax</i> <i>Assess-</i> <i>ment in</i> <i>lieu of</i> <i>Court of</i> <i>Wards</i> <i>and</i> <i>Liveries.</i>	A.D. 1691. <i>Land-Tax</i> <i>Monthly</i> <i>Assess-</i> <i>ment.</i> (2 Gul. et Mar.)	A.D. 1692 to 1798, <i>Real</i> <i>Quotas;</i> <i>and</i> <i>A.D.</i> <i>1798 to</i> <i>1857,</i> <i>Nominal</i> <i>Quotas;</i> <i>of</i> <i>Land-Tax.</i>	A.D. 1843. <i>Real</i> <i>Quotas</i> <i>of</i> <i>Land-Tax</i> <i>Proportion</i> <i>Unre-</i> <i>deemed</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Unre-</i> <i>deemed</i>
Proportions in which each Division and County contributed to the Totals raised	<i>Per Cent. of</i> <i>Assessment</i> <i>on England</i> <i>and Wales.</i>	<i>Per</i> <i>Cent.,</i> <i>&c.</i>	<i>Per</i> <i>Cent.,</i> <i>&c.</i>	<i>Per</i> <i>Cent.,</i> <i>&c.</i>	<i>Per</i> <i>Cent.,</i> <i>&c.</i>	<i>Per</i> <i>Cent.,</i> <i>&c.</i>	<i>Per</i> <i>Cent.,</i> <i>&c.</i>	<i>Per</i> <i>Cent.,</i> <i>&c.</i>
V.—SOUTH- WESTERN.								
17. Wilts	3.38	2.90	2.99	2.79	2.70	2.86	2.60	....
18. Dorset	2.42	1.93	1.81	1.89	2.00	1.96	1.66	....
19. Devon	4.35	7.46	7.62	4.46	5.00	4.86	4.15	....
20. Cornwall	2.65	2.51	2.57	2.34	2.40	2.24	1.61	....
21. Somerset	4.35	4.42	4.56	4.15	4.25	4.32	3.64	....
	17.15	19.22	19.55	15.63	16.35	16.24	13.66	14.45
VI.—WEST- MIDLAND.								
22. Gloucester	2.65	2.75	3.35	2.57	2.50	2.69	2.38	....
23. Hereford	1.69	1.78	1.80	1.67	1.60	1.64	1.03	....
24. Salop	2.18	1.13	1.55	1.89	1.90	1.75	1.46	....
25. Stafford	1.45	0.95	0.90	1.34	1.40	1.26	1.36	....
26. Worcester	1.69	1.53	2.33	1.78	1.80	1.61	1.69	....
27. Warwick	1.94	1.43	2.47	1.78	1.80	1.73	2.00	....
	11.60	19.57	12.40	11.03	11.00	10.68	9.92	10.61
VII.—NORTH- MIDLAND.								
28. Leicester	2.18	0.95	0.77	1.56	1.80	1.58	1.74	....
29. Rutland	0.39	0.26	0.26	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.28	....
30. Lincoln	3.86	3.34	3.35	3.90	4.00	3.74	3.62	....
31. Nottingham	1.69	0.75	0.77	1.34	1.40	1.27	1.37	....
32. Derby	1.69	0.70	0.72	1.34	1.40	1.25	1.21	....
	9.81	6.00	5.87	8.53	8.97	8.19	8.22	9.79
VIII.—NORTH- WESTERN.								
33. Chester	1.45	0.79	0.98	1.22	1.40	1.17	1.44	....
34. Lancaster	0.48	1.08	2.06	1.34	1.60	1.46	1.05	....
	1.93	1.87	3.04	2.56	3.00	2.63	2.49	2.74

*Continued.**from the 17th to the 19th Century.*

SECTION II.

DISTRIBUTION OF REAL PROPERTY.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A.D. 1692.	A.D. 1692.	A.D. 1814.	A.D. 1851.	A.D. 1850-1.	Growth of Annual Value.			A.D. 1851.
						122 Yrs.	37 Yrs.	159 Yrs.	
DIVISIONS. AND COUNTIES.	Amount of Annual Value of Real Property.	Proportion of each County to Total Annual Value.	Proportion of each Division to Total Annual Value.	Property Tax, Schedule A. Proportion of each County to Total Annual Value.	Property Assessed to Poor's Rates. Proportion of each County to Total Annual Value.	A.D. 1692 to 1814.	A.D. 1814 to 1851.	A.D. 1692 to 1851.	Amount of Annual Value of Real Property.
Proportions in which each Division, and County contributed to the Totals.	Millions Sterling, and Decimals.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Increase Per Cent.	Increase Per Cent.	Increase Per Cent.	Millions Sterling, and Decimals.
V.—SOUTH- WESTERN.	£								£
.. Wilts	0·258	2·60	...	1·56	1·75	...	...	...	1·475
.. Dorset.....	0·166	1·66	...	1·02	1·11	...	...	...	0·971
.. Devon.....	0·413	4·15	...	2·89	2·98	...	...	...	2·736
.. Cornwall.....	0·160	1·61	...	1·42	1·37	...	...	...	1·350
.. Somerset.....	0·362	3·64	...	3·28	3·02	...	...	...	3·112
	1·359	13·66	13·26	10·17	10·23	422·	36·	609·	9·644
VI.—WEST- MIDLAND.									
.. Gloucester	0·237	2·38	...	2·36	2·90	...	...	...	2·236
.. Hereford.....	0·102	1·03	...	0·86	0·99	...	...	...	0·816
.. Salop	0·145	1·46	...	1·65	1·77	...	...	...	1·563
.. Stafford	0·136	1·36	...	2·99	2·88	...	...	...	2·834
.. Worcester	0·168	1·69	...	1·51	1·48	...	...	...	1·428
.. Warwick.....	0·199	2·00	...	2·56	2·58	...	...	...	2·431
	0·987	9·92	11·80	11·93	12·60	541·	79·	1047·	11·308
VII.—NORTH- MIDLAND.									
.. Leicester.....	0·173	1·74	...	1·44	1·43	...	...	...	1·364
.. Rutland	0·028	0·28	...	0·17	0·19	...	...	...	0·160
.. Lincoln	0·360	3·62	...	3·17	3·28	...	...	...	3·009
.. Nottingham	0·136	1·37	...	1·26	1·39	...	...	...	1·199
.. Derby	0·120	1·21	...	2·11	1·56	...	...	...	2·000
	0·817	8·22	9·01	8·15	7·85	490·	60·	845·	7·732
VIII.—NORTH- WESTERN.									
.. Chester	0·143	1·44	...	2·18	2·35	...	...	...	2·062
.. Lancaster	0·105	1·05	...	9·11	9·77	...	...	...	8·641
	0·248	2·49	7·94	11·29	12·12	1616·	151·	4217·	10·703

[illegible]

*continued.**from the 17th to the 19th Century.*

SECTION II.									
DISTRIBUTION OF REAL PROPERTY.—ENGLAND AND WALES.									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.	A.D. 1692.	A.D. 1692.	A.D. 1814.	A.D. 1851.	A.D. 1850-1.	Growth of Annual Value.			A.D. 1851.
	<i>Amount of Annual Value of Real Property.</i>	Proportion of each County to Total Annual Value.	Proportion of each Division to Total Annual Value.	Property Tax, Schedule A. Proportion of each County to Total Annual Value.	Property Assessed to Poor's Rates. Proportion of each County to Total Annual Value.	122 Yrs.	37 Yrs.	159 Yrs.	<i>Amount of Annual Value of Real Property.</i>
						A.D. 1692 to 1814.	A.D. 1814 to 1851.	A.D. 1692 to 1851.	
Portions in which each Division and County contributed to the Totals.	Millions Sterling, and Decimals.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Increase Per Cent.	Increase Per Cent.	Increase Per Cent.	Millions Sterling, and Decimals.
IX.—YORK.	£								£
North, East, and West Ridings	0·457	4·60	8·89	8·63	8·73	941·	72·	1688·	8·181
X.—NORTHERN.									
Durham	0·053	0·53	....	1·77	1·55	....	....	....	1·680
Northumberland	0·073	0·73	....	1·65	1·86	....	....	....	1·561
Cumberland	0·019	0·19	....	1·01	1·05	....	....	....	0·963
Westmoreland...	0·015	0·15	....	0·37	0·41	....	....	....	0·353
	0·160	1·60	6·00	4·80	4·87	1915·	42·	2756·	4·557
XI.—WELSH.									
Monmouth	0·049	0·49	....	0·75	0·72	....	....	....	0·711
South Wales.									
Glamorgan .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·850
Cardiff .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·386
Pembroke .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·359
Cardigan .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·217
Brecon .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·229
Radnor .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·146
Total, S. Wales)	0·113	1·14	....	2·31	2·46	....	....	....	2·187
North Wales.									
Montgomery ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·340
Flint .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·399
Denbigh .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·432
Merioneth .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·168
Carnarvon .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·289
Anglesey .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·173
Total, N. Wales)	0·107	1·07	....	1·90	1·79	....	....	....	1·801
Total, Welsh)	2·269	2·70	4·71	4·96	4·97	839·	86·	1648·	4·699
ENGLAND & WALES	9·948	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	438·	77·	853·	94·809

I.—*The Ship-Money Assessment of the year 1636.* This celebrated Land-Tax, which had been in operation before this date, by its imposition partially on certain counties, was at length settled into definite amounts of Contribution or Quotas upon every County in England and Wales. Davenant extols (as has been seen) the superior care and accuracy with which these quotas were framed. He gives the respective figures for each county.

For the purpose of the present inquiry, this and the other assessments of the Seventeenth Century have been re-arranged into divisions or groups, and have been brought to a common standard of exactly calculated Per-Centages, for comparison with each other and with the subsisting ratios of the Land-Tax.* See Col. 2 of TABLE E.

II.—*The Assessment of 17 and 18 Charles I., Year 1642.* This assessment of 403,159*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, upon England and Wales, arose out of one of the Irish rebellions, and is referred to in the special order of the House of Commons, 9th April, 1642, concerning the free offer of the County of Buckingham to lend 6,000*l.*, upon the Act of Contribution for the affairs of Ireland, and promising repayment out of the first moneys that shall be raised in that county upon the Bill of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds.

It will be recollected that Davenant, who gives the amount of the quotas under this Land-Tax, remarks upon its being partial and favouring certain counties. The computed Per-Centages, in Col. 3 of TABLE E, will show this impression to have been unfounded as regards any considerable discrepancy; and that, *if* favouritism did occur, the figures of the Ship-Money with which Davenant challenges comparison, indicate a comparatively lighter assessment upon several of the particular parts of the country that are erroneously stated by him to have been favoured by the quotas of 1642, which are, particularly in the South-Western counties, really charged at higher proportionate rates by the Assessment of 1642, than by the Ship-Money.

III.—*An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the speedy raising and levying of Money for the maintenance of the Army raised by the Parliament, and other great affairs of the Commonwealth, by a weekly Assessment upon the Cities of London and Westminster, and every County and City of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales, 1st March, 1642-3.*

This Ordinance does not appear in the Collection printed by Special Order of Parliament during the Protectorate, known as Scobell's Collection (London, 1658, Folio).

* There is no evidence in Davenant's works that he was acquainted with the usefulness of the decimal system. His comparisons throughout are upon approximate vulgar fractions, and of a confused character. We do not say they were wilfully erroneous, as that is questionable, and would require collateral evidence which the lapse of time has rendered it hopeless to look for; and, under such circumstances, any author is properly entitled to the benefit of the doubt. We do not agree with Chalmers that Davenant acted unjustly towards Gregory King in other statistical matters, or that he much "garbled" the statements of the latter. Mr. Macaulay, in his History of England, has, perhaps, written on this subject of the great accuracy of King, and of Davenant's unfair use of King's figures, with too much reliance on Chalmers's overdrawn appreciation of King's Political Arithmetic.

It was, however, printed by order of Parliament, 4th March, 1643, and will be found in the remarkable Volume entitled "An Exact Collection of all Remonstrances, Declarations, Votes, &c., &c., beginning at his Majestie's Return from Scotland, being in December, 1641, and continued until March the 21st, 1643."—(London, printed for Edward Husbonds, &c., Quarto, 1643).

The total weekly sum proposed to be raised under this Ordinance is not stated; but, on addition, we find it to be 33,971*l.* 3*s.* The proportions are given for the several Counties and Towns. On re-arranging and tabulating them, the assessment does not seem to be an appropriate one to place in juxtaposition with the other assessments in a general statement, as the metropolis was exceptionally charged at a much higher ratio than any other place, with, however, the saving clause that, "Whereas, the rates set by this Ordinance upon the city of London, the city of Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, farre exceed the proportion of other Counties, the same shall not hereafter be drawn into example or consequence to their prejudice, but shall be understood as a marke of their bounty and faithful service to the Commonwealth."*

The assessment upon London, Westminster, and Middlesex together, on this occasion, amounted to about $35\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. of the total; but, on carefully subdividing the items into Divisions, as with the other data in TABLE E, it appears that the respective *order* of magnitude of the proportionate amounts of contribution corresponded (excepting London and Westminster) exactly with the *order* in the assessment of the following year, 1644.

IV.—*An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for raising of Fourscore Thousand Pounds, by a weekly assessment through the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, for the present relief of the British Army in Ireland, and to continue for the space of Twelve months from the first day of September, 1644.*

This ordinance is dated 16th October, 1644, and was published in a printed form the ensuing week. It is not to be found in any collection of the Statutes; but, fortunately for the object of the present paper, an original printed copy is in the writer's possession. The figures it contains have been carefully re-arranged and made the basis of the calculations in Col. 4 of TABLE E.

V.—*Ordinance of His Highness the Lord Protector, Anno 1656, cap. 12. Assessment upon England and Wales at the rate of Sixty Thousand Pounds, by the Month, for Three Months, towards the maintenance of the Spanish War, &c.*

This ordinance is given in Scobell's Collection, pages 400-424.

Col. 5 of our TABLE E is calculated on its basis.

* Probably it would not be a wrong conclusion, that, almost always in these matters of taxation, the greatest sufferers were the least complainers; and that the loudly grumbling country gentleman was substantially less entitled to commiseration than the hardworking citizen.—That the Londoners bore the heat and burden of the Tax Gatherer's onslaught on the purses of the community is pretty evident from the curious pamphlet entitled "London's Account, or a Calculation of the Arbytrary and Tyrannical Exactions, Taxation, Impositions, Subsidies, Twentieth Parts, and other Assessments, during Time past of this unnatural Warre, what the Total Summe Amounts unto, &c.," London, 1647, 4to.

Sir John Sinclair ("History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire," vol. i. p. 306) refers to this ordinance. He does not quote its results, but gives an alphabetical list of the assessments on the several Counties, under an Ordinance of 1660, which, he states, "he was so fortunate to meet with." Sir John Sinclair does not, however, make any analysis of the *proportions*, and, after careful comparison, it would seem there are some omissions on his part (and perhaps in the Assessment of Exeter, Berwick, and Haverfordwest), which interfere with the complete accuracy of his list.

Led by his statement to the impression that there was something novel in this Assessment of 1660, we were surprised to find that Sir John Sinclair did not apply so much of calculation to the figures as would have shown him, that they are *in precisely the same ratio* as the Assessment in Scobell, of the year 1656, just described. The *amounts*, it is true, are different, but the alteration being an addition of One-sixth part throughout the *proportions* are not interfered with.

VI.—*The Land-Tax Assessment of November, 1660:* This arose out of the extremely important surrender by Charles the Second of the remains of the feudal prerogatives of the Crown, which had been enjoyed as a source of income during the republican period.* This assessment was not actually levied; the calculations were made to apportion the compensation of 100,000*l.* per annum as a Tax upon Land, in lieu of those feudal prerogatives which, for Six Hundred years previously, had been incidents on its tenure, the King having rights to fines on Marriage, Wardship, &c. In later times this Revenue had been collected through the Court of Wards and Liveries on the abolition of which the assessments were settled. But the landed interests succeeded in shifting the proposed annual burden of 100,000*l.* from their Real Property and transferring it to the beer, ale, and wine-barrels of the people. This was the origin of the hereditary excise granted in compensation to the Crown for its Revenue from the Court of Wards and Liveries.

Davenant is certainly in error when he states that the Ship-Money assessment was followed in settling the amounts upon each County on this occasion in 1660. The calculations re-arranged in Col. 6 of TABLE E, compared with Col. 2 Land-Tax, or Ship-Money of 1636, and Col. 5 Land-Tax assessment of 1656, will fully prove his mistake.

VII.—*The aid upon Land, granted in 1691, being the fifth Land-Tax of the reign of William and Mary (Act 2 Gul. et Mar.), and the last previously to the final settlement of 1692.*

John Houghton, an author whose works are specially noticeable, although they have not secured as much mention as they deserve from modern writers,† published, in January, 1693, a large Folio

* Vide "Observations on the Land Revenue of the Crown" (by Mr. St. John), 1st edition, London, 1787. Also Sinclair, Hist., vol. i., p. 300-1, on Feudal Prerogatives and origin of the hereditary excise.

† Houghton deserves honourable notice in the list of able and industrious labourers in the diffusion of useful knowledge.

By occupation an apothecary, he kept a shop in St. Bartholomew Lane, behind the

Sheet, which he fully described in Nos. 25 to 32, Vol. II., of his weekly Penny Periodical or Magazine entitled "A Collection for Improvement of Husbandry and Trade." This broadside must be

Royal Exchange, and particularly advertised his dealing in Chocolate and in Spa-Water, but the former article was decidedly his specialty.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and enjoyed the particular confidence and assistance in his literary undertakings of such eminent men as Dr. Halley, John Evelyn, Samuel Pepys, Sloane, Plot, and others of the leading members of the Royal Society, several of whom became contributors to his works.

On the 8th September, 1681, Houghton published No. 1 of his Quarto "Collection of Letters for the Improvement of Trade," and, in about a year and a-half, had published Fifteen numbers, forming his first volume. Each number contained from eight to twenty-two pages; and any one in London or Westminster could have them delivered at their own houses on payment of a penny per sheet.

Volume II. of the Quarto Tracts appeared some time between 1683 and 1693; but we have only the first volume. One of its papers, No. 13, for Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1683, is worthy of special attention, as showing the early appreciation of Graunt's sketch of a Table of Mortality. The paper is headed "Some Considerations upon the Proposals approved on by the City of London for Subscriptions on Lives, wherein are some Observations and Conjectures upon the East India Company, and Bankers." The proposals referred to amounted to a Tontine Scheme, and Graunt's Table of Mortality, in Decads of Age, is applied to determining the probable ratio of Survivorship. It is observable that Houghton identifies Petty's labours with Graunt's, saying—"Major Graunt, or rather that learned and ingenious virtuoso, Sir William Petty, in his admirable observations of the Bills of Mortality of London, &c., &c. This great man" (*query*, is Graunt or Petty meant) "saith, &c."

On the 30th March, 1692, Houghton commenced publishing his folio weekly "Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade." Between that date and 24th September, 1703, he issued 583 numbers, each of four pages. The price was at first Two Pence, but was soon reduced to One Penny. This periodical, or Penny Magazine, contained articles of remarkable usefulness, and replete with information interesting alike to the farmer, the man of science, and the general public. And they are also valuable to the student of Political Economy, as including some analyses of Trade Statistics and Prices at an important period in its history.

The statistician may consult with advantage a paper on the Acreage of England and Wales, calculated by Dr. Halley from the carefully ascertained *weights* of the component parts of a large Map which that philosopher dissected into Counties, and, by means of his balance and estimates, came, in most of his details (if we consider the circumstances), surprisingly near to the calculations of Major Dawson on the occasion of the Last Census of 1851.

The Folio papers of Houghton (omitting, however, the curious advertisements, the Wind and Rain Tables, the Stock and Share Lists, the weekly prices of Corn in various parts of the country, the prices in the Provision and other Markets, and the condensed narrative of news from the London Gazette) were reprinted Twenty-Four Years after, in three Volumes Octavo, London, 1727, revised, with a preface and indexes by Richard Bradley, F.R.S., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge.

Bradley observed, that he "had the greatest pleasure in the opportunity of restoring to the world Mr. Houghton's useful writings, which, in all probability, would never else have been again published; and" (he went on to say) "it is very likely that there are not, in all our English libraries, ten complete sets; for, as they were published in single papers, many of them were undoubtedly lost, and the few that are now left are esteemed as valuable as choice manuscripts."

From sundry advertisements in various single numbers now before us, and from occasional remarks in the text, it appears that Houghton was, very likely, pecuniarily a loser by the publication. He consoles himself, however, with becoming patriotism; and there is no trace of his having been reduced to that miserable bondage which the literary men of his time usually had to endure, that is, either to court a patron of rank or wealth, or else to put up with a hard crust and a garret.

honourably distinguished from the catchpenny publications which frequently adopted that popular form, and is a remarkable essay to make the elementary statistics of direct taxation understood by the general public. Its title is "An Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax, &c., of each county in England and Wales humbly presented to the Lords and Commons." Against each county and separately assessed town are given the figures of the Monthly Tax, the proportional tax in decimals, the number of Acres and Houses, Parts (not decimally, but reciprocally) of the whole Tax, Acres, Houses, Acres per house, Year's Tax (in Shillings and pence) per Acre and per House.

This account, omitting some remarks which preface it, and are not material to the object, was reprinted in Vol. V. of the Parliamentary History (1811, *vide* Appendix X., p. 103). Singularly enough, the proportional tax in Decimals, which is the chief feature, and professedly so, of the original, is entirely omitted in this reprint; but we have been enabled to make good the omission by supplying the missing figures from our original copy of the Broadside. These are re-arranged into divisions or groups in Column 7 of TABLE E. But we have curtailed the *Nine* decimal places to which Houghton carried his calculations to the more convenient extent of *Two* places.*

VIII.—*The Land-Tax of 1692.* This Assessment, the most important of all, in a modern point of view, as fixing the nominal quotas still in force, and which, as explained in PART I of this article, were the real Quotas between the years 1692 and 1797, was levied under the Act of 4 Gul. et Mar., c. 1, "for granting to their majesties "an aid of four shillings in the pound, for one year, for carrying on "a vigorous war against France."

* However ingenious the calculations of Houghton upon Land-Tax may be considered, we think his conclusions, based as they are upon the ratio of the Tax to the *Acreage*, quite unsound. We shall hereafter have to consider whether the same course of ideas did not warp the judgment of Davenant in making him think that the number of houses, and the hearth-money returns, were better guides to a just assessment than the quotas fixed by the Commissioners of Land-Tax, and approved by Parliament. In order to fully explain Houghton's views, the following extracts from his own words on the subject will be quite sufficient:—

"Of the proportional tax in Decimals, I have the whole computation by me. "With it, an arithmetician, in two or three hours, may proportion each county's "share of any number of thousand pounds whatsoever shall be laid. And if it "should be laid wholly on *Acres*, or *Houses*, it would prove near as in the Table, "in which I remark, that London, or the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction only, without "the suburbs in Middlesex and Southwark, bears near the Sixteenth part of the "Tax. That Middlesex, abstracted from London (the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction), "bears near the Two and Twentieth and half part of the Tax; and both together, "abstracted from Southwark, bears the Ninth and Half part of the Tax; that "Cumberland bears but One Penny the Acre towards the tax; but Middlesex " (including London) bears Five Shillings and Eleven Pence the *Acre*. That York- "shire has about the Tenth and Half part of the Acres of the whole *kingdom*, the "Eleventh part of the *Houses* (much about the same number with the Bills of "Mortality), and bears about the Twentieth part of the Tax. It seems to me, that "the places *over-charged* have about 150 Parliament men; those *under-charged* "about 130 men; those that have no reason to complain about 220 men. Whether "this Table may show reason for alteration of the method of Taxing, I submit to "proper judges. The matter of fact I here endeavour to demonstrate; and am, my "Lords and Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant, JOHN HOUGHTON, F.R.S."

Col. 8 of TABLE E shows the nominal proportion borne by each County and Division to the whole Tax.

IX.—The following Col. 9, of the same Table, shows the alteration in these nominal proportions, which, through the operation of the Land-Tax Redemption Act, as more fully set forth in the Tables of Part I of this article, have occurred in each County and Group of Counties. The figures are for 1843, but they represent, with sufficient nearness, the status for the present year, 1857.

X.—The concluding Cols., 10 to 18 inclusive, of TABLE E, are calculated with the idea that they will afford as close an approximate indication as can be obtained of the distribution of real property through the several parts of England and Wales in the Seventeenth, and in the Nineteenth, Century. Besides the intrinsic interest of these Statistics, they form the most important test which can be applied to the proportionate comparative statistics of Land-Tax at the various periods.

One or two points require explanation, viz., as to the introduction of the Real Property Valuation in 1814, and as to Cols. 12, 15, 16, 17 not being filled up for each county. The explanation is, that it is not uninteresting to see whether the changes which have occurred in the distribution of Real Property have been of recent occurrence, or prior to the time of the last valuation made between the expiry of the old Property and Income Tax and the imposition of the new one. As regards the valuation of real property in 1692, the amounts are sufficiently near, notwithstanding a small proportion of personal property and Pensions are included. The reason for each County's increase not being filled up is, that the Divisions lead the eye, with sufficient nearness, to those parts of the country where the chief increase has taken place, and the amounts in millions sterling of the real Property value in each county almost give the answer by inspection, we have, on these grounds, not deemed the labour of further calculation necessary.

Further Explanation as to Method of reading TABLE E.

An example, chosen with no particular preference, but merely to show the uses to which the TABLE E may be applied, and the way in which the several hundred calculations it contains are to be read, may here be found useful.

Example.—DIVISION IV. EASTERN.—Three Counties, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk.—*Assessment to the Ship-Money Land-Tax of 1636.* Of every 100*l.* raised by this Tax, Essex had to contribute 3·86*l.*, Suffolk 3·86*l.*, Norfolk 3·78*l.* Total, 11·5*l.*, *i. e.*, 11*l.* 10*s.* of each 100*l.*, or 11½ Per Cent. of the Tax.

Assessment of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds, per Land-Tax Act of 1642, 17 and 18 Charles I. In this case the Assessment on Essex was raised to 4·47 Per Cent., on Suffolk to 5·11 Per Cent., on Norfolk to 6·07 Per Cent., Total 15·65 Per Cent. But as it may be tedious to recapitulate the Items of each County, and which may be seen by inspection of TABLE E, we will merely repeat the Totals of this Eastern Division for the remainder of the Columns. It will then be seen that the Total of 1642, just referred to, was reduced, in 1644, to 14·94 Per Cent. by the *Weekly Assessment per Ordinance*

of Parliament for suppressing the Irish Rebellion of the Year 1644. In 1656, it was again raised to a little beyond the proportion of 1656, viz., to 15·71 per Cent., in the case of the *Commonwealth Monthly Assessment for the Spanish War*. In 1660, the Commissioners, who estimated the *Land-Tax Assessment in compensation for the abolition of the Court of Wards and Liveries*, assessed the Counties comprising this Division at Sums which, instead of realizing Davenant's ideas that they were in close conformity, and, in fact, proceeded on the basis of the Ship-Money Land-Tax Assessments, are, on the contrary, shown to be nearer to the other assessments which he condemned as unjust; and the figures on this occasion give a Per-Centage of 14·4 Per Cent.

Passing on to the year 1691, when an elaborate investigation would seem to have been made into some of the Statistics of Real Property by the Land-Tax Commissioners, in rating the *Monthly Assessment or Aid upon Land of the 2 William and Mary*, the figures for this Division give a Total of 14·45 Per Cent.

In the next year, viz., 1692, we arrive at the point which connects the ancient and modern statistics; for, in this sense at least, the proportionate Quotas of 1692 are modern, inasmuch as they were continued in their integrity until 1797; and, from 1798 down to the present date, made perpetual and subject to redemption. The Quotas under this Act (Real Quotas from 1692-1797, nominal Quotas from 1797-1857, but real Quotas even during the latter period if we were to admit the correctness of the basis of Messrs. Wood and Garnett's Land-Tax Statistics) were, in aggregate amount for the Division we are comparing, 12·42 per Cent., being a reduction from the proportionate figures of 1691, although Davenant would have us believe that, in 1692, the Home Counties, in which were comprised these three, with eight others, were more hardly used than ever.

Passing on to the present time, it becomes interesting to observe to what extent, in consequence of the redemptions which have taken place since 1798, the relative ratios of contribution have been altered. In the Eastern Division we find that, in 1843, owing to the proportion redeemed to unredeemed having been somewhat less than in the average of other Divisions, the Per-Centage which it bore of the Tax was 13·6. The Supplementary Account for 1849 (TABLE II. *post*) shows that the proportion for that year was precisely the same, viz., 13·6 Per Cent. And, considering how insignificant in amount have been the redemptions since 1849, we shall not be far wrong in taking those figures as applicable to the Year 1857 for this Division.

In SECTION II of TABLE E we have considered it useful and interesting to give such Statistics as will serve to show in what parts of the country the value of Real Property has increased, how much and at what rate, in comparison of one part with another. With this view, we have annexed the amounts of annual value of Real Property in 1692 and 1851, the proportion of annual value of each County and Division to the total annual value of Real Property in 1692 and in 1814 (as the last year of the first Property and Income Tax), and to the annual value of Real Property assessed to the Property and Income Tax, and to the Poor's Rate, in 1851. We have also annexed, for the purpose of showing whether the augmen-

tations in proportionate value have been greater or less comparatively with each other in the present or in the last century, first, the figures of increase per Cent. in each Division for the 122 years 1692-1814; secondly, the increase per Cent. in each Division for the 37 Years, 1814 to 1851; and lastly, the aggregate increase per Cent. for each Division in the 159 years 1692 to 1851. It is not necessary to follow out these particulars of the Example in the present statement, as they can be seen by inspection of the Table itself.

Concluding Observations upon the incorrect Political Arithmetic of the Seventeenth Century on Land-Tax.

In the Seventeenth Century a ruder system of distinguishing the Northern and Western parts of the country prevailed than at present. For example, in the parlance of the former period, all the Counties which were not what were termed the Home Counties had the appellation of the "Northern and Western Counties." The Home Counties were Eleven in number, viz., Surrey, Hertford, Bedford, Cambridge, Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Berks, Bucks, and Oxon.

But the conclusions—handed down, as has been explained, for so lengthened a period of time—upon the intense injustice and partiality of the tax, taking these two great divisions of Home Counties, and of Northern and Western Counties, is, we submit, entirely negatived, and shown to be baseless, upon comparison with each other of the proportionate Statistics throughout the period, which correspond much too nearly to give colour to the charge of great inequity in the territorial apportionment of the Tax. (*See APP. II.*)

We are inclined to the opinion that much of the error of Davenant's Political Arithmetic sprung from his entertaining some such notion as Houghton had published, that comparative acreage and number of houses were better tests of the equity of the Land-Tax apportionments or Quotas than the real value of those acres and houses as income-producing property.*

* A conclusion obviously as unsound as it is unpractical. With the view of fortifying his position, Davenant misapplied Sir William Petty's statements. The following is the passage from the former's Essay on Ways and Means, which give occasion for the above remarks:—

"The excise and number of houses and hearths are no ill measures to form a judgment by of the trade, wealth, and abilities of a country. Particularly Sir William Petty, who was esteemed the best computer we ever had, in all his political arithmetic, both for England and Ireland, did very much guide himself by the hearth-money. Some light may also be had in this matter (the Land-Tax) from the late polls which have been in the kingdom. The article of Ship-Money shows how persons unconcerned did think each county ought to be rated. The apportionment of 1660 makes it appear what was the opinion of the very able committee of the House of Commons on the subject."

As regards the Hearth-Money Statistics, although there is reason for dissenting from the view, that they afford an Index to comparative wealth, they may safely be admitted to possess value in other respects, and, for example, in approximate estimates of the population in various parts of the kingdom. We apprehend, however, that the celebrated Hearth-Return estimate of Gregory King, on the important question of the numbers of the people about the time of the Revolution, is an under estimate, and that the most brilliant of living English historians has given too much faith to figures which there are grounds for reckoning as deficient to the extent of at least One Million of inhabitants, an error of about a Fifth Part of his estimate.

The extracts which have been given from the complaints against the Land-Tax of public men, from the period of the Revolution downwards, will have fully indicated how frequently the same tone of argument was adopted against it, upon grounds which, statistically re-arranged, seem inconclusive and erroneous.

Further reference to writers on constitutional and financial history, who have touched upon the Land-Tax Assessment, will prove what has been advanced as to the statements of Dr. Davenant, having been the chief, and generally the sole, authority where that argument against it has been affirmed.

But, even apart from the Statistics which have now been submitted as disproving the general tenor of Davenant's deductions, there is one other objection which ought not to be passed over, viz., that, if the argument in opposition was correct, the northern and western gentlemen—relying upon a parliamentary influence, which is represented as having exercised an undue power from the time of the Long Parliament to that of the Government of the Restoration—combined to act unjustly towards their neighbours for the paltry advantage of a lighter Assessment to the Land-Tax.

Such an accusation against that portion of the community has been shown to have formed the perennial stock of complaints against the Tax, and, notwithstanding, to have been unsupported by facts, either adduced on the occasion, or whose existence can be satisfactorily traced. Nor is it likely that the most diligent search could sift them out, seeing how antagonistic is the supposition of their truth to the historical evidence of the high character and integrity of the English country gentleman, and to that watchful spirit of public opinion which threw no dim light upon unjust dealing, even at so early a period as the Seventeenth Century.

There is also another remaining inference drawn by Davenant, upon which, fortunately, evidence in disproof is still extant. The statement that the most considerable, impartial, and unprejudiced persons apportioned the Assessments of 1660, with the care which distinguished the Assessors of the Ship-Money in 1636, was advanced by him in depreciation of the parties to the other Assessments. But, with the evidence before us of the names of the Land-Tax Commissioners of 1643, 1644, and 1656, we can come to no other conclusion than that the most respectable and honoured names of England are also to be found amongst these Commissioners.

In conclusion, it is submitted that the continuous outcry which certain public men have made against the Land-Tax, during the last four or five generations, have had as little foundation in statistical evidence as have the projects for its equalization at the present day.

APPENDIX (I).

TABLE I.

LAND-TAX REDEEMED, *from 1793 to 25th March, 1849.*

1	2	3	4
Land-Tax Redeemed in ENGLAND AND WALES.		Unredeemed Land-Tax.	Per Cent. of Total Tax Unredeemed.
Divn. I.—LONDON AND MIDDLESEX. (London, Westminster, and Middlesex)	£ 89,046	£ 147,203	13·0
Surrey	29,117	....	....
Kent	43,009	....	....
Sussex	27,647	....	....
Southampton.....	25,571	....	....
Berks.....	19,497	....	....
Divn. II.—SOUTH-EASTERN ...	144,841	151,958	13·5
Hertford	21,039	....	....
Bucks.....	21,702	....	....
Oxford	14,923	....	....
Northampton.....	14,928	....	....
Huntingdon	4,227	....	....
Bedford	9,998	....	....
Cambridge.....	9,579	....	....
Div. III.—SOUTH - MIDLAND } (excluding MIDDLESEX)..... }	96,391	153,668	13·6
Essex	46,784	....	....
Suffolk	23,030	....	....
Norfolk	19,410	....	....
Div. IV.—EASTERN.....	89,224	153,743	13·6
Wilts	20,182	....	....
Dorset	10,404	....	....
Devon	29,776	....	....
Cornwall	12,464	....	....
Somerset	25,359	....	....
Div. V.—SOUTH-WESTERN ...	98,185	162,983	14·4
Gloucester.....	19,916	....	....
Hereford	7,393	....	....
Salop	7,738	....	....
Stafford	9,842	....	....
Worcester	13,253	....	....
Warwick	15,161	....	....
Div. VI.—WEST-MIDLAND.....	73,303	119,801	10·6

APPENDIX (I). TABLE I.—*Continued.*
 LAND-TAX REDEEMED, from 1798 to 25th March, 1849.

1	2	3	4
Land-Tax Redeemed in ENGLAND AND WALES.		Unredeemed Land-Tax.	Per Cent. of Total Tax Unre- deemed.
	£	£	
Leicester	12,853	....	....
Rutland	1,266	....	....
Lincoln	19,183	....	....
Nottingham	9,167	....	....
Derby	7,094	....	....
Div. VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND.....	49,563	110,835	9·8
Chester	7,803	....	....
Lancaster	8,118	....	....
Div. VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN	15,921	30,962	2·7
York, E. R.	10,161	....	....
„ N. R.	12,058	....	....
„ W. R.	22,582	....	....
Div. IX.—YORK	44,801	43,605	4·0
Durham.....	5,338	....	....
Northumberland	5,825	....	....
Cumberland	2,093	....	....
Westmoreland	1,780	....	....
Div. X.—NORTHERN	15,036	15,627	1·4
Monmouth	3,008	....	....
<i>South Wales.</i>			
Glamorgan.....	1,628	....	....
Carmarthen	1,190	....	....
Pembroke	1,281	....	....
Cardigan	397	....	....
Brecon	942	....	....
Radnor	840	....	....
<i>North Wales.</i>			
Montgomery	1,111	....	....
Flint	760	....	....
Denbigh	1,634	....	....
Merioneth	485	....	....
Carnarvon	606	....	....
Anglesea	549	....	....
Div. XI.—WELSH	14,431	37,796	3·4
ENGLAND AND WALES—TOTAL.....	730,747	1,128,177	100·0

Note.—The col. 1 is re-arranged from the Return of Land-Tax Redeemed in separate Counties alphabetically, as at 25th March, 1849. (Parliamentary Paper, 625.) Cols. 3 and 4 are calculated from data referred to in our TABLE A.

APPENDIX (II).

The TABLE II. (occupying the two following pages) contains an abstract of some of the chief features of the much more extended TABLE E. (*ante*) which has been fully described in PART II. of this paper.

The col. 10 has here been appended to show the little disturbance, in the territorial distribution of the Unredeemed Tax, which has taken place in the six years 1843-9. And, as the progress of redemption has since then been only slightly accelerated, the figures will closely represent the proportionate existing condition of the Tax in 1857.

A leading object of the annexed Abstract (which was submitted to the *Statistical Society*) is to present a condensed and comprehensive view of the proportions of the Land-Tax, assessed upon the great groups of counties in England and Wales, during a period of Two Hundred and Twenty Years.

It was verbally pointed out to the notice of the Society, that this Abstract enables a very clear idea to be formed of the partiality of the statements, made in Davenant's works, that the differences were great between the assessment of 1660—(see col. 6, said to be on the model of the Ship-Money col. 4,)—and the assessment of 1692 (see col. 8,) which has been continued to 1798 as the scale of real quotas, and, from 1798 to this time, as that of nominal quotas.

Comparing col. 8 with col. 6, the differences between the two will be as follows:—

1	2	3	4
Division No.	Group of Counties.	Proportion of Land-Tax Assessed on the Division more in 1692 than in 1660.	Proportion of Land-Tax Assessed on the Division less in 1692 than in 1660.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.
I.	London and Middlesex	9·4	....
II.	South Eastern	1·4	....
III.	South Midland	0·7	....
IV.	Eastern .....	....	2·0
V.	South Western .....	....	2·6
VI.	West Midland .....	....	1·1
VII.	North Midland .....	....	0·8
VIII.	North Western .....	....	0·5
IX.	York .....	....	1·2
X.	Northern .....	....	0·5
XI.	Welsh .....	....	2·8
ENGLAND } & WALES }	Balance of Differences	11·5	11·5

With the sole exception of London and Middlesex, the extreme difference in any other division was under Three Per Cent.; the average *plus* differences in two divisions being about One Per Cent.; and the average *minus* differences in the remaining eight divisions about One and a Half Per Cent.

And, as regards the difference of about Nine and a Half Per Cent. in the Assessment of London and Middlesex, all collateral testimony would lead to the impression that the assessment of 1692 (which made its contribution to the whole Land-Tax of England and Wales 16·4 Per Cent.) was a juster estimate than the one made in 1660, and extolled by Davenant, which fixed the contribution at 7 Per Cent. It must be recollected that the Assessment of 1691, which there was no particular accusation against, had raised the quota to about Ten and Two-Thirds per Cent., and that in much earlier estimates Ten per Cent. had frequently been exceeded. And as the Tax of 1692 affected Offices and Pensions—the recipients of which were taxed in the Metropolis—the alteration in its assessment is held to have been fully accounted for.

APPENDIX II.—

TABLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND-TAX IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Divi- sion No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	COUNTIES IN DIVISION.	Ship-Money Land-Tax of 1636.	Land- Tax of 1644.	Land- Tax of 1660.
			Per Cent. of Total Tax.	Per Cent. of Total Tax.	Per Cent. of Total Tax.
I.	LONDON AND MID- DLESEX	{Middlesex, including London and West- minster	9·7	10·5	7·0
II.	SOUTH-EASTERN ...	{Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hants, Berks	12·8	15·1	13·9
III.	SOUTH - MIDLAND (excluding Mid- dlesex)	{Herts, Bucks, Oxon, Northampton, Hunts, Beds, Cambridge ...}	12·8	10·9	12·0
IV.	EASTERN	Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk	11·5	14·9	14·4
V.	SOUTH-WESTERN...	{Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset..}	17·2	19·6	16·3
VI.	WEST-MIDLAND ...	{Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Wor- cester, Warwick.....}	11·6	12·4	11·0
VII.	NORTH-MIDLAND...	{Leicester, Rutland, Lin- coln, Notts, Derby....}	9·8	5·9	9·0
VIII.	NORTH-WESTERN....	Cheshire, Lancaster ...	1·9	3·0	3·0
IX.	YORK.....	{York, North, East, and West Ridings	5·8	4·8	5·8
X.	NORTHERN	{Durham, Northumber- land, Cumberland, Westmoreland	1·8	·8	2·1
XI.	WELSH	{Monmouthshire, South Wales (6 counties), North Wales (6 counties).....}	5·1	2·1	5·5
	TOTAL—ENGLAND AND WALES.....		100·0	100·0	100·0

*continued.**Abstract of TABLE E. &c.)—Examples from 1636 to 1843.*

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Land-Tax of 1691.	Land-Tax of 1692 to 1798.	Land-Tax of 1843.	Land-Tax of 1849.	Real Property Assessed to Property and Income Tax, 1851.	Real Property Assessed to Relief of the Poor, 1851.	1843. Proportion of Land-Tax Redeemed to Unredeemed.	1843. Land-Tax, Rates in the Pound on Real Property.
Per Cent. of Total Tax.	Per Cent. of Total Tax.	Per Cent. of Total Tax.	Per Cent. of Total Tax.	Per Cent. of Total.	Per Cent. of Total.	Per Cent.	s. d.
10·7	16·4	13·1	13·0	14·6	12·0	37·	0 3
14·6	15·3	13·5	13·5	12·3	12·4	48·	0 3½
11·8	12·7	13·6	13·6	6·5	7·0	38·	0 6
14·5	12·4	13·6	13·6	6·6	7·3	36·	0 6
16·2	13·7	14·5	14·4	10·2	10·2	37·	0 4½
10·7	9·9	10·6	10·6	11·9	12·6	38·	0 2¾
8·2	8·2	9·8	9·8	8·2	7·8	31·	0 3¾
2·6	2·5	2·7	2·7	11·3	12·1	34·	0 0¾
5·0	4·6	3·9	4·0	8·6	8·7	50·	0 1½
1·4	1·6	1·4	1·4	4·8	4·9	49·	0 0¾
4·3	2·7	3·3	3·4	5·0	5·0	28·	0 2¼
100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	39·	0 3½

On the Money-Rate of Wages of Labour in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

[Read before Section (F,) Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cheltenham, on Friday, the 8th of August, 1856.]

A CORRECT chronicle of Wages as applied to different kinds of manufactures and handicrafts, combined with the changing cost of the necessaries, and even the common luxuries of life, would form one of the most valuable contributions to Economic Science. While the rate of these would at once mark the advance or fall on the value of labour at particular epochs, it would, at the same time, note the changes which have taken place in the value of Labour, as applied to particular distinct handicrafts, and if the money-rate were further measured by the cost of the great necessities of existence, would give a pretty clear insight into the social condition of the labourer at any period of the country's history. As a humble contribution to this chronicle of labour, I have now to present you with a comparative statement of the Rate of Wages in one of the most important of the labour marts of Great Britain, I mean the city of Glasgow and its neighbourhood; and for this purpose I shall select, from the long list of mechanics, handicraftsmen, and labourers, a few of those who are engaged on the production of the great staples that belong to that district, premising that the following facts in general are based on returns made to me by some of the leading manufacturers, engineers, ironmasters, and builders of the city and surrounding district, and that they are not general estimates, but are founded on the actual Wages' Books of the several concerns to which they apply.

Let us commence with the Cotton-Spinners and Power-Loom Weavers, in the West of Scotland, of which Glasgow is the central mart, and whose numbers amount at present to about 30,000. It appears that the average wages of those persons were as follows at the three different periods of 1841, 1851, and 1856:—

	Average Per Week.					
	1841.		1851.		1856.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Power-loom weavers	7	—	7	3	8	3
Cotton-spinners	21	—	21	—	20s. to 35s.	

From these figures it appears that the wages in this department of manufactures have been gradually rising since 1841. While this has been generally the case, it may, however, be remarked that not more, but even less, has been paid for weaving each piece of cloth, and for spinning each hank of yarn. In the case of Cotton-spinners in particular, matters have so changed, and mills and machines have been so altered in productive power, that it is almost

impossible to arrive at a correct average of wages at present paid. For while in the older factories a spinner cannot gain more than 20s. a-week; in the new mills, possessing all the advantages of improved machinery, his wages may even reach 36s. In the one a man manages 500 spindles, whereas in another he can superintend 1,500 or 2,000. In proof of this I may mention that five and thirty years ago the spinner of the finest, or highest numbers of Yarn, had only about 150 spindles to each jenny to attend to, whereas now, in the factories where the finest numbers of yarn are spun, one individual can easily manage 880 spindles, and these, too, are annually on the increase. In short, in cotton-spinning and power-loom weaving the advance of wages has arisen principally from increased production in consequence of improvements in machinery. It must also be kept in mind that weavers and spinners worked 69 hours in 1841, and only 60 in 1851, and hence received more money for less labour.

Let us next advert to the wages of two of the most important industries of the West of Scotland, I mean the rates obtained by the workmen employed in Mines and Iron works, whose numbers in the year 1854-55 amounted to 33,900, and whose united wages during these twelve months reached the large sum of 1,976,000*l.*

Average Rate of Mining Labour for the Last Five Years.

						s.	d.
From January,	1852,	till October,	1852,	inclusive	.....	2	6 per day
„ November,	„ „	January,	1853,	„	.....	3	— „
„ February,	1853,	„ August,	„	„	.....	3	6 „
„ September,	„ „	October,	„	„	.....	4	— „
„ November,	„ „	December,	„	„	.....	4	6 „
„ January,	1854,	„ January,	1855,	„	.....	5	— „
„ February,	1855,	„ September,	„	„	.....	4	— „
„ October,	„ „	March,	1856,	„	.....	5	— „
„ April,	1856,	„ August,	„	„	.....	5	— „

Average Rate of Wages Paid to Workmen connected with the Manufacture of Pig and Malleable Iron.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Blast furnace-keepers per day	5 —	6 3	6 8	6 8	7 9
Do. assistants	3 2	3 7	4 2	4 2	4 9
Do. fillers.....	2 8	3 4	3 10	3 9	4 2
Puddlers, including under } hands {	7 6	10 3	10 6	10 —	10 —
Rollers (chief rollers) ...	10 —	14 —	14 6	13 6	13 6
Labourers.....	1 6	1 10	2 1	2 —	2 —

From the foregoing statements it appears that there has been a gradual but important rise in the wages of those employed in the coal and iron-stone Mines, as well as of those employed in the manufacture of pig and malleable Iron. In the former, from 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day,

in October, 1852, to 5*s.* in March 1856, and in the latter of from 25 to 50 per cent. on the wages paid to the labourers connected with the working of the blast furnaces and the rolling and puddling of iron since 1852. And when the number of men connected with these several industries is remembered, being nearly 34,000, such a rise cannot fail to involve most important consequences.

The third industry to which we would call attention is the wages of Engineers and Mechanics—a very large class of workers in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. The following is the average rate of engineers' wages per day (of ten hours) during the last six years:—

	Shillings.		Shillings.
1851	3·43	1854	3·97
1852	3·52	1855	3·99
1853	3·82	1856	4·

From the foregoing table it is quite plain that the wages paid to engineers and mechanics during these last six years have been progressively advancing, and it shows, since 1851 to the present time, a rise of about 14 per cent.

The fourth industry to which we would allude is that of Building, or house construction. In so growing a city as Glasgow, which, with its suburbs, has a population at present of not less than 400,000, and whose rate of increase from births and immigration over deaths amounts annually to about $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., it is easy to conceive how very large the employment must be of those engaged in this business. Of the many handicraftsmen engaged in constructing houses, warehouses, and other buildings, we shall, however, limit ourselves to stone quarriers, masons, carpenters, and labourers. The following is the rate of wages paid to Quarriers from 1851 to 1856:—

1851.....	16 <i>s.</i> per week of 60 hours.	1854.....	19 <i>s.</i> per week of 60 hours.
1852.....	16 <i>s.</i> „ „	1855.....	20 <i>s.</i> „ „
1853.....	17 <i>s.</i> „ „	1856.....	22 <i>s.</i> „ „

Or a rise of 6*s.* per week, or about 37 per cent., since 1851.

The following is the average rate paid to Masons:—

During summer of 1850 and 1851	21 <i>s.</i>
„ winter of 1850 and 1851	18 <i>s.</i>
„ summer of 1852	21 <i>s.</i> and 18 <i>s.</i>
„ „ 1853	23 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ th less in winter.
„ „ 1854	25 <i>s.</i>
„ „ 1855	25 <i>s.</i>
„ „ 1856	25 <i>s.</i>

For the last three years masons have restricted themselves to 57 hours work per week; previous to this they worked 60 hours, and there is a prevalent feeling among this class of craftsmen still further to reduce the hours of labour.

The following is the rate of wages paid to Carpenters and Joiners from 1850 to 1855, inclusive:—

	s. d.
1850 (average during year)	21 6 per week of 60 hours.
1851 „ „	21 — „
1852 „ „	22 — „
1853 „ „	23 — „
1854 „ „	24 — 57 hours.
1855 „ „	24 — „

Or an advance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, with a reduction during the last two years of the series of three hours on the week's work. At the present moment the rate of wages paid to carpenters and joiners is 5*d.* per hour for whatever time they are working, without reference to weeks; but the stated time is 57 hours per week, or 23*s.* 9*d.* per week; or, should they work the day of 10 hours, 4*s.* 2*d.* per day. This shows the advance on the wages of this handicraft to have been 4*s.* 6*d.* per week.

The following is the rate of wages paid to Common Labourers connected with all matters of house construction:—

1850, '51, and '52....	12 <i>s.</i> per week.	1855	17 <i>s.</i> per week.
1853	14 <i>s.</i> „	1856	17 <i>s.</i> „
1854	17 <i>s.</i> „		

Thus the rise has been greater on Unskilled even than on Skilled labour, being 5*s.*, or upwards of 40 per cent. These labourers are almost exclusively Irish; and, strange to say, that while in the north of Ireland, within 30 miles of Belfast, labourers can be got from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, or 6*s.* to 9*s.* per week, and although the cost of transit per steamer to Glasgow is only from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*, the flow of Irish immigration to Glasgow has greatly diminished.

It would be easy for me to multiply examples of the advance which has taken place in the rate of wages of almost every class of workmen during the last five years, an advance which has now reached the long sinking employment of the Hand-Loom Weaver. For a long period the position of those connected with this last employment had been gradually lowering, till at length it became pitiful indeed. The facility with which the art can be learned, the numbers which unfortunately rushed to this work, frequently creating an equal competition between the man and the child, coupled with the competition of power-loom labour, are assuredly some of the causes which have produced the great fall during these thirty years past in this species of handicraft. But whatever the causes may have been for sinking the value of hand-loom labour, it can scarcely be denied that the average rate of weekly wages, as furnished me by two or three of the leading manufacturing houses in Glasgow, being at present from 6*s.* to 7*s.* 1*d.* per week, is, indeed, a miserable pittance even when measured by the reduced prices which have taken place in every article of consumption and clothing since 1825, when the wages were 13*s.* 6*d.* per week. The following is a progressive statement of the average wages earned by the hand-loom weavers from 1825, marking the periods when the reductions took place:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1825.....	13	6	1848.....	6	—
1827.....	9	—	1851.....	5	8
1829.....	7	6	1852.....	6	9
1831.....	6	6	1853.....	7	—
1834.....	8	—	1856.....	7	1
1837.....	7	—			

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the late advance in wages has even reached those miserably paid workmen, the wages in 1851 being 5*s.* 8*d.* per week, whereas, in 1856, the

average is 7s. 1d. It is gratifying to state that the hand-loom weavers are fast diminishing in Glasgow, although in the villages and towns around they still maintain their numbers. That they should do so is at first sight surprising, when other branches of manufacture offer such high wages for labour. There is, however, some compensation to the hand-loom weaver which the factory workman and the artisan does not enjoy—I allude to the feeling that they are their own masters, can work short or long, late or early, in the garden or in the shop, and that without any detriment to their web—that they can employ their wives and children either as adjuncts or assistants in their own labour, and can thus eke out a tolerable subsistence without the restraints imposed on many of their more money-gaining brethren.

The deduction which may be gathered from the foregoing statements and figures is simply this:—That during the last five or six years a gradual and permanent rise seems to have been established in All Wages connected with the leading industries of Glasgow, and we may almost add, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and that, too, even in the face of the reduction which has been made in the hours of labour. And were we to carry the inquiry further, and place in a comparative table the price of the chief articles of consumption which enter into the domestic economy of the artisan and labourer, since the period when the policy of this country was commenced to relieve not only all the great necessities of life from fiscal burdens, but to reduce, as far as possible, the duties exigible on those articles of luxury, such as tea, sugar, coffee, &c., which more particularly enter into the consumption of the labouring classes, it may be fairly affirmed that this most important body of the community is, at the present moment, placed in a more enviable position in the social scale than they were ever formerly in this country, or are perhaps to be found in any quarter of the globe. From the foregoing facts, and from the results of the policy pursued by the Government, it is quite certain that the industrious man never knew a period in which, if he could only be temperate and frugal, he might more easily save money; and could he only be induced to eschew the whiskey shop, and turn his footsteps to the Savings' Bank, he would speedily find himself more comfortable, independent, and happy, than the mass of his fellow-labourers, whose increased means are but too frequently devoted to the gratification of the grosser passions of humanity.

Memorandum on the present Statistics of the Currant Trade.
By JOHN INGRAM TRAVERS.

GREAT BRITAIN is the Currant Market of the World: its consumption exceeding that of all other nations, and three-fourths of the entire produce being imported into this country.

The Morea furnishes us with three-fifths, and the Ionian Islands with two-fifths, of our supply.

The far greater proportion of the value of the Currants we import is paid for by our exports of British manufactures; and during the five years 1851-5, our exports to the Ionian Islands have exceeded our imports thence by 177,129*l*.

The carrying trade between the United Kingdom and the Currant-producing countries of the Mediterranean is principally carried on in British bottoms—to the extent in ships of 72 per cent., and in tonnage of 62 per cent. of the whole commercial marine employed.

The continuance of these advantages to the United Kingdom is now perilled by the high rate of Customs' Duties as contrasted with those imposed by the tariffs of other countries, those engaged in the cultivation of Currants being free to export their produce to the country most inviting their reception.

	£	s.	d.	
Austria and the States of the Zollverein } levy a Customs' Duty of.....	11	-	-	per Ton.
Holland	1	16	8	„
France	-	5	-	„
Russia	4	-	-	„
United States, from July, 1857, about	3	5	-	„
The United Kingdom	15	15	-	„

The average consumption per head of our population is but two ounces weekly, which the reduction of the duty to 5*l*. would immensely increase, and in all probability a much larger amount of revenue would be produced.

When, in 1834, the duty was reduced from 44*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to 22*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*., the consumption increased from 5,593 to 9,296 tons; and when, in 1844, the duty was reduced from 22*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. to 15*l*. 15*s*., the consumption increased from 9,296 to 14,912 tons.

But, now that Russia has reduced her tariff by three-sevenths of its former amount, and the United States by four-fifths of what it has hitherto been, this country will be precluded from all chance of competition, except at high prices, and this trade will inevitably be sacrificed, with all its collateral advantages, unless we adopt a Free Trade Tariff, at least to an equal extent with other Nations—our competitors.



On the Electoral Statistics of the Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales during the Twenty-five years from the Reform Act of 1852 to the present time. By WILLIAM NEWMARCH, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 16th June, 1857.]

(*Concluded from page 234 ante.*)

IN the former Paper on this subject (*Journal XX.*, page 183, *ante*), I stated that, while I could there give the general results of the Table which had been compiled of the Votes on the Register in Counties and Boroughs at the three periods, 1837-8, 1846-7, and 1852-3, the space then at my command did not enable me to give the Return itself.

I have now to supply that defect; and accordingly, in Table GG annexed to this continuation of the Paper, there will be found, under precisely the same arrangement as in Table (Q), a statement of the Constituency of each County Division and Borough therein at the three periods just named.

It was stated also in the former Paper (page 187-9, *ante*) that, according to the information then before me, I could only set forth approximatively, and subject to several qualifications, a Tabular statement of the Number of Houses in England and Wales falling under each of the three great classes of—(1) Houses, the rent of which is under *Six* pounds per annum; (2) Houses of a rent of *Six* pounds and under *Ten* pounds; and (3) Houses of a rent of *Ten* pounds and upwards. But, availing myself of the facts which were accessible as regards the four counties of Lancaster, Suffolk, Hampshire, and Gloucester, it was pointed out (page 189) that the probabilities seemed to be that an actual Rent Abstract of the whole of England and Wales would not lead to conclusions extremely different from the conclusions really ascertained for the four Counties just named.

In the course of the last few weeks I have ascertained that the Parliamentary Paper 2, 1852, obtained by Mr. Poulet Scrope in 1851, and ordered to be printed 7th July, 1851, may be regarded, for our present purpose, as presenting, subject to a few corrections, a substantially accurate classification of Inhabited Houses in England and Wales in 1850-1; and accordingly, in Table FF appended to this Paper, I have given an abstract of the actual results presented by the Return.

I will recur to this point presently; but it will be necessary to first dispose of some other topics.

A Parliamentary Paper (4, Sess. II., 1857, 8 May, 1857) obtained in May last by Mr. Locke King, enables us to state the Number and Classes of *County* Electors in the Registration Year 1856-7, and the Total Number of *Borough* Electors in the same year.

This more recent information is important; and, taking it in

combination with the former Table (C) (page 174, *ante*), we have the following statement AA:—

TABLE AA.

COUNTY ELECTORS.—*England and Wales, 1846-7; 1853-4; and 1856-7.*
Total Number of County Electors according to the several leading Qualifications prescribed by the Reform Act of 1832.

Qualifications for County Votes.	ENGLAND.			WALES.		
	'56-7.	'53-4.	'46-7.	'56-7.	'53-4.	'46-7.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Freeholders	317,023	315,196	316,908	21,490	21,925	20,362
Copyholders.....	22,520	24,622	25,706	30	142	173
Fee Farm Rents & Land- Tax	277	525	....	....	3	....
Annuities and Rent Charges	4,365	5,898	....	412	553	....
	344,185	346,241	342,614	21,932	22,623	20,535
Leaseholders	24,502	21,866	21,517	5,889	6,704	7,450
Occupying Tenants.....	95,107	97,947	100,008	7,995	8,513	8,787
	119,609	119,813	121,525	13,884	15,217	16,237
Offices, Holders of	714	1,519	2,276	59	96	108
Joint Qualifications.....	3,221	10,515	8,604	22	463	766
Other ,, 	2,031	1,433	439	221	59	48
	5,966	13,467	11,319	302	618	922
	469,760	479,521	475,458	36,118	38,458	37,694

The *decrease* in Occupying Tenants and Joint Qualifications, and the *increase* in Freeholders and Leaseholders, as shown by these figures, is remarkable.

The Total Number of *County Votes*, taken at 470,000 Votes in 1856-7, is 10,000 *less* than in 1853-4, and 5,000 *less* than in 1846-7.

The next Table BB condenses into a small compass the general results of the Total County and Borough Suffrage at the four periods 1837-8, 1846-7, 1852-3, and 1856-7.

TABLE BB.

Total Registered Votes in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales respectively, in the Four Registration Years 1837-8, 1846-7, 1852-3, and 1856-7; the figures for 1856-7 being the Abstract Result of Mr. Locke King's Parl. Paper, 4, Sess. 2/1857.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COUNTIES.			Registration Years. Aug.—Sept.	BOROUGHES.		
England.	Wales.	TOTAL VOTES.		TOTAL VOTES.	Wales.	England.
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
469,868	36,120	505,988	1856-7	439,046	12,669	426,377
473,432	36,458	509,890	1852-3	404,393	11,751	392,642
473,183	37,340	510,523	1846-7	372,258	11,205	361,053
439,590	33,912	473,502	1837-8	321,369	11,654	309,715

Note.—The Paper obtained by Mr. Locke King, and mentioned above, includes England and Wales and *Scotland*. It gives the Total Number of Votes on the Register of each County Division for each of the seven years 1850-56, and the number of County Votes under each head of County Qualification as given on the Register of 1856-7. As regards *Boroughs*, the Return gives only the *Total* Number of Votes in 1856-7.

The very large increase of 35,000 in the Total *Borough* Votes, between 1852-3 and 1856-7, will attract attention.

But we may learn from the next Table CC that, of this total increase of 35,000 Borough Votes, in the four years 1852-3 to 1856-7, nearly one-half (say 15,000 votes) has occurred in the Metropolis, combined with fifteen of the largest Boroughs enfranchised by the Reform Act.

And if we extend the period of comparison to ten years, and compare 1846-7 with 1856-7, we find that, of the total increase of 67,000 Borough Votes, considerably more than half (or 38,000) the total increase, occurred in the same twenty-two leading Boroughs.

It would be difficult to find a more forcible illustration of the pervading anomalies of our whole Representative System than is afforded by the facts in the following Table (CC); for it shows us that 42 *per cent.* of the *whole* Borough Constituency of England and Wales sends only 40 *members* to the House of Commons, while the remaining 58 *per cent.* of the Borough Constituency sends nearly five times forty members, or sends actually 195 *members*.

The following are the details of the several cases:—

TABLE CC.

*Twenty-two Leading Boroughs in England and Wales (sending 40 Members).
Votes on Register at Four Periods 1837-8 to 1856-7. With the Votes
at the remaining 178 Boroughs in England and Wales (sending 295
Members).*

1	2	3	4	5
Boroughs and No. of Members.	1856-7.	1852-3.	1846-7.	1837-8.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
London, City .....(4)	19,115	20,728	20,057	19,678
Westminster, City (2)	13,182	14,883	14,572	15,745
*Finsbury .....(2)	20,626	20,025	15,921	13,300
*Marylebone .....(2)	20,851	19,710	15,662	11,799
*Tower Hamlets ....(2)	27,980	23,534	18,748	13,318
*Lambeth .....(2)	20,276	18,131	13,885	7,040
Southwark .....(2)	10,170	9,458	7,989	5,641
(16)	132,200	126,469	106,834	86,521
*Macclesfield .....(2)	1,106	1,058	946	975
*Stockport.....(2)	1,417	1,341	1,108	1,278
(4)	2,523	2,399	2,054	2,253
*Ashton-under-Lyne (1)	1,085	937	871	617
*Bolton .....(2)	1,933	1,671	1,479	1,405
*Bury.....(1)	1,218	959	868	678
*Manchester .....(2)	18,044	13,921	12,841	11,185
*Oldham .....(2)	2,098	1,890	1,691	1,372
*Rochdale .....(1)	1,255	1,160	1,026	942
*Salford.....(1)	4,028	2,950	2,605	2,437
(10)	29,661	23,488	21,381	18,636
*Bradford .....(2)	3,279	2,683	2,230	1,348
*Halifax.....(2)	1,488	1,200	1,022	970
*Huddersfield.....(1)	1,552	1,364	1,142	826
*Leeds .....(2)	6,472	6,406	6,300	5,894
*Sheffield .....(2)	6,874	5,322	4,934	4,028
*Wakefield.....(1)	967	850	780	733
(10)	20,632	17,825	16,408	13,799
The 22 Boros., as above	185,016	170,181	146,677	121,209
Remaining 178 Boros. } in Engl. & Wales.... }	254,030	234,212	225,581	200,160
Total—Engl. & Wales...	439,046	404,393	372,258	321,369

The enormous increase of 10% votes in some of these Boroughs is exceedingly striking.

In the *Tower Hamlets*, for example, the Constituency has more than doubled since 1837-8, and including, as it now does, 28,000 Votes, it is the largest constituency in the kingdom after the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which there are 37,000 Votes.

In *Lambeth* the constituency of 1856-7 is three times the magnitude of the constituency of 1837-8.

In *Southwark* the number of Votes has doubled in the same twenty years: and in *Marylebone* the progress has been almost as rapid.

In the *City of London* and the *City of Westminster* the increase of 10% Votes has been more than neutralized by the diminution of Old Suffrage Votes.

In the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire the rapid increase of 10% votes, between 1852-3 and 1856-7, is exceedingly striking, and, as the evidence of sound prosperity, exceedingly gratifying.

The following Table (DD) presents, in a concise form, the results of the last Table (CC):—

TABLE DD.

BOROUGHs—*England and Wales*, 1837-8 to 1856-7. *Distribution of Total Votes between the 22 Leading and the 178 Remaining Boroughs—being an Abstract of Table CC.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Per-Centage of Total Borough Votes of England and Wales.		Registration Years.	Votes on Borough Register in		INCREASE.	
178 Boros.	22 Boros.		22 Boros.	178 Boros.	22 Boros.	178 Boros.
Per Cent.	Per Cent.		No.	No.	No.	No.
62·3	37·7	1837-8	121,000	200,000	....	....
60·5	39·5	1846-7	147,000	225,000	26,000	25,000
57·9	42·1	1852-3	170,000	234,000	23,000	9,000
57·9	42·1	1856-7	185,000	254,000	15,000	20,000
					64,000	54,000

Note.—This Table may be read thus:—In 1837-8 the Votes in the 22 Leading Boroughs amounted to 37·7 per cent. (col. 2) of the Total Borough Votes of England and Wales; and in 1856-7 that ratio had increased to 42·1 per cent. The Total Borough Votes may be obtained by simply combining col. 4 and 5.

It appears from this Abstract that, while the Total Increase in Borough votes, since 1837-8, has been 118,000, that increase has been distributed in the proportion of an increase of 64,000 Votes in the 22 Leading Boroughs returning 40 Members, and 54,000 votes in the remaining 178 Boroughs returning 295 members.

And generally, it may be said, that each of these 40 members has

a constituency of 4,600 Votes; and each of the 295 members a constituency of 900 votes.

We may now revert to the question of the relative magnitude of the three classes of Houses in England and Wales, viz., under 6*l.*, 6*l.* and under 10*l.*, and 10*l.* and upwards.

In the following Table (EE) an Abstract is given of the more extended Table (FF), itself an abstract of the voluminous Parliamentary Paper obtained by Mr. Poulet Scrope in 1851.

In a small compass the following is a comparison of the actual ascertained facts for the whole of England and Wales as given in (EE), compared with the conclusions founded at page 189, *ante*, or the facts of the four selected Counties.

CLASSES OF HOUSES—*England and Wales, 1850-1—according to Poor Rate Assessment.*

Ascertained Results—Table EE.			Presumptive Results—Table M.	
Class.	Premises.	Proportion.	Houses.	Proportion.
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Under £6.....	1,876,000	55·1	1,713,000	52·3
£6 and under £10 ...	451,000	13·2	572,000	17·5
£10 and above	1,081,000	31·7	990,000	30·2
	3,408,000	100·	3,275,000	100·

It must be remembered, in reading these figures, that in Table (M), page 189, *ante*, the presumptive data obtained from the four counties were adapted to the ascertained number of “Inhabited Houses” in 1851; and that, in the following Tables (EE) and (FF), the figures represent the number of “Properties” assessed to the Poor, meaning by “Properties,” houses, as well as other kinds of premises; and of course it is easy to understand that, while the “Inhabited Houses” may be only 3,275,000, the “Properties” may be 3,408,000.

For all substantial purposes, however, it is obvious that the positive figures in (EE) and (FF) very fully confirm the partly presumptive figures employed in Table M.

In some respects it is pretty certain that the Poor Law Valuation of property is irregular and fluctuating; and that, as a general rule, it is below—frequently very much below—the real letting value of the premises. The figures, therefore, in (EE) and (FF) may be justly regarded as representing, in exaggerated proportions, the two *lower* classes of houses.

It was stated, also on partly presumptive data, at page 190, *ante*, that the excusals from payment of Poor Rate, by reason of Poverty, were—

Excusals on Ground of Poverty.

Houses under £6 rent.....	24·1 per cent.
„ £6 and under £10	24·5 „
„ £10 and above	5·6 „

Now it is also pretty certain that these proportions are exaggerated.

The parochial compilers of the materials in detail, out of which the Return of 1849 (Parliamentary Paper 630, 1849) was made up, would not, and frequently could not, ascertain in a great many cases, whether the cause of non-payment of Poor Rate was poverty, or absence, or non-liability, or some other general cause.

It seems, however, to be a fairly admissible conclusion that, in 1848-9, as large a proportion as one-fifth, or 20 per cent. (instead of 24 per cent.), of houses under 10*l.* were excused from payment of Poor Rate for reasons indicating the straitened means of the occupiers; but I doubt exceedingly whether, in 1856-7, excusals of payment on the same ground amount to more than a comparatively small part of the per-centage at which they stood in 1848-9; and, in justice to the Smaller Occupiers, the fact of their present improved condition should be definitively ascertained as a preliminary to the discussions of next year.

APPENDIX (II).

[The four Tables in this Second Appendix continue and complete the First Appendix, commencing at page 200 *ante*.]

TABLE EE.

Poor Rate Assessments (according to Poor Rate Valuation,) in England and Wales 1850-1. Number of Properties Assessed. Abstract of the following Table FF.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Under £6.		£6 and under £10.		£10 and above.		Total Number.
	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.
(I.) Metropolitan	41,611	15·2	37,395	13·7	194,554	59·3	273,560
(II.) South-Eastern	144,508	47·6	51,566	17·0	107,508	35·4	303,582
(III.) South-Midland	129,930	64·7	19,878	9·9	51,058	25·4	200,866
(IV.) Eastern	269,355	60·7	49,716	11·2	124,509	28·1	443,580
(V.) South-Western	219,601	59·7	40,718	11·0	107,751	29·3	368,070
(VI.) West-Midland	236,461	59·8	51,210	12·9	107,879	27·3	395,550
	855,347	60·7	161,522	11·5	391,197	27·8	1,408,066
(VII.) Midland	167,000	58·7	46,172	16·2	71,358	25·1	284,530
(VIII.) North-Western	463,420	59·6	113,543	14·6	200,340	25·8	777,303
(IX.) Northern	98,018	52·1	23,852	12·7	66,215	35·2	188,085
England	1,769,904	54·7	434,050	13·4	1,031,172	31·9	3,235,126
(X.) South Wales	58,362	59·7	9,934	10·1	29,548	30·2	97,844
(XI.) North Wales	47,806	63·4	6,870	9·1	20,686	27·5	75,362
	106,168	61·3	16,804	9·7	50,234	29·0	173,206
Engld. & Wales	1,876,072	55·1	450,854	13·2	1,081,406	31·7	3,408,332

TABLE FF.

Poor Rate Assessments in England and Wales, 1850-1. Abstract of the Number of Properties Assessed in England and Wales according to the Poor Rate Valuation, being an Abstract of the Materials contained in Parl. Paper 2/1852, moved for by Mr. P. Scrope.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Under £6.		£6 and under £10.		£10 and above.		Total No.
	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.
I.—METROPOLITAN.							
London City	718	4'3	715	4'3	15,142	91'4	16,575
Westminster City	751	2'9	1,758	6'8	23,299	90'3	25,808
Finsbury — Boro ^o	1,582	4'4	2,602	7'2	31,788	88'4	35,972
Marylebone „	12	1	176	9	19,154	99'0	19,342
Tower Hamlets „	19,591	26'0	16,416	21'8	39,384	52'2	75,391
	22,654		21,667		128,767		173,088
Lambeth „	3,688	9'2	6,347	15'9	29,867	74'9	39,902
Southwark „	4,679	25'6	2,754	15'1	10,849	59'3	18,282
Middlesex (remainder of)	10,590	25'0	6,627	15'7	25,071	59'3	42,288
	41,611	15'2	37,395	13'7	194,554	71'1	273,560
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN.							
Kent	54,898	44'7	21,971	17'9	45,964	37'4	122,833
Surrey (exc. Lambeth and Southwark).....	19,304	48'2	6,044	15'1	14,680	36'7	40,028
Sussex	32,609	50'0	9,205	14'1	23,451	35'9	65,265
Hants	37,697	50'0	14,346	19'0	23,413	31'0	75,456
	144,508	47'6	51,566	17'0	107,508	35'4	303,582
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.							
Berks	20,507	60'5	3,753	11'1	9,607	28'4	33,867
Herts	22,148	64'5	3,508	10'2	8,661	25'3	34,317
Bucks	22,488	67'0	2,969	8'9	8,092	24'1	33,549
Oxon	19,634	62'6	3,236	10'3	8,494	27'1	31,364
Northampton	26,889	65'3	3,980	9'7	10,316	25'0	41,185
Beds.....	18,264	68'7	2,432	9'1	5,888	22'2	26,584
	129,930	64'7	19,878	9'9	51,058	25'4	200,866
IV.—EASTERN.							
Hunts	8,407	61'3	1,426	10'4	3,884	28'3	13,717
Cambridge	19,604	54'3	5,246	14'5	11,248	31'2	36,098
Essex	55,159	64'8	8,105	9'5	21,881	25'7	85,145
Norfolk	62,142	64'8	9,889	10'3	23,851	24'9	95,882
Suffolk	52,678	67'9	6,685	8'6	18,172	23'5	77,535
Rutland	2,501	56'4	407	9'2	1,521	34'4	4,429
Lincoln	45,164	55'3	9,993	12'2	26,503	32'5	81,660
York (East Riding)	23,700	48'3	7,965	16'2	17,449	35'5	49,114
	269,355	60'7	49,716	11'2	124,509	28'1	443,580

(FF.)—*Contd.—Poor Rate Assessments in England and Wales, 1850-1.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Under £6.		£6 and under £10.		£10 and above.		Total No.	
	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.	
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN.								
Wilts	38,321	68·5	5,328	9·5	12,219	21·9	55,828	
Dorset	19,436	58·6	4,354	13·1	9,369	28·3	33,159	
Devon	64,007	55·3	12,787	11·0	38,965	33·7	115,759	
Cornwall	48,076	65·9	7,631	10·5	17,281	23·6	72,988	
Somerset	49,801	55·1	10,618	11·8	29,917	33·1	90,336	
	219,601	59·7	40,718	11·0	107,751	29·3	368,070	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.								
Gloucester	52,815	53·7	13,539	13·8	32,035	32·5	98,389	
Hereford	14,740	54·2	3,245	11·9	9,225	33·9	27,210	
Salop	28,936	56·6	5,926	11·6	16,236	31·8	51,098	
Stafford	88,734	66·0	18,584	13·8	27,082	20·2	134,400	
Worcester	32,072	60·3	6,774	12·8	14,315	26·9	53,161	
Monmouth	19,164	61·2	3,142	10·1	8,986	28·7	31,292	
	236,461	59·8	51,210	12·9	107,879	27·3	395,550	
VII.—MIDLAND.								
Warwick	55,743	50·6	24,934	22·6	29,524	26·8	110,201	
Leicester	32,901	62·2	6,896	13·0	13,119	24·8	52,916	
Derby	43,302	65·3	7,457	11·2	15,576	23·5	66,335	
Notts	35,054	63·6	6,885	12·5	13,139	23·9	55,078	
	167,000	58·7	46,172	16·2	71,358	25·1	284,530	
VIII.—NORTH-WESTN.								
Chester	60,537	62·6	11,278	11·7	24,925	25·7	96,740	
Lancaster.....	193,522	49·6	77,123	19·8	119,320	30·6	389,965	
York (West Riding)	209,361	72·0	25,142	8·7	56,095	19·3	290,598	
	463,420	59·6	113,543	14·6	200,340	25·8	777,303	
IX.—NORTHERN.								
Durham	27,549	51·8	7,686	14·4	17,970	33·8	53,205	
Northumberland	13,482	38·9	4,996	14·4	16,194	46·7	34,672	
Cumberland.....	23,891	58·5	4,733	11·6	12,230	29·9	40,854	
Westmoreland	7,453	57·1	1,184	9·1	4,419	33·8	13,056	
York (North Riding)	25,643	55·4	5,253	11·3	15,402	33·3	46,298	
	98,018	52·1	23,852	12·7	66,215	35·2	188,085	

(FF.)—Contd.—Poor Rate Assessments in England and Wales, 1850-1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Under £6.		£6 and under £10.		£10 and above.		Total No.
	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.	Pr. Cnt.	No.
X.—SOUTH WALES.							
Glamorgan	27,589	67·3	3,665	9·0	9,720	23·7	40,974
Carmarthen.....	10,643	54·5	2,040	10·4	6,858	35·1	19,541
Pembroke	8,441	54·7	2,092	13·6	4,891	31·7	15,424
Cardigan	4,419	52·2	879	10·4	3,162	37·4	8,460
Brecknock	5,210	56·0	811	8·7	3,283	35·3	9,304
Radnor	2,060	49·7	447	10·8	1,634	39·5	4,141
	58,362	59·7	9,934	10·1	29,548	30·2	97,844
XI.—NORTH WALES.							
Montgomery	8,160	54·2	1,704	11·3	5,191	34·5	15,055
Flint.....	10,382	69·7	1,276	8·6	3,235	21·7	14,893
Denbigh	10,049	61·5	1,250	7·6	5,053	30·9	16,352
Merioneth	2,924	58·1	335	6·7	1,775	35·2	5,034
Carnarvon	11,045	67·6	1,598	9·8	3,705	22·6	16,348
Anglesey	5,246	68·3	707	9·2	1,727	22·5	7,680
	47,806	63·4	6,870	9·1	20,686	27·5	75,362

(1).—The *City of London* includes the Inner and Middle Temples, Clifford's Inn, Sergeants' Inn (Chancery Lane) and part of Furnival's Inn.

(2).—The *City of Westminster* includes the parishes and places of St. Margaret; St. John the Evangelist; and the Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. Anne, Soho; St. James, Westminster; St. George, Hanover Square; St. Paul, Covent Garden; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes; New Inn; the Savoy Precinct; and the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster.

(3).—The *Borough of Finsbury* includes the parishes and places of Islington; Stoke-Newington; St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury; the Rolls Liberty; those parts of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Sepulchre, which are without the bounds of the City of London; St. George the Martyr; Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents and Ely Place; Gray's Inn; Lincoln's Inn; Staple's Inn; part of Furnival's Inn; the Charterhouse; St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, except a small detached portion situate to the north of the parish of Islington; St. Luke, Middlesex; and Glasshouse Yard Liberty.

(4).—The *Borough of Marylebone* comprises the parishes of St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Paddington. As will appear presently, no returns were given by St. Pancras.

(5).—The *Borough of the Tower Hamlets* comprises the Liberty of the Tower and the Tower Division of Ossulstone Hundred, viz., St. John, Hackney; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; Old Artillery Ground and Norton Folgate Liberties; Christchurch, Spitalfields; St. Mary, Whitechapel; Holy Trinity, in the Minories; East Smithfield Liberty (being that part of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, which is beyond the limits of the City of London); the precinct of St. Katharine-by-the-Tower; St. George-in-the-East; St. John, Wapping; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow; Bromley St. Leonard; All Saints, Poplar; and the Hamlets of Mile-End Old-Town, Mile-End New-Town, and Ratcliff, which three hamlets form the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney.

(6).—The *Borough of Lambeth* comprises the parish of St. Mary, Newington Butts; that part of the parish of Lambeth which lies to the north of a line drawn

east and west through the church of St. Matthew, Brixton; and the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, except the manor or hamlet of Dulwich.

(7).—*The Borough of Southwark* comprises the parishes of St. Saviour; St. Olave; St. John, Horsleydown; St. Thomas; and St. George-the-Martyr; and also those of Christchurch, in Surrey; Bermondsey; and Rotherhithe.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that, for the purposes of the Return (2, 1852), from which this Table is obtained, no details were obtained from the large Parish of *St. Pancras*, in the *Borough of Marylebone*. The Inhabited Houses in *St. Pancras*, in 1851, were no less than 18,584; and its non-inclusion in the Return of course materially affects the position of *Marylebone* in the list of Metropolitan Boroughs as given in this Table FF.

No returns also seem to have been obtained from the Parish of Holy Trinity, in London City, and from the Parish of St. John, Horsleydown. But these are comparatively unimportant omissions, as Holy Trinity had only 59 Inhabited Houses in 1851, and St. John only 1,480 houses.

The return for the CITY OF LONDON includes the Liberty of Glasshouse Yard, which is not distinguished from the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate. The inhabited houses in the Liberty of Glasshouse Yard, in 1851, were 172; in the rest of the parish 528.

The return for the *Borough of Lambeth* includes the whole of the parishes of Lambeth and Camberwell, no distinction being made in the rating between the portions within and without the limits of the Parliamentary Borough.

The preceding Tables FF and EE enable us to see pretty clearly in what parts of the Country a 6*l.* franchise would add the most Votes to the Registers.

The largest number of *Houses under 6*l.**, and the smallest number of *Houses 6*l.* to 10*l.**, is in the Agricultural Counties. For example, in the great agricultural block represented by the South Midland, Eastern, South-Western, and West Midland groups, it appears by Table EE (page 321 *ante*), that the *Houses under 6*l.** are 60·7 *per cent.* of the Total Number of Houses, and that the *Houses 6*l.* to 10*l.** are 11·5 *per cent.* of the same Total—the corresponding Per Centages being 17·0 *per cent.* in the South-Eastern, 16·2 *per cent.* in the Midland, and 14·6 *per cent.* in the North-Western Groups.

I would direct attention to the note contained in App. HH, page 340 *seq.*, furnished by Mr. Lumley, the Assistant-Secretary of the Poor Law Board, relative to the true reading of the Assessment and Excusal Return (630 of 1849), already so frequently referred to.

The contents of the several pages of the following Table GG correspond precisely with the former similar Table (1851-2) Q (page 201 *ante*). The places marked * are those which were Enfranchised in 1832; and those printed in Italics (*e. g.*, *Hythe*) are the places from which *one* member was taken away in 1832.

Attention is requested to the Note at foot of page 326.

TABLE GG.

Statement of VOTES on REGISTER in COUNTIES and BOROUGHs in England and Wales at the Three Periods 1837-8 ; 1846-7 ; and 1852-3 ; with cols. giving at each period the £50, &c., Tenant Votes in Counties, and the Old Suffrage Votes in Boroughs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
I.—METROPOLITAN.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
MIDDLESEX.....	15,081	1,386	10,418	1,317	12,817	1,292
46,377 I. H.						
London City	20,728	7,203	20,057	7,563	19,678	9,005
Westminster City	14,883	1,497	14,572	2,262	15,745	5,765
*Finsbury	20,025	....	15,921	....	13,300	....
*Marylebone	19,710	....	15,662	....	11,799	....
*Tower Hamlets	23,534	....	18,748	....	13,318	....
*Lambeth	18,131	....	13,885	....	7,040	....
Southwark	9,458	332	7,989	528	5,641	1,421
	126,469	9,032	106,834	10,353	86,521	16,191
Ia.—UNIVERSITIES.						
Oxford University.....	3,474	....	not	given.	not	given.
Cambridge University	4,063	....	"	"	"	"
	7,537					
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.						
KENT, EAST	7,119	1,384	7,323	1,133	7,293	1,073
28,104 I. H.						
Canterbury.....	1,874	946	2,010	1,021	1,835	1,152
Dover.....	2,064	991	2,060	1,101	1,800	1,198
<i>Hythe</i>	856	45	485	47	503	56
Sandwich	960	329	943	365	911	386
	5,754	2,311	5,498	2,584	5,049	2,792
KENT, WEST	9,379	1,751	9,489	1,732	8,432	1,570
42,280 I. H.						
*Chatham	1,371	....	1,145	....	777	....
*Greenwich	6,308	....	5,187	....	3,155	....
Maidstone	1,751	532	1,741	532	1,655	488
Rochester	1,269	340	1,451	523	1,041	344
	10,699	872	9,524	1,055	6,628	832

Note.—It will be observed that in the several County Divisions in this Table the total of the *Borough* Votes is given *separately* from the *County* Votes. Thus, in KENT, EAST, the *County* Votes in 1852-3 were 7,119, and the *Borough* Votes were 5,754,—and in the same manner throughout the Table.

(GG).—*Contd.*—*Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.*

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
SOUTH EASTERN—<i>Contd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SURREY, EAST	6,618	1,179	6,028	984	5,531	907
25,104 I. H.						
<i>Reigate</i>	228	....	182	....	207	....
	228	....	182	....	207	....
SURREY, WEST	3,897	641	3,778	584	3,688	586
18,110 I. H.						
Guildford	648	78	585	114	425	26
	648	78	585	114	425	26
SUSSEX, EAST	5,298	1,034	5,723	1,059	4,799	892
21,372 I. H.						
*Brighton	3,675	....	2,776	....	2,091	....
Hastings.....	1,090	7	909	11	953	15
Lewes.....	713	168	866	267	890	470
<i>Rye</i>	562	13	574	15	593	32
	6,040	188	5,125	293	4,527	517
SUSSEX, WEST	3,257	479	3,488	521	3,152	335
10,660 I. H.						
<i>Arundel</i>	208	85	221	114	312	270
<i>Chichester</i>	757	76	799	112	884	243
<i>Horsham</i>	350	1	341	3	338	6
<i>Midhurst</i>	279	....	304	86	261	....
<i>Shoreham</i>	1,865	369	1,864	455	1,982	784
	3,459	531	3,529	770	3,777	1,303
HANTS, NORTH	3,596	698	3,411	646	3,350	600
21,775 I. H.						
<i>Andover</i>	241	....	243	1	257	14
<i>Petersfield</i>	353	2	380	3	320	10
<i>Winchester</i>	788	17	684	3	580	38
	1,382	19	1,307	7	1,157	62
HANTS, SOUTH	5,694	500	5,812	430	5,360	400
19,161 I. H.						
<i>Christchurch</i>	313	1	301	1	239	13
<i>Lymington</i>	338	6	318	10	296	14
<i>Portsmouth</i>	3,332	3	2,068	5	1,561	10
<i>Southampton</i>	2,419	232	2,258	367	1,500	566
	6,402	242	4,945	383	3,596	603

(GG).—*Contd.*—*Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.*

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
SOUTH EASTERN—<i>Contd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ISLE OF WIGHT	1,665	250	1,600	230	1,500	330
7,378 I. H.						
Newport	707	4	646	5	633	14
	707	4	646	5	633	14
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.						
BERKSHIRE	5,129	994	5,241	971	5,755	980
25,202 I. H.						
Abingdon	312	9	339	11	324	9
Reading	1,399	7	1,251	10	1,032	15
Wallingford	428	29	428	29	360	63
Windsor	712	....	728	2	678	2
	2,851	45	2,746	52	2,394	89
HERTFORDSHIRE	5,268	1,253	5,591	1,195	5,245	1,195
30,062 I. H.						
Hertford	685	169	567	284	619	289
[<i>St. Albans</i>]	511	128	532	153	606	230
	1,196	297	1,099	437	1,225	519
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	5,659	1,177	5,798	1,173	6,760	1,210
23,491 I. H.						
Aylesbury	1,417	352	1,513	498	1,416	839
Buckingham	349	3	388	7	341	....
Chipping Wycombe	346	1	335	....	383	24
Great Marlow	354	54	371	78	387	7
	2,466	410	2,607	583	2,527	970
OXFORDSHIRE	5,198	1,183	5,384	1,088	5,253	1,114
25,983 I. H.						
Banbury	491	....	300	....	371	1
Oxford City	2,818	1,243	2,819	1,286	2,563	1,228
Woodstock	347	37	404	45	385	50
	3,656	1,280	3,523	1,331	3,319	1,279
NORTHAMPTON, NORTH...	3,900	935	4,065	997	3,857	998
17,935 I. H.						
Peterborough	518	113	553	131	558	221
	518	113	553	131	558	221

(GG.)—*Contd.*—*Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.*

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHS THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
SOUTH MIDLAND—<i>Contd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
NORTHAMPTON, SOUTH.... 18,991 I. H.	4,568	1,055	4,729	1,077	4,600	1,023
Northampton	2,263	784	1,867	1,058	2,103	1,211
	2,263	784	1,867	1,058	2,103	1,211
BEDFORDSHIRE	4,513	910	4,339	853	4,134	870
22,366 I. H.						
Bedford	910	398	1,073	504	1,182	745
	910	398	1,073	504	1,182	745
IV.—EASTERN.						
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	2,852	582	3,074	609	2,805	566
12,041 I. H.						
Huntingdon	399	63	373	111	389	61
	390	63	373	111	389	61
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	6,989	962	7,175	1,056	4,040	583
32,032 I. H.						
Cambridge	1,984	8	1,834	11	1,698	66
	1,984	8	1,834	11	1,698	66
ESSEX, NORTH	5,715	1,329	5,461	1,276	5,899	1,256
34,335 I. H.						
Colchester	1,258	466	1,258	459	1,176	457
Harwich	272	3	295	4	167	12
	1,530	469	1,553	463	1,343	469
ESSEX, SOUTH	5,819	1,541	5,326	1,425	5,547	1,505
33,120 I. H.						
Maldon	845	610	951	725	876	699
	845	610	951	725	876	699
NORFOLK, EAST	8,216	1,738	8,638	1,853	8,343	1,773
32,614 I. H.						
Norwich	5,390	2,930	5,500	3,300	4,390	2,372
Yarmouth	1,249	....	1,877	1,058	1,719	1,102
	6,639	2,930	7,377	4,358	6,109	3,474

(GG.)—Contd.—Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
EASTERN—Continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
NORFOLK, WEST	7,827	1,647	7,516	1,648	7,258	1,701
34,846 I. H.						
King's Lynn	1,176	200	1,157	225	930	248
Thetford	200	8	214	9	155	....
	1,376	208	1,371	234	1,085	248
SUFFOLK, EAST	6,343	1,684	6,673	1,695	6,278	1,624
30,677 I. H.						
Ipswich	1,838	345	1,714	384	1,418	368
	1,838	345	1,714	384	1,418	368
SUFFOLK, WEST	4,379	1,092	4,913	1,246	4,959	1,196
26,620 I. H.						
Bury St. Edmund's	741	3	751	8	665	27
Eye	356	29	322	36	328	50
	1,097	32	1,073	44	993	77
RUTLANDSHIRE	1,876	398	1,887	362	1,337	307
4,588 I. H. (No Boroughs.)						

LINCOLN (Kesteven & Holland)	8,554	2,236	9,226	2,471	8,100	2,275
29,560 I. H.						
Boston	987	160	1,083	262	952	203
Grantham	774	236	760	240	678	280
Stamford	566	139	616	240	662	292
	2,327	535	2,459	742	2,292	775
LINCOLN (Lindsey)	11,677	3,061	11,424	3,068	10,141	3,053
39,027 I. H.						
Grimsby	861	312	619	254	581	267
Lincoln	1,363	548	1,271	586	1,023	539
	2,224	860	1,890	840	1,604	806
YORK, EAST RIDING	7,538	2,449	7,740	2,507	7,180	2,421
25,061 I. H.						
Beverley	1,405	907	1,357	908	1,062	876
Hull	5,221	1,834	5,200	2,088	4,222	1,596
	6,626	2,741	6,557	2,996	5,284	2,472

(GG.)—*Contd.—Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.*

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
WILTS, NORTH 18,007 I. H.	4,955	754	5,165	832	5,068	895
<i>Calne</i>	160	7	154	9	178	10
<i>Chippenham</i>	300	....	303	32	240	60
<i>Cricklade</i>	1,647	250	1,659	369	1,636	620
<i>Devizes</i>	373	8	389	11	266	17
<i>Malmesbury</i>	309	13	331	11	257	7
<i>Marlborough</i>	271	5	262	7	280	8
	3,060	283	3,098	439	2,857	722
WILTS, SOUTH 14,879 I. H.	3,256	664	2,710	597	2,962	640
<i>Salisbury</i>	680	10	708	....	707	6
<i>Westbury</i>	314	....	342	....	213	....
<i>Wilton</i>	219	18	216	11	210	17
	1,213	28	1,266	11	1,130	23
DORSETSHIRE..... 26,470 I. H.	5,690	1,338	6,275	1,317	6,366	1,459
<i>Bridport</i>	524	35	663	151	533	102
<i>Dorchester</i>	432	...	405	10	397	14
<i>Lyme Regis</i>	309	4	326	6	208	10
<i>Poole</i>	508	43	522	53	624	84
<i>Shaftesbury</i>	509	89	484	126	2,505	211
<i>Wareham</i>	418	17	442	73	368	132
<i>Weymouth</i>	679	22	625	2	629	48
	3,379	210	3,467	421	3,264	601
DEVON, NORTH 31,752 I. H.	8,064	2,225	8,597	2,314	7,871	2,188
<i>Barnstaple</i>	771	260	781	270	805	285
<i>Tiverton</i>	461	10	445	13	496	17
	1,232	270	1,226	283	1,301	302
DEVON, SOUTH 41,857 I. H.	9,569	2,501	10,411	2,606	10,561	2,602
<i>Ashburton</i>	236	15	262	21	236	38
<i>Dartmouth</i>	302	4	376	10	262	17
* <i>Devonport</i>	2,407	....	2,343	....	2,101	....
<i>Exeter</i>	2,501	286	3,798	354	3,433	428
<i>Honiton</i>	287	91	446	233	455	372
<i>Plymouth</i>	2,482	48	2,174	59	1,898	71
<i>Tavistock</i>	349	5	315	....	329	29
<i>Totness</i>	371	20	378	23	297	34
	8,935	460	10,092	700	9,011	989

(GG.)—Contd.—Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGH THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
SOUTH WESTERN—Contd.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CORNWALL, EAST	5,694	1,409	6,270	1,466	5,469	1,218
25,367 I. H.						
Bodmin	367	10	401	13	332	22
Launceston	361	....	369	5	353	2
Liskeard	343	4	349	....	260	3
	1,071	14	1,119	18	945	27
CORNWALL, WEST	4,649	792	5,259	873	4,928	828
31,702 I. H.						
Helston	317	2	385	17	366	45
Penryn	906	173	863	142	903	227
St. Ives	578	6	594	165	566	219
Truro	607	4	627	6	609	14
	2,408	185	2,469	330	2,444	505
SOMERSET, EAST	10,140	2,409	9,655	2,216	9,561	2,230
34,953 I. H.						
Bath	3,278	4	3,278	4	3,095	19
*Frome	383	....	412	....	291	....
Wells	325	76	375	91	402	179
	3,986	80	4,065	95	3,788	198
SOMERSET, WEST	8,210	1,825	8,433	1,909	8,854	2,000
31,733 I. H.						
Bridgewater	688	118	633	121	567	13
Taunton	790	97	911	156	864	246
	1,478	215	1,544	277	1,431	259
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.						
GLOUCESTER, EAST	7,986	1,248	7,803	1,264	7,683	1,184
20,495 I. H.						
*Cheltenham	2,400	....	2,345	....	1,593	....
Cirencester	434	115	485	167	586	467
Gloucester	1,621	407	1,700	550	1,674	739
*Stroud	1,328	....	1,210	....	1,293	....
Tewkesbury	370	46	409	115	394	34
	6,153	568	6,149	832	5,540	1,240
GLOUCESTER, WEST	8,635	1,347	7,601	1,316	7,004	1,316
28,165 I. H.						
Bristol	12,548	4,204	11,032	4,962	9,856	3,728
	12,548	4,204	11,032	4,962	9,856	3,728

(GG.)—*Contd.*—*Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.*

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
WEST MIDLAND—Contd.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
HEREFORDSHIRE	6,792	1,761	7,345	1,639	7,216	1,572
20,312 I. H.						
Hereford	1,013	283	1,061	351	816	382
Leominster	551	196	631	285	664	313
	1,564	479	1,692	636	1,480	695
SALOP, NORTH	4,685	1,347	4,876	1,441	4,714	1,450
21,587 I. H.						
Shrewsbury	1,666	519	1,805	602	1,538	740
	1,666	519	1,805	602	1,538	740
SALOP, SOUTH	3,571	1,156	3,678	1,266	3,700	1,187
13,370 I. H.						
Bridgenorth	717	387	838	455	745	507
Ludlow	450	42	452	41	367	27
Wenlock	905	135	857	157	906	223
	2,072	564	2,147	653	2,018	757
STAFFORD, NORTH	9,546	2,030	9,438	2,139	9,540	2,107
27,591 I. H.						
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,090	317	1,074	856	990	725
Stafford	1,246	831	1,272	848	1,246	824
*Stoke-upon-Trent	1,778	....	1,695	....	1,667	....
	4,114	1,148	4,041	1,704	3,903	1,549
STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH	10,116	965	8,545	1,548	7,871	1,434
39,570 I. H.						
Lichfield	836	601	947	465	878	584
Tamworth	382	75	393	110	491	261
*Walsall	1,026	....	856	....	878	....
*Wolverhampton	3,587	....	2,692	....	2,170	....
	5,831	676	4,888	575	4,417	845
WORCESTERSHIRE, EAST	6,515	915	6,269	894	5,995	970
22,692 I. H.						
Droitwich	367	2	346	2	326	5
*Dudley	912	....	791	....	944	....
Evesham	349	93	355	72	359	88
	1,628	95	1,492	74	1,529	93

(GG.)—Contd.—Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
WEST MIDLAND—Contd.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST 12,570 I. H.	4,135	773	4,357	796	4,654	856
Bewdley	390	9	394	15	400	24
*Kidderminster	495	....	548	13	441	....
Worcester	2,290	678	2,518	903	3,196	1,550
	3,175	687	3,460	931	4,037	1,574
MONMOUTHSHIRE	4,973	1,072	5,286	1,208	4,347	1,099
24,612 I. H.						
Monmouth	1,676	83	372	8	360	55
2 Contrib. Bor.			1,048	81	866	136
	1,676	83	1,420	89	1,226	191
VII.—MIDLAND.						
WARWICKSHIRE, NORTH 21,527 I. H.	7,002	1,089	6,371	986	6,632	1,050
*Birmingham	7,936	....	7,081	....	5,555	....
Coventry	4,502	3,723	4,043	3,427	3,659	3,053
	12,438	3,723	11,124	3,427	9,214	3,053
WARWICKSHIRE, SOUTH 18,481 I. H.	3,980	1,091	4,066	1,260	4,304	1,291
Warwick	723	150	770	243	1,013	486
	723	150	770	243	1,013	486
LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTH 19,226 I. H. (no boroughs.)	4,097	929	4,177	1,045	4,299	1,053

LEICESTERSHIRE, SOUTH 16,922 I. H.	5,131	1,039	5,448	1,187	4,580	965
Leicester	3,853	1,450	4,241	1,955	3,581	1,672
	3,853	1,450	4,241	1,995	3,581	1,672
DERBY, NORTH	5,315	1,101	5,601	1,081	5,527	1,226
25,531 I. H. (no boroughs.)	....	....	....	....	....	....
	—	—	—

(G.G.)—*Contd.—Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.*

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1837-8.		1846-7.		1852-3.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
MIDLAND—<i>Contd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
DERBY, SOUTH	7,099	1,470	7,272	1,584	6,575	1,539
25,641 I. H.						
Derby	2,448	439	2,177	466	1,731	474
	2,448	439	2,177	466	1,731	474
NOTTS, NORTH	3,996	386	3,910	430	3,608	448
17,259 I. H.						
East Retford	2,710	492	2,654	584	2,822	120
Nottingham	5,260	2,874	5,460	3,460	5,475	2,739
	7,970	3,366	8,114	4,044	8,297	2,859
NOTTS, SOUTH	3,801	1,000	3,692	1,000	3,621	955
14,198 I. H.						
Newark	867	493	951	658	1,221	1,107
	867	493	951	658	1,221	1,107
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.						
CHESHIRE, NORTH	7,494	1,674	7,188	1,622	5,839	1,545
31,407 I. H.						
*Macclesfield	1,058	....	946	....	975	....
*Stockport	1,341	....	1,108	....	1,278	....
	2,399	....	2,054	....	2,253	....
CHESHIRE, SOUTH	8,117	2,158	8,735	2,400	6,972	2,312
32,559 I. H.						
Chester	2,524	1,451	2,450	1,558	2,298	1,305
	2,524	1,451	2,450	1,558	2,298	1,305
LANCASHIRE, NORTH	12,297	3,296	11,846	3,194	9,691	3,256
57,935 I. H.						
*Blackburn	1,258	....	1,121	....	842	....
Clitheroe	448	....	504	....	374	I
Lancaster	1,393	400	1,377	1,012	1,228	933
Preston	2,854	1,196	3,044	1,576	2,782	2,785
	5,953	1,596	6,046	2,588	6,226	3,719

(GG.)—Contd.—Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
NORTH WESTERN—Contd.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
LANCASHIRE, SOUTH..... 90,920 I. H.	21,196	2,933	23,630	3,194	17,754	3,140
*Ash'ton-under-Lyne	937	....	871	....	617	....
*Bolton	1,671	....	1,479	....	1,405	....
*Bury	959	....	868	....	678	....
Liverpool	17,433	2,225	17,004	2,998	11,670	2,448
*Manchester	13,921	....	12,841	....	11,185	....
*Oldham	1,890	....	1,691	....	1,372	....
*Rochdale	1,160	....	1,026	....	942	....
*Salford	2,950	....	2,605	....	2,437	....
*Warrington	701	....	699	....	635	....
Wigan	718	7	637	17	551	38
	42,340	2,232	39,721	3,015	31,492	2,486
YORKSHIRE, W. R. 158,247 I. H.	37,319	5,936	36,165	6,297	29,076	6,023
*Bradford	2,683	....	2,230	....	1,348	....
*Halifax	1,200	....	1,022	....	970	....
*Huddersfield	1,364	....	1,142	....	826	....
Knaresborough	242	....	242	....	227	....
*Leeds	6,406	....	6,300	....	5,894	....
Pontefract	684	201	685	305	795	411
Ripon	353	....	350	72	405	I
*Sheffield	5,322	....	4,934	....	4,028	....
*Wakefield	850	....	780	....	733	....
	19,104	201	17,685	377	15,226	412
IX.—NORTHERN.						
DURHAM, NORTH	6,631	923	6,472	882	6,200	900
25,632 I. H.						
Durham	1,157	591	1,161	606	949	549
*Gateshead	711	....	656	....	534	....
*South Shields	925	....	744	....	644	....
*Sunderland	1,973	....	1,693	....	1,581	....
	4,766	591	4,254	606	3,708	549
DURHAM, SOUTH	5,616	1,219	5,783	1,272	4,105	1,243
22,099 I. H.						
(no boroughs.)	....	....	....	....	....	....

(GG.)—*Contd.*—*Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.*

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGH THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
NORTHERN—<i>Contd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH 12,203 I. H.	3,111	1,068	3,030	1,068	2,786	1,050
Berwick	781	344	888	462	725	335
<i>Morpeth</i>	415	103	440	152	368	135
	1,196	447	1,328	614	1,093	470
NORTHUMBERLAND, SOUTH 17,303 I. H.	5,369	1,285	5,295	1,167	5,070	2,145
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	5,269	1,618	5,245	1,796	4,582	1,816
* <i>Tynemouth</i>	883	....	789	....	551	....
	6,152	1,618	6,034	1,796	5,133	1,816
CUMBERLAND, EAST	5,351	1,035	5,348	1,279	4,638	1,447
14,601 I. H.						
Carlisle	1,134	330	1,054	364	1,013	322
	1,134	330	1,054	364	1,013	322
CUMBERLAND, WEST	4,144	1,021	4,042	884	4,437	1,073
13,073 I. H.						
Cockermouth	355	....	319	....	297	2
* <i>Whitehaven</i>	512	....	543	....	463	....
	867	....	862	....	760	2
WESTMORELAND	4,062	1,126	4,078	849	4,683	934
8,760 I. H.						
* <i>Kendal</i>	382	....	397	....	348	....
	382	....	397	....	348	....
YORKSHIRE, N. R.	11,319	4,358	11,881	4,447	11,716	4,399
36,323 I. H.						
Malton	539	62	535	94	603	227
<i>Northallerton</i>	281	5	269	1	271	....
Richmond	213	10	283	14	284	13
Scarborough	805	5	670	8	514	6
<i>Thirsk</i>	357	....	332	30	302	....
* <i>Whitby</i>	454	....	403	....	464	....
York	4,133	2,695	4,047	2,884	2,864	2,084
	6,812	2,777	6,539	3,031	5,302	2,330

(GG.)—Contd.—Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
X.—WALES, SOUTH.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
GLAMORGANSHIRE	6,424	975	5,775	1,065	4,494	1,090
20,467 I. H.						
Cardiff	968	278	{ 507 290	120 204	321 269	153 212
2 others						
*Merthyr Tydfil	938	....	822	....	582	....
Swansea	1,694	389	{ 963 600	47 331	750 604	55 374
4 others						
	3,600	667	3,182	702	2,526	794
CARMARTHENSHIRE	4,791	917	5,261	927	5,125	1,082
18,780 I. H.						
Carmarthen	849	133	{ 783 208	172	700 168	247
1 other						
	849	133	991	172	868	247
PEMBROKESHIRE	3,132	499	3,479	451	3,710	434
13,988 I. H.						
Haverfordwest	682	312	{ 553 114	285	606 112	354
2 others						
Pembroke	951	399	{ 566 386	332 169	745 407	585 211
3 others						
	1,633	711	1,619	786	1,870	1,150
CARDIGANSHIRE	2,235	699	2,278	631	1,829	754
12,996 I. H.						
Cardigan	849	179	{ 247 514	76 173	287 652	117 287
3 others						
	849	179	761	249	939	404
BRECKNOCKSHIRE	2,779	638	2,548	589	2,295	616
10,511 I. H.						
Brecon	336	4	304	2	339	9
	336	4	304	2	339	9
RADNORSHIRE	1,802	473	1,943	543	1,945	555
3,244 I. H.						
Radnor	484	109	{ 168 294	42 73	578	237
5 others						
	484	109	462	115	578	237

(GG.)—*Contd.*—*Votes on Register in England and Wales, 1837-8, 1846-7, & 1852-3.*

COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	1852-3.		1846-7.		1837-8.	
	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.	Total Votes on Register.	£50 &c., Co. Votes; and Freemen, &c., in Boros.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
XI.—WALES, NORTH.						
MONTGOMERYSHIRE	2,986	1,133	3,214	1,284	2,845	1,107
9,479 I. H.						
Montgomery	1,003	67	{ 132 850	{ 71 3	1,002	62
5 others						
	1,003	67	982	74	1,002	62
FLINTSHIRE	2,912	612	3,141	690	2,221	653
10,078 I. H.						
Flint	819	186	{ 121 719	{ 79 219	347 822	277 358
7 others						
	819	186	840	298	1,169	635
DENBIGHSHIRE	3,901	1,179	3,939	1,119	3,689	1,106
15,666 I. H.						
Denbigh	858	303	{ 277 564	{ 159 180	325 603	........
3 others						
	858	303	841	339	928	481
MERIONETHSHIRE	1,006	437	1,180	461	1,336	504
8,159 I. H.						
(No Boroughs).	....	....	....	....	....	....

CARNARVONSHIRE	1,913	470	2,117	531	2,050	589
13,424 I. H.						
Carnarvon	861	154	{ 442 446	{ 148 138	569 530	297 198
4 others						
	861	154	888	286	1,099	495
ANGLESEY	2,577	481	2,465	496	2,373	495
9,532 I. H.						
Beaumaris	459	5	{ 100 235	{ 7	127 209	12
3 others						
	459	5	335	7	336	12

APPENDIX, HH.

I have been favoured with the following note by my colleague Mr. W. G. Lumley respecting the true reading of the Assessment and Excusal Return of 1849, described at page 187 *ante*, and of which an abstract is given in Table V., page 230 *ante*. Mr. Lumley's extensive experience in the administration of the Poor Law entitles his opinion to great weight. His note is as follows:—

“The Return to the House of Commons in 1849 (No. 630 of 1849), respecting the Rating of Tenements in the four counties of Lancaster, Suffolk, Hants, and Gloucester, and containing the number of tenements of which the occupiers have been excused, was collected by the Poor Law Board in the spring of 1849.”

It is preceded by the following note, viz., “The accuracy of these returns, which were obtained from the Overseers of the Poor, cannot be fully relied upon.”

There is reason to believe that the Member who moved for the return intended to refer to the occupiers who were excused from the payment of their rates *by the order of the justices*. But this was not the mode in which the order was understood by the overseers in many places. The total number of excusals in the four counties upon one rate only appears by the return to be nearly 110,000, out of 587,000 assessments. It is impossible to believe that the justices, although they often excuse large batches of poor persons, could have issued orders to so great an extent.

The Overseers who made the return doubtless in many cases gave the numbers of persons whose rates were so small that the Parish Officers would not take the trouble to collect them. The number of 61,000 assessments are put down as under 4*l*. It is believed also that, in many cases, the Overseers returned the poor cottagers which were omitted from the rate altogether on account of their poverty; while, in other instances, they returned the persons whom they or the vestry thought fit to excuse on the ground of poverty.

Again, it is clear that, in some instances, the return must apply to cases of bankruptcy or insolvency, or even of relinquished occupations, as the summary shews a number of 772 assessments of 20*l*. and above, where the plea of poverty, so as to support the order of the justices, could hardly have been urged.

Lastly, I believe that, in some cases, the Overseers must have included the cases where the Landlords were assessed and the Occupiers were exempted or, as the overseers considered, *excused*.

The Return exhibits some singular incidents. In the borough of Liverpool, out of 43,090 assessments, there are set down 20,805 excusals; while, in Manchester, out of 38,199 assessments, there were only 449 excusals. In Salford, there were 12,668 assessments and only 3 excusals; while in Wigan, out of 5,589 assessments there were 2,839 excusals.

In Suffolk, almost all the excusals were, in respect of tenements, under 4*l*., being 22,085 out of 23,543. In Hampshire, there were 15,892 out of 21,535; while in Gloucestershire there were 11,622 out of 14,855.

The inference is strong, therefore, that this Return includes a large part of that property, the rating of which, in the name of the Occupiers, was too insignificant to be worth the trouble of collection. This assumed a very different appearance when the Owner became rateable for the cottage property, even though he was only rateable upon a portion of the rateable value; and now, when the Act (13 and 14 Vict., c. 99, 1850) for rating the Owners instead of the Occupiers has been generally adopted, the result of the collection would, I believe, be found to be very different.”

MISCELLANEA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

*Fifth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1856-57.**Tuesday, 17th March, 1857.*

Lord Stanley, M.P., President, in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

Edward William Brabrook, Esq. | Right Hon. Wm. Francis Cowper, M.P.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Pay of Ministers of the Crown.” By William Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

*Sixth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1856-57.**Tuesday, 21st April, 1857.*

Colonel Sykes, M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

Rev. Joseph Beaumont Hawkins, B.A. | James Vavas seur, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Progress of Fire Insurance in Great Britain, as compared with Foreign Countries.” By Samuel Brown, Esq.

*Seventh Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1856-57.**Tuesday, 19th May, 1857.*

Charles Babbage, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

Rev. John Clay, B.D. | Lieut.-Col. John Pitt Kennedy
Cornelius Walford, Esq., Jun.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Land-Tax Statistics of England and Wales, and on the Political Arithmetic of the Earlier Period of its Settlement.” By Frederick Hendriks, Esq.

*Eighth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1856-57.**Tuesday, 16th June, 1857.*

Lord Stanley, M.P., President, in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society:—

Charles Harding, Esq. | George Hurst, Esq.
John Nicholas Harrington, Esq. | Robert Lush, Esq., Q.C.
Lionel G. Robinson, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Electoral Statistics of Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales.” By William Newmarch, Esq.

THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,
REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, AND DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

The Marriages for the Quarter ended December, 1856, and the Births and Deaths for the Quarter ended March, 1857,

AS PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

THIS return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,196 registrars in all the districts of England during the winter quarter that ended on March 31st, 1857; and the marriages in 12,221 churches or chapels, about 3,811 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 628 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on December 31st, 1856.

The returns of births, deaths, and marriages, are satisfactory. The marriages of the year 1856 rose from the depression of 1855, and took place at the average rate. In the winter quarter of 1857 the births have exceeded the average number, and the rate of mortality has been much lower than the average. The sanatory state of the country has been better in the last two winters than in any two successive winters of which we have authentic records.

MARRIAGES.—95,852 persons married in the last quarter of the year 1856. This number exceeds the numbers married in the corresponding quarter of any previous year, except 1853. In Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, the marriages decreased, while they increased in Middlesex, Hampshire, Oxford, Suffolk, Warwick, Nottingham, and South Wales.

In the year 318,366 persons married, the number thus approaching the number of deaths. The marriages were 159,183, and they took place at the rate of .836 per cent. per annum on the population; the average of the last ten years being .839, or 1 marriage annually to 119 persons living.

BIRTHS.—The births of 170,381 children were registered in the quarter that ended on March 31st, 1857; and the birth-rate was 3.599 per cent. per annum, the average rate of the quarter being 3.507. The conceptions in England are most numerous in spring and summer; the births in winter and spring.

The number of births was greater in the last winter than the number in any previous quarter, except the spring of 1854 and of 1856.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—As the births in the first quarter of the year amounted to 170,381, the deaths to 108,527, the natural increase of population in England and Wales in 90 days was 61,854, and probably somewhat more, as the whole of the births are not registered.

ENGLAND :—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1845-57, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.

Calendar Years, 1845-57 :—Numbers.

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
Marriages No.	143,743	145,664	135,845	138,230	141,883	152,744	
Births..... „	543,521	572,625	539,965	563,059	578,159	593,422	
Deaths „	349,366	390,315	423,304	399,833	440,839	368,995	
	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
Marriages No.	154,206	158,782	164,520	159,727	152,113	159,183	....
Births „	615,865	624,012	612,391	634,405	635,043	657,704	....
Deaths..... „	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	391,369	....

Quarters of each Calendar Year 1845-57.

(I.) MARRIAGES :—Numbers.

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
<i>Quarters ended last day of</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
March	29,551	31,417	27,480	28,398	28,429	30,567	
June	35,300	37,111	35,197	34,721	35,844	39,204	
Septmbr.....	35,003	35,070	32,439	32,995	33,874	37,636	
Decmbr.....	43,889	42,066	40,729	42,116	43,736	45,337	
	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
March	32,724	32,977	35,149	33,234	29,186	33,388	....
June	38,635	40,092	40,446	40,518	38,549	38,717	....
Septmbr.....	37,316	38,400	39,899	38,182	37,308	39,152	....
Decmbr.....	45,531	47,313	49,026	47,793	47,070	47,926	....

(II.) BIRTHS :—Numbers.

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
<i>Quarters ended last day of</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
March	143,080	145,108	146,453	139,736	153,772	144,551	
June	136,853	149,450	139,072	149,760	153,693	155,865	
Septmbr.....	132,369	138,718	127,173	140,359	135,223	146,911	
Decmbr.....	131,219	139,349	127,267	133,204	135,471	146,095	
	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
March	157,286	161,803	161,729	160,785	166,225	169,252	170,381
June	159,073	159,031	158,697	172,457	165,277	173,204	....
Septmbr.....	150,594	151,222	147,602	154,724	154,700	157,633	....
Decmbr.....	148,912	151,956	144,363	146,439	148,841	157,615	....

(III.) DEATHS :—Numbers.

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
<i>Quarters ended last day of</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
March	104,664	89,484	119,672	120,032	105,870	98,430	
June	89,149	90,230	106,718	99,727	102,153	92,871	
Septmbr.....	74,872	101,664	93,435	87,638	135,227	85,849	
Decmbr.....	80,681	108,937	103,479	92,436	97,589	91,845	
	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
March	105,359	106,358	118,119	111,843	134,542	103,208	108,527
June	99,458	100,625	107,647	102,586	106,493	100,310	....
Septmbr.....	91,499	100,382	99,201	113,843	87,646	91,330	....
Novmbr.....	99,080	99,770	103,130	109,633	97,022	96,521	....

The natural increase in the population of the United Kingdom was probably at the rate of 1,000 a day.

35,007 emigrants sailed in the same 90 days from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are emigration agents; and it was ascertained that 14,814 of the emigrants were of English origin; to which 1,045 may be added for the due proportion of 2,305 emigrants whose origin was not distinguished. 9,551 of the English emigrants sailed to the Australian colonies, 6,264 to the United States, and only 44 to the North American colonies and all other places.*

ENGLAND:—*Annual Rate Per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1847-57, and the QUARTERS of those Years.*

Calendar Years, 1847-57:—General Per Centage Results.

YEARS	'47.	'48	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
Estimated Population of England in <i>thou-</i> <i>sands</i> in the middle of each Year.....	17,132,	17,340,	17,552,	17,766,	17,983,	18,206,
Marriages Per ct.	·793	·797	·808	·860	·858	·872
Births „	3·152	3·247	3·294	3·340	3·425	3·428
Deaths..... „	2·471	2·306	2·512	2·077	2·199	2·236

YEARS	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
Estimated Population of England in <i>thou-</i> <i>sands</i> in the middle of each Year	18,403,	18,619,	18,787,	19,044,	....	....
Marriages Per ct.	·894	·858	·810	·836	·839	....
Births „	3·328	3·407	3·380	3·454	3·346	....
Deaths „	2·288	2·352	2·266	2·055	2·276	....

Quarters of each Calendar Year, 1847-57.

(I.) MARRIAGES:—*Per Centages.*

	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
<i>Quarters</i> <i>ended last day of</i>	*					
March.....Per ct.	Per ct. ·655	Per ct. ·661	Per ct. ·661	Per ct. ·702	Per ct. ·742	Per ct. ·730
June..... „	·826	·805	·822	·888	·864	·885
Septmbr. „	·751	·755	·766	·840	·822	·836
Decmbr „	·940	·961	·986	1·010	1·000	1·027

	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
March.....Per ct.	·778	·728	·633	·707	·700	....
June..... „	·883	·875	·824	·817	·849	....
Septmbr. „	·859	·813	·787	·814	·804	....
Decmbr. „	1·053	1·015	·989	·993	·997	....

* From a Return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners.

Quarters of each Calendar Year, 1847-57.

(II.) BIRTHS :—Per Centages.

Quarters ended the last day of	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
	Per ct.	Per. ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
March .....Per ct.	3·488	3·252	3·575	3·321	3·567	3·582
June „	3·265	3·474	3·523	3·530	3·557	3·509
Septmbr „	2·945	3·211	3·056	3·281	3·317	3·291
Decmbr „	2·938	3·038	3·053	3·253	3·270	3·298
	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
March .....Per ct.	3·578	3·520	3·603	3·585	3·507	3·599
June „	3·464	3·722	3·534	3·655	3·523	....
Septmbr. „	3·177	3·294	3·261	3·278	3·211	....
Decmbr. „	3·100	3·111	3·128	3·267	3·146	....

(III.) DEATHS :—Per Centages.

Quarters ended the last day of	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
March .....Per ct.	2·850	2·794	2·462	2·261	2·388	2·354
June „	2·506	2·313	2·341	2·107	2·224	2·221
Septmbr. „	2·163	2·005	3·057	1·917	2·015	2·185
Decmbr. „	2·389	2·108	2·199	2·045	2·176	2·165
	'53.	'54.	'55.	56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57
March .....Per ct.	2·613	2·449	2·916	2·186	2·527	2·292
June „	2·355	2·214	2·277	2·117	2·268	....
Septmbr. „	1·985	2·423	1·848	1·899	2·150	....
December „	2·214	2·329	2·039	2·001	2·167	....

Note.—The table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the year 1848, to 100,000 of the population of England there were 797 marriages, 3,247 births, and 2,306 deaths registered. The annual rates of marriage in each of the four quarters were '661, '805, '755, and '961 per cent.; the rates of death 2·794, 2·313, 2·005, and 2·108 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add 3 ciphers (000). The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the last two quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

THE WEATHER AND THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—The influence of these elements may be studied in the annexed table, and in Mr. Glaisher's observations.

The weather presented few essential peculiarities. The temperature of each month was slightly above the average, so was the humidity, although the fall of rain was only 3·6 inches. Remarkable storms of snow and hail occurred in March, and the ranges of the barometer exceeded one inch in each month.

The price of provisions presents two aspects. Wheat, which was 72s. 4d. a quarter in the winter of last year, has fallen to 56s. 10d. in the winter of the present year. But the price of potatoes has risen from 86s. to 110s. a ton at the water-side market, Southwark; the price of beef from 5¼d. to 5¾d.; of mutton, from 5⅜d. to 6⅝d. a pound, by the carcase, in the Leadenhall and Newgate markets. Thus the price of wheat fell 21 per cent.; while the price of potatoes in London rose 28, of beef 10, of mutton nearly 16 per cent.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—108,527 deaths were registered in the winter quarter of this year, and the annual rate of mortality was nearly 23 in 1,000, against the average of the season 25. The winters of 1846, 1850, and 1856 alone, within the registration range of observation commencing in 1838, show a lower rate of mortality; and the winter of 1846, exceedingly mild, was followed by a hot summer, which gave birth to a severe epidemic of diarrhoea and summer cholera. The temperature of the last winter quarter differed little from the average, and will not

The Average Prices of CONSOLS, of WHEAT, MEAT, and POTATOES, also the Average Quantity of Wheat sold and imported Weekly, in each of the nine QUARTERS ended March 31st, 1857.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Quarters ended	Average Price of Consols (for Money.)	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the Mean Prices.	Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
			Average Number of Quarters weekly.		Beef.	Mutton.
			No.	No.	d. d. d.	d. d. d.
1855	£	s. d.				
31 Mar.	91 $\frac{7}{8}$	69 11	88,000	33,821	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ 105—120 112
30 June	90 $\frac{6}{8}$	73 4	94,791	57,068	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 110—130 120
30 Sept.	90 $\frac{6}{8}$	76 1	94,545	51,511	5—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	5—7 6 69—79 74
31 Dec.	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 4	126,893	42,358	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90—100 95
1856						
31 Mar.	90 $\frac{6}{8}$	72 4	92,152	48,018	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ —6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ 78—93 86
30 June	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	68 8	104,952	63,093	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ —6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ 70—90 80
30 Sept.	95	72 3	78,208	117,807	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5—7 6 75—80 78
31 Dec.	92 $\frac{6}{8}$	63 4	112,909	103,328	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90—110 100
1857						
31 Mar.	93 $\frac{4}{8}$	56 10	102,433	51,310	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ —7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 100—120 110

Note.—The Total Number of Quarters of Wheat sold in England and Wales, and entered for Home Consumption, has been as follows :—

13 Weeks ended	Qrs. Sold.	Home Consumption. Qrs. Entered.
1855—31 March	1,144,000	440,000
„ 30 June	1,232,000	742,000
„ 30 Sept.	1,229,000	670,000
„ 31 Dec.	1,650,000	551,000
1856—31 March	1,198,000	624,000
„ 30 June	1,364,000	820,000
„ 30 Sept.	1,017,000	1,531,000
„ 31 Dec.	1,468,000	1,447,000
1857—31 March	1,332,000	667,000

account for the low rate of mortality, which may be partly referred to improvements in the sanatory condition of the people. In the country, and still more in the towns, there is, however, great room for further improvement; for the mortality in the villages and small towns was at the rate of nearly twenty, in the large town districts, twenty-six in 1,000.

The registrars make no mention in their notes of any epizootic affecting animals, and it does not appear that the disease prevailing in parts of the continent has reached England. The pathology of domestic animals is exceedingly imperfect; their diseases are badly characterized; and the effect of epizootic causes on the human race is little understood. It is, therefore, a wise precaution at all times to prevent the importation of infected animals into England; but it may be inferred from the analogies which influenza and cholera supply, that quarantine is no infallible prophylactic, and that our surest defence against extensive loss of life is to be sought in internal sanatory measures. Disease will come, in one shape or another, at one time or another; and it is always most fatal among crowded animals in ill-ventilated stalls, breathing impure air, and drinking dirty water.

English farmers and their families enjoy many sanatory advantages, yet they suffer from the heaps of manure which surround their houses. Young farmers of the age of 25-35 die at the rate of 10 in 1,000 annually, which is a slightly higher rate of mortality than is experienced by shoemakers, carpenters, bakers, grocers, miners, or blacksmiths, at that period of life. Farmers in the subsequent ages of

AREA, POPULATION, DEATHS, and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Winter Quarters, 1847-57.

DEATHS, &c.	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	Total 1847-56 (10 Yrs.)	1857
in 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts, comprising the Chief Towns	57522	59701	53614	47786	54637	54844	59604	58947	68244	54006	568935	56890
in the remaining Districts and Sub-Districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes ...	62120	60331	52256	50644	50722	51514	58515	52896	66298	49202	554498	51637
All England	119672	120032	105870	98430	105359	106358	118119	111843	134542	103208	1123433	108527

Deaths in the Winter Quarters, 1847-57.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population Enumerated.		Deaths in 10 Winter Quarters, 1846-56.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of 10 Winter Quarters, 1847-56.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Winter Quarter 1857.
		June 6-7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
in 125 Districts, and 23 Sub-Districts, comprising the Chief Towns	No. 2,149,800	No. 6,838,069	No. 8,247,017	No. 568,935	Per ct. 2·733	Per ct. 2·581
in the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes	35,175,115	9,076,079	9,680,592	554,498	2·284	1·988
All England	37,324,915	15,914,148	17,927,609	1,123,433	2·527	2·292

life enjoy superior health, and after 35 live 33 years on an average, as they then become less sensible to zymotic influences, which, however, prove fatal to their children and their cattle. The cattle are exposed to the additional risk of drinking impure water, which recent experience has proved is often fatal; for many of the unscientific farmers in the country still allow the putrid ammoniacal fluids to stray into the roads, or into the ponds where the cattle drink; although, as the late Principal Harris acutely once remarked, this is about as rational as to retain the grains for use after brewing, and to allow the strong ale to run away to waste.

The deaths in London amounted to 15,739. The causes of death have been described in the Weekly Tables. The able local reports of the health-officers fully justify their appointment, and may be referred to for much useful information.

The deaths in the South Eastern Counties were 8,740. The mortality was very low in Canterbury, Dover, Portsmouth, and Winchester. 16 deaths occurred from angina maligna (scarlatina?) in Ash, and an unusual number from the same disease in Rotherfield (Uckfield), which "I fear," the Registrar says, "must be attributed to our very bad sanatory arrangements." The deaths in St. Peter, Brighton, are below the average. But the following instance illustrates there the pernicious effects of dirt:—

"A woman died in the quarter in circumstances which demanded a coroner's inquest. The husband of the deceased died two days after. Several members of the family were immediately afterwards seized with fever, together with some persons who nursed them, two or three of whom died under the attack. The dwelling in which the family resided was in a most filthy and unwholesome condition."

6,637 persons died in the South Midland Counties, or 2,055 less than died in the winter of 1855. Measles, however, prevailed in Edgware, where the Brent is polluted, and in Baldock. Bronchitis and whooping-cough have made "sad havoc among children" in St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge. In Sutton parish, Ely, low fever prevailed; and many cases of ague occurred in the sub-district.

In Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the deaths were 5,663, nearly the same number as in the previous winter, but fewer by 1,991 than the deaths in the winter of 1855. The Registrar of Bradwell (Maldon) complains that he has every quarter to record one or more deaths not certified by a medical attendant. "They occur," he says, "amongst persons belonging to a sect called 'Newlights,' who always refuse to call in medical assistance." Scarlatina and whooping-cough have infested Blofield; typhus is lingering in Shipdham, and has proved fatal to several persons in the parish of Tacolnstone. Five children died of whooping-cough in the parish of Docking.

In the South Western Counties 9,733 deaths were registered; 3,447 less than the deaths in the winter of 1855. Measles have prevailed extensively, but have not been often fatal. In Stanton St. Quintin, Chippenham, 3 deaths occurred out of 163 cases; nearly every family in Seagry suffered, "but as yet no death has happened." Small-pox has been excessively prevalent in Wilton; but, "thanks to vaccination," not a single death has occurred. Four deaths from small-pox took place in the union workhouse, Tisbury. Here the reporter is silent under the head of vaccination, which had probably been neglected. There was an excess of deaths from measles at Bridport. In consequence of a misunderstanding between the farmers and the house-owners of Heavitree, sanatory measures have not been carried out to the extent required. The births and deaths are above the average in number. Callington (Liskeard) is in an unhealthy state; 19 persons have died of scarlatina, 3 of typhus. "In this town there is a large cess or catch-pool, a receptacle for all the refuse of the town, dammed back for the manuring purposes of the proprietor, which must certainly have a deleterious effect on the health of the inhabitants." At Penzance the deaths in the three last winters have been 312, 283, and 262. The Registrar observes: "Our medical men attribute the absence of fever, &c., to our improved drainage; the town of Penzance being now in course of thorough draining, and having an unlimited supply of water at high pressure."

The deaths in the West Midland Counties were 13,882; more by 1,373 than in 1850, and less by 3,079 than in 1855. The mortality was below its average in Bristol, Clifton, and Hereford; and in North Staffordshire, which has recently been supplied with good water. In Walsall, West Bromwich, and Dudley, 1,983 deaths took place in 90 days, out of a population of 219,303, in 1851. The deplorable neglect of sanatory measures, and the extent to which the lives of the poor people

of Dudley are sacrificed, may be inferred from this one appalling fact: "small-pox was fatal in 51 cases!"

The children of Coventry are still dying off rapidly; but it is gratifying to learn that the municipal authorities and the medical men of the town have made some inquiry into the causes, which it may be hoped will ere long be mitigated. "Of the 145 deaths," the Registrar of Holy Trinity observes, "87, or exactly three-fifths, are those of children under 5 years of age. Amongst the certified causes of death, there are 28 of measles, 21 of malignant fevers, and 30 of inflammation of the respiratory organs."

6,413 deaths were registered in the North Midland Counties. Scarlatina has attacked some districts; but the mortality has generally been below the average. The registrar of St. Ann, Nottingham, considers the exertion of the sanatory committee one of the main causes of the decrease of mortality. The mortality of Leicester was higher in the last winter than it was in the two previous winters; but the mortality of the town has been much reduced within the last three years. Leicester, in 1841, was inhabited by 50,853, in 1851 by 60,642 people, dwelling upon an area of 3,960 acres, of which only 1,320 acres are strictly occupied by habitations. The population is dense, and the mortality was at the annual rate of 27 in 1,000 during the 10 years 1841-50. The deaths in the 10 years 1841-50 were 14,921, of which it was computed, in the Sixteenth Report,* that 5,575 were unnatural deaths, or the results of the insalubrities in which the people of Leicester lived. The borough, under the circumstances, appointed an intelligent health-officer. The system of deep sewerage was completed in 1855, and the sewage was deodorized. The river, which was the receptacle of nearly all the filth of the town, is now comparatively pure. The courts, which were covered with stagnant water, are now clean. The people who reside over the deepened sewers enjoy improved habitations. The annual mortality in the three years 1852-54 was at the rate of 29, 27, and 25; while in 1855-56 it fell to 23 and to 21 nearly in 1,000.† Small-pox has been completely disarmed by vaccination. The mortality will fluctuate, but, by persevering in her career, Leicester will reap large rewards of health and fame.

18,024 deaths were registered in Lancashire and Cheshire; rather more than the deaths in 1856, and 2,801 less than the deaths in the winter of 1855. The deaths in Manchester, Salford, and Chorlton were 3,445; in Liverpool and West Derby, 3,200. The mortality is declining; and, in the progress of sanatory improvement, we may hope to see the quarterly deaths in each of these great centres of population reduced to 2,200.

11,002 deaths were registered in Yorkshire. In Leeds and Hunslet the health of the people appears to be deteriorating; 1,424 of them died in the winter quarter. Sheffield exhibits little improvement; the deaths were 794. Hull and Sculcoates experienced a high rate of mortality. "Better sanatory regulations" are referred to at Bradford; and in that district the mortality has slightly declined.

5,879 deaths occurred in the Northern Counties, where the mortality has gradually declined. The decrease has evidently been counteracted by the epidemic of scarlatina, which has infested many districts. In Bedlington the epidemic has been so virulent that many cases have terminated in death a few hours after the attack.

In Monmouthshire and Wales 6,815 deaths occurred. Scarlatina, measles, and hooping-cough have been epidemic in some districts. The registrar of Cardiff remarks that "the births are 425, the deaths 224. The deaths, which, until very lately, have been nearly equal to the births in the town of Cardiff, are now greatly reduced. Fevers and other epidemics rarely prevail. This result is attributable to the excellent drainage of the town recently effected, and also to an abundant supply of water."

* Reg. Gen. 16th Ann. Rep., pp. 152, 3.

† Report on the "Sanatory Condition of Leicester in 1856, by John Moore, Surgeon, Officer of Health."

Note.—The numbers of Births and Deaths in this Return are furnished by the Registrars at the end of the quarter, and have not yet been subjected to revision at the General Register Office; they will therefore be found to differ, in some instances, from the more correct numbers to be published hereafter in the Annual Report of the Registrar General.

MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ended 31st December, 1854-56; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ended 31st March, 1855-57, in the Divisions of England.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS.	AREA in Statute ACRES.	POPULATION, 1851. (Persons.)	MARRIAGES						BIRTHS						DEATHS	
			Registered in the Quarter ended the last Day of													
			December			March			March			March				
			1854.	No.	1855.	1856.	No.	1855.	1856.	1857.	No.	1855.	No.	1856.	1857.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES....Totals	No. 37,324,915	No. 17,927,609	47,793	No. 47,070	No. 166,225	No. 47,926	No. 169,252	No. 170,381	No. 134,542	No. 103,208	No. 108,527					
I. London.....	78,029	2,362,236	7,009	6,850	6,877	22,802	23,094	23,360	19,621	14,539	15,739					
II. South Eastern Counties	4,065,105	1,628,386	3,699	4,238	4,245	13,668	14,213	14,448	11,256	8,384	8,740					
III. South Midland Counties	3,201,290	1,234,332	3,022	3,182	3,208	10,230	10,757	10,863	8,692	6,219	6,637					
IV. Eastern Counties.....	3,214,099	1,113,982	3,133	3,180	3,275	9,507	9,590	9,653	7,654	5,545	5,663					
V. South Western Counties	4,994,490	1,803,291	3,869	3,785	3,788	14,557	14,500	14,446	13,180	8,885	9,733					
VI. West Midland Counties	3,865,332	2,136,573	6,427	5,987	6,076	21,127	21,578	21,463	16,961	12,509	13,882					
VII. North Midland Counties	3,540,797	1,215,501	3,041	2,953	3,052	10,727	11,197	11,205	8,253	6,367	6,413					
VIII. North Western Counties	2,000,227	2,488,438	7,214	6,551	7,049	25,835	25,724	26,126	20,825	17,650	18,024					
IX. Yorkshire.....	3,654,636	1,789,047	4,847	4,781	4,791	17,443	17,475	17,997	12,184	10,339	11,002					
X. Northern Counties	3,492,322	969,126	2,403	2,468	2,295	9,757	10,397	10,162	6,818	5,995	5,879					
XI. Monmthsh and Wales....	5,218,588	1,186,697	3,129	3,095	3,270	10,572	10,727	10,658	9,098	6,777	6,815					

On the METEOROLOGY of ENGLAND, during the Quarter ended March 31st, 1857. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.

The temperature of the air differed little from its average value during the quarter.

The periods and average daily amounts of excess were January 1st to 4th, $7\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$; January 9th to 20th, $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$; February 6th to 24th, $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; February 27th to March 7th, 3° ; March 14th to 20th, 5° ; and March 28th to the end of the month, $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

The periods and average daily amounts of defect were January 5th to 8th, $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; January 21st to February 5th, $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$; February 25th and 26th, $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; March 8th to the 13th, $4\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$; and March 24th to the 27th, 4° .

The pressure of the atmosphere was in excess in February, and in defect in the other two months of the quarter. It was from 0·2 inch to 0·3 inch greater in February than in the preceding month, and from 0·1 inch to 0·2 inch less in March than in February.

The degree of humidity was a little in excess upon the quarter.

The daily ranges of temperature were in excess in January and February, particularly in the latter month, and of their average values in March.

Rain was slightly in excess in January, and in defect in February and March, particularly in the former month, so small a quantity not having fallen in any February since the year 1821, and was in defect to the amount of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches upon the quarter.

The quarter was remarkable for the storms of snow and hail experienced in March, the hail-balls being large in size and pyramidal in shape.

Also for the very large barometer ranges, each month exceeding 1 inch; and for March, in the south of England, the range was about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, increasing up the country till, at the farther extremity, it was nearly 2 inches.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ended February, constituting the three winter months, was $38\cdot7^{\circ}$ being $1\cdot0^{\circ}$ above the average of 86 years. (See table, next page.)

Thunderstorms occurred, or thunder was heard and lightning seen, on the 3rd of January at Guernsey; and on the 25th and 26th at North Shields. On the 8th of March at Liverpool; on the 15th at Clifton; on the 18th at Hawarden; on the 23rd at Worcester; on the 30th at Nottingham; and on the 31st at Grantham, Belvoir, and Manchester.

Thunder was heard, but lightning was not seen, on the 25th of January at Allenheds. On the 9th of February at Nottingham. On the 15th of March at Exeter; on the 24th at Stonyhurst; on the 30th at Nottingham and Hawarden; and on the 31st at Nottingham and Stonyhurst.

Lightning was seen, but thunder was not heard, on the 23rd of January at Manchester; and on the 25th at Truro. On the 18th of March at Liverpool; on the 23rd at Little Bridy; on the 26th at Maidstone; on the 28th and 30th at Nottingham; and on the 31st at Bedford.

Hail fell on the 2nd of January at Hawarden and Stonyhurst; on the 3rd at Guernsey, Teignmouth, and Nottingham; on the 4th and 5th at Nottingham and North Shields; on the 6th at North Shields; on the 20th at Guernsey, Berkhamstead, Lampeter, and Stonyhurst; on the 21st at Truro and Lampeter; on the 22nd at Rose Hill; on the 23rd at Truro, Teignmouth, Oxford, Knebworth, and Lampeter; on the 24th at Guernsey, Truro, Greenwich, Berkhamstead, Knebworth, Lampeter, Scarborough, and North Shields; on the 25th at Guernsey, Maidstone, Berkhamstead, Royston, Grantham, Nottingham, Stonyhurst, Scarborough, North Shields, Durham, and Bywell; on the 26th at North Shields; on the 27th at Guernsey and North Shields; on the 28th at North Shields; and on the 31st at Helston. On the 8th of February at Truro; on the 10th at Exeter; and on the 17th at Bedford. On the 8th of March at Guernsey, Truro, Teignmouth, Maidstone, Clifton, Lewisham, London, Battersea, Pimlico, Whitehall, Berkhamstead, Knebworth, Gloucester, Royston, Cardington, Bedford, Sharnbrook, Lampeter, Worcester, Norwich, Grantham, Belvoir, Holkham, Hawarden, Liverpool, Manchester, Wakefield, Stonyhurst, and Scarborough; on the 9th at Lewisham, London, Pimlico,

Whitehall, Berkhamstead, Hartwell, Royston, Cardington, Bedford, Worcester, Belvoir, Holkham, Nottingham, Wakefield, North Shields, Durham, and Bywell; on the 12th at Gloucester; on the 13th at Guernsey, and Lampeter; on the 14th at Guernsey, Berkhamstead, Scarborough, and North Shields; on the 15th at Truro, Teignmouth, Little Bridy, Maidstone, Clifton, Lewisham, Battersea, Pimlico, Whitehall, Rose Hill, Oxford, Berkhamstead, Worcester, Hawarden, Manchester, Wakefield, Stonyhurst, Scarborough, Bywell, and Allenheads; on the 16th at London; on the 18th at Hawarden; on the 21st at Allenheads; on the 22nd at Lewisham, Whitehall, Hartwell, Sharnbrook, Grantham, Belvoir, Holkham, Nottingham, Liverpool, Wakefield, Scarborough, North Shields, Durham, and Bywell. On the 23rd at Guernsey, Helston, Little Bridy, Clifton, Sharnbrook, Lampeter, Belvoir, Scarborough; on the 24th at Bywell; on the 30th at Grantham; and on the 31st at Little Bridy, Rose Hill, Oxford, Grantham, and Belvoir.

Fog prevailed on the 1st of January at Helston, Little Bridy, and Allenheads; on the 2nd at Wakefield; on the 3rd at Allenheads; on the 6th at Exeter and Allenheads; on the 7th at Knebworth and Wakefield; on the 8th at Teignmouth, Exeter, Little Bridy, Oxford, Berkhamstead, Royston, Bedford, and Wakefield; on the 9th at Durham; on the 11th at Wakefield, Durham, and Allenheads; on the 12th at Teignmouth, Greenwich, Oxford, Berkhamstead, Royston, Cardington, Bedford, Norwich, Holkham, Nottingham, Wakefield, and Scarborough; on the 13th at Greenwich, Oxford, Berkhamstead, Knebworth, Royston, Cardington, Norwich, Holkham, Nottingham, Manchester, and Stonyhurst; on the 14th at Greenwich;

1857. Months.		Temperature of								Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	
		Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 86 Years.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.
January...	36.6	+0.6	-1.5	35.7	-1.5	34.6	-0.9	9.7	+0.3	.200	-.005	Gr. 2.3	Gr. -0.1
February	39.2	+0.9	+0.7	37.6	+0.6	35.5	+0.9	14.7	+3.9	.208	+.005	2.4	+0.1
March ...	41.8	+0.9	+0.2	39.6	+0.4	36.8	+0.5	14.6	0.0	.218	+.002	2.5	-0.2
Mean.....	39.2	+0.8	-0.2	37.6	-0.2	35.6	+0.2	13.0	+1.4	.209	+.001	2.4	-0.1

1857. Months.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Hori- zontal Move- ment of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Low- est Read- ing at Night.	High- est Read- ing at Night.
											At or below 30°.	Be- tween 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.		
January...	92	+ 3	In. 29.634	- .085	Gr. 553	0	In. 2.6	In. +0.8	Miles. 104	20	10	1	8.9	41.0	
February	87	+ 1	29.952	+.185	556	+ 3	0.2	-1.5	51	25	3	0	10.7	32.7	
March ..	84	+ 2	29.720	-.086	549	- 2	0.8	-0.8	88	22	7	2	15.5	42.2	
Mean.....	88	+ 2	29.769	+.005	553	0	Sum 3.6	Sum -1.5	Sum 243	Sum 67	Sum 20	Sum 3	8.9	42.2	

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (—) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

on the 15th at Exeter, Little Bridy, Greenwich, Norwich, and Wakefield; on the 17th at Truro, Teignmouth, Exeter, Berkhamstead, Norwich, and Allenheads; on the 18th at Little Bridy, Hawarden, and Stonyhurst; on the 19th at Little Bridy, Maidstone, and Hawarden; on the 20th at Hawarden; on the 21st at Lewisham and Gloucester; on the 22nd at Lewisham; on the 23rd at Norwich; on the 24th at Lewisham, Hawarden, and Allenheads; on the 25th at Allenheads; on the 26th at Wakefield and Allenheads; on the 28th at Hawarden; on the 30th at Wakefield; and on the 31st at Lewisham and London. On the 1st of February at Truro, Teignmouth, Maidstone, Pimlico, Knebworth, Holkham, Nottingham, and Wakefield; on the 2nd at Holkham; on the 4th at Exeter and Lewisham; on the 5th at Truro, Exeter, and Stonyhurst; on the 8th at Exeter, Royston, and Wakefield; on the 10th at Paddington; on the 13th at Exeter; on the 14th at Oxford and Norwich; on the 15th at Oxford, Berkhamstead, and Wakefield; on the 16th at Lewisham, Pimlico, Paddington, Rose Hill, Oxford, Cardington, Bedford, Worcester, and Wakefield; on the 17th at Lewisham, Pimlico, Paddington, Knebworth, Worcester, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Durham; on the 18th at Truro, Maidstone, Oxford, Bedford, Liverpool, Wakefield, and North Shields; on the 19th at Truro, Lewisham, Greenwich, Knebworth, Gloucester, Royston, Cardington, Bedford, Worcester, Norwich, Holkham, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Stonyhurst; on the 20th at Lewisham, Pimlico, Paddington, Oxford, Knebworth, Cardington, Bedford, Norwich, Holkham, and Durham; on the 21st at Berkhamstead and Norwich; on the 22nd at Oxford, Berkhamstead, and Norwich; on the 23rd at Maidstone, Lewisham, Pimlico, Paddington, Rose Hill, and Oxford; on the 24th at Rose Hill, Berkhamstead, Bedford, Holkham, Wakefield, and North Shields; on the 25th at Little Bridy, Maidstone, Lewisham, London, Battersea, Pimlico, Paddington, Oxford, Berkhamstead, Knebworth, Cardington, Bedford, Norwich, Nottingham, Wakefield, Stonyhurst, North Shields, and Durham; on the 26th at Lewisham, Pimlico, Oxford, Nottingham, and North Shields; and on the 27th at Truro, Exeter, and Liverpool. And on every day in March except the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 26th, and 27th.

Snow fell at one or more of the stations on 21 days in January; on 6 days in February; and on 18 days in March.

Solar Halos were seen on the 2nd of January at Little Bridy; on the 11th at Hawarden and Stonyhurst; on the 12th at Nottingham; on the 13th at Knebworth; on the 22nd at Knebworth and Nottingham; on the 24th at Nottingham; and on the 30th at Knebworth and Nottingham. On the 9th of February at Nottingham; on the 20th, 21st, 23rd, and 27th at Little Bridy. On the 7th of March at Clifton, Berkhamstead, and Wakefield; on the 11th at Clifton; on the 13th at Berkhamstead and Nottingham; on the 15th at Hartwell; and on the 28th at Berkhamstead and Nottingham.

Lunar Halos were seen on the 1st of January at Berkhamstead and North Shields; on the 2nd at Little Bridy, Lewisham, Berkhamstead, Grantham, Nottingham, and North Shields; on the 4th at Truro; on the 7th at Little Bridy; on the 10th at Berkhamstead and Nottingham; on the 11th at Bedford, Grantham, Nottingham, Stonyhurst, and North Shields; on the 13th at Bywell; and on the 17th at Berkhamstead. On the 4th of February at Oxford, Knebworth, Grantham, Belvoir, Nottingham, Manchester, and North Shields; on the 5th at Cardington and North Shields; on the 6th at Belvoir and North Shields; on the 8th at North Shields; and on the 26th at Little Bridy. On the 4th of March at Truro; on the 6th at Sharnbrook, Grantham, and Nottingham; on the 7th at Truro, Teignmouth, Little Bridy, Clifton, Pimlico, Oxford, Bicester, Berkhamstead, Hartwell, Knebworth, Cardington, Bedford, Sharnbrook, Lampeter, Grantham, Belvoir, Nottingham, and Liverpool; on the 8th at Clifton and Bywell; on the 9th at Little Bridy and Bywell; on the 11th at Clifton, Oxford, Grantham, Belvoir, and Nottingham; on the 13th at Truro; and on the 23rd at Liverpool.

Aurora was seen on the 22nd of January at Grantham. On the 26th and 28th of February at Nottingham. On the 18th, 20th, and 27th of March at Little Bridy.

ENGLAND.—*Meteorological Table, Quarter ended March 31st, 1857.*

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Lowest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Range of Tempera- ture in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Daily Range of the Tempera- ture.	Mean Tempera- ture of the Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.	WIND.					Mean Amount of Hu- cloud.	RAIN.	
									Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of					Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.
										N.	E.	S.	W.			
Guernsey	29.752	54.0	31.5	22.5	19.2	7.5	42.5	82	1.7	...	...	...	...	43	in. 7.2
Falmouth .....	...	59.0	24.0	35.0	30.0	11.5	43.6	...	1.6	...	...	...	...	54	4.8
Truro	29.695	56.0	21.0	35.0	32.0	12.0	42.7	84	2.1	...	...	...	...	51	11.4
Teignmouth	29.699	57.0	22.7	34.3	29.0	11.0	41.4	86	0.6	30	40	39	69	44	6.7	
Exeter.....	29.719	57.7	19.0	38.7	33.9	14.1	41.5	86	1.4	32	9	22	17	55	9.1	
Ventnor	29.762	56.0	25.0	31.0	26.7	8.7	42.6	82	...	20	18	15	37	38	4.7	
Clifton	29.723	59.8	16.7	43.1	33.3	11.0	39.4	88	0.9	37	35	39	64	57	6.1	
Royal Observatory	29.738	62.2	20.0	42.2	35.9	13.0	39.2	88	...	15	13	28	30	33	3.6	
St. Thomas's Hos.	29.692	63.3	23.0	40.3	29.7	9.8	40.4	85	...	18	15	23	33	34	3.6	
Oxford	29.724	61.0	19.0	42.0	32.8	12.3	38.9	93	1.2	...	...	...	...	41	4.8
Hartwell Rectory	29.703	63.0	19.2	43.8	35.6	12.8	38.4	88	0.9	39	27	47	65	...	...
Royston	29.766	65.4	17.9	47.5	35.7	12.2	38.9	89	...	28	19	59	65	66	5.1	
Lampeter	29.719	60.5	14.5	46.0	39.2	13.3	39.6	88	0.8	20	28	52	42	57	12.9	
Norwich	29.752	59.0	15.0	44.0	33.3	11.0	38.2	88	1.1	...	...	...	...	36	4.6
Derby	29.704	63.0	18.0	45.0	35.3	12.5	39.0	89	...	...	...	...	...	51	5.5
Holkham	29.703	62.3	15.5	46.8	36.2	11.5	38.6	89	1.3	16	12	41	21	42	5.7	
Nottingham	29.725	65.5	17.5	48.0	38.2	13.2	38.8	85	0.3	...	...	...	...	50	5.8
Hawarden	29.676	55.0	22.0	33.0	31.0	10.2	40.0	84	1.6	...	...	...	...	31	6.1
Liverpool	29.714	52.9	25.3	27.6	24.4	8.1	40.6	86	1.0	...	...	...	...	45	4.5
Manchester	29.696	63.2	17.0	46.2	38.2	12.6	38.8	88	...	19	21	25	25	51	7.2	
Wakefield	29.708	61.2	12.5	48.7	37.1	12.2	39.1	87	1.6	57	64	95	132	54	5.5	
York .....	...	56.0	17.0	39.0	30.3	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3
Scarborough .....	...	50.6	18.5	32.1	25.5	5.8	38.6	95	2.6	33	36	51	60	31	3.2
Durham	29.670	54.4	17.1	37.3	31.2	8.0	37.2	86	1.6	...	...	...	...	50	5.7
Allenheads	29.700	53.2	15.2	38.0	32.1	9.5	34.3	92	2.2	17	36	...	67	79	11.4	

REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom in the Years and Quarters ended 31st March, 1856 and 1857; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page 91.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ended 31st March.			
	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	23,034,029	23,321,843	287,814	....
Excise	17,311,152	18,165,000	853,848	....
Stamps	7,076,010	7,372,209	296,199	....
Taxes.....	3,100,031	3,116,046	16,015	....
Property Tax.....	15,070,958	16,089,934	1,018,976	....
Post Office.....	2,777,152	2,886,000	108,848	....
Crown Lands.....	281,516	284,857	3,341	....
Miscellaneous	1,158,148	1,098,173	....	59,975
Totals.....	69,808,996	72,334,062	2,585,041	59,975
			Net Increase £2,525,066	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ended 31st March.			
	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,540,132	5,243,600	....	296,532
Excise	2,806,778	2,898,000	91,222	....
Stamps	1,801,540	1,905,477	103,937	....
Taxes.....	249,000	260,020	11,020	....
Property Tax.....	6,880,971	6,942,483	61,512	....
Post Office.....	760,152	777,000	16,848	....
Crown Lands.....	67,000	67,000	....	....
Miscellaneous	298,502	425,569	127,067	....
Totals.....	18,404,075	18,519,149	411,606	296,532
			Net Increase £115,074	

An Account showing the Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended the 31st of March, 1857: the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended December 31st, 1856, viz.:—	£	Amount applied out of the income for the quarter ended March 31st, 1857, to redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the quarter ended December 31st, 1857	£
Great Britain			1,059,352
Ireland	£739,123	Amount applied out of the Income to supply services, in the quarter ended March 31st, 1856	9,412,822
	739,123	Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended March 31st, 1857, viz.:—	
Income received in the quarter ended March 31st, 1857, as shown in page 355	18,519,149	Interest of the Permanent Debt	£5,586,348
Amount received in the quarter ended March 31st, 1857, in Repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	301,139	Terminable Debt	1,406,548
Saving on the Charge for Diplomatic Salaries for the year 1857 ..	7,975	Interest of Exchequer-Bills (Deficiency)	Nil.
		The Civil List	100,291
		Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	336,828
		Advances for Public Works, &c.	363,868
			7,793,883
		Surplus Balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended March 31st, 1857, viz.:—	
		Great Britain	319,875
		Ireland	981,454
			1,301,329
	£19,567,386		£19,567,386

REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom in the Years and Quarters ended 30th June, 1856 and 1857; showing the Increase and Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page 91.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ended 30th June.			
	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs.....	23,130,444	23,602,468	472,024	....
Excise	17,552,778	17,664,000	111,222	....
Stamps	7,062,115	7,364,617	302,502	....
Taxes.....	3,097,026	3,097,020	....	6
Property Tax	15,187,953	16,168,723	980,770	....
Post Office.....	2,768,152	2,845,000	76,848	....
Crown Lands.....	282,516	284,857	2,341	....
Miscellaneous	1,152,795	1,034,136	....	118,659
Totals.....	70,233,779	72,060,821	1,945,707	118,665
			Net Increase £1,827,042	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ended 30th June.			
	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,864,724	6,145,349	280,625	....
Excise	5,005,000	4,504,000	....	501,000
Stamps	1,858,083	1,850,491	....	7,592
Taxes.....	1,343,026	1,324,000	....	19,026
Property Tax.....	2,376,751	2,455,540	78,789	....
Post Office.....	716,000	675,000	....	41,000
Crown Lands.....	64,000	64,000	....	....
Miscellaneous	320,419	256,382	....	64,037
Totals.....	17,548,003	17,274,762	359,414	632,655
			Net Decrease £273,241	

An Account showing the Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended the 30th of June, 1857; the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Surplus balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended March 31st, 1857, viz. :—	£	Amount applied out of the income to Supply Services in the quarter ended June 30, 1857, including Exchequer Bonds paid off.....	11,884,673
Great Britain	£319,875	Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended June 30th, 1857, viz. :—	
Ireland.....	981,454	Interest of the Permanent Debt.....	£6,304,263
	1,301,329	Terminable Debt.....	693,954
Portion of Charge of Consolidated Fund in Ireland for last quarter, subsequently cancelled	167	Interest of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency)	Nil.
Income received in the quarter ended June 30th, 1857, as shown in page 357.....	17,274,762	The Civil List	100,435
Amount received in the quarter ended June 30th, 1857, in repayment of advances for Public Works, &c.	364,195	Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	348,304
	18,940,453	Advances for Public Works, &c.....	208,810
Balance, being the deficiency on the June 30th, 1857, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the quarter to September 30th, 1857, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that quarter	997,558	Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended June 30, 1857, viz. :—	7,655,786
	19,938,011	Great Britain	—
		Ireland	397,572
			397,572
			£19,938,011

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the First Quarter of 1857; together with the Monthly and Quarterly Average.—(Continued from p. 93.)

[Communicated by H. F. JADIS, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

Weeks ended on a Saturday, 1857.	Weekly Average.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January 3	58 1	44 8	23 5	39 2	41 5	40 9
„ 10	58 10	44 7	23 8	38 5	41 7	39 9
„ 17	59 4	45 7	23 4	40 2	40 5	39 6
„ 24	58 10	46 1	23 8	37 8	40 8	39 6
„ 31	57 11	46 5	23 4	38 1	40 5	39 7
Average for January	58 7	45 2	23 6	38 1	40 1	39 10
February 7	56 6	45 9	23 0	39 3	39 6	38 10
„ 14	56 5	44 11	23 6	44 4	39 6	39 7
„ 21	55 10	45 4	22 10	37 7	39 8	39 3
„ 28	55 5	45 3	23 8	39 1	38 11	39 5
Average for February	56 0	45 4	23 3	40 1	39 5	39 3
March 7	55 4	45 8	22 8	41 8	39 4	39 4
„ 14	55 6	46 1	24 4	39 10	39 4	39 7
„ 21	55 10	46 8	24 4	38 10	39 8	39 2
„ 28	55 6	47 8	23 7	40 9	39 6	38 6
Average for March	55 6	46 4	23 9	40 3	39 5	39 2
Average for the Quarter ..	56 10	45 8	23 5	39 7	39 11	39 5

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Fluctuations in the Stock and Share Markets during the Months of January, February, and March, 1857.—(Continued from p. 93.)

Stocks and Shares.	Amt. of Share.	Amt. Paid.	Price on the			Highest Price during the Months of			Lowest Price during the Months of		
			1 Jan.	2 Feb.	2 Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Consols .....	...	...	94 $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	93 to $\frac{1}{8}$	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	94	93 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{7}{8}$
Exchequer Bills .....	...	...	2s. Dis. to 2s. Pm	3 Dis. to Par	2s. Dis. to Par.	6s. Pm.	4s. Pm.	4s. Pm.	7s. Dis.	3s. Dis.	3s. Dis.
RAILWAYS.											
Brighton	Stock	100	112	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
Caledonian	„	100	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	67 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eastern Counties	„	20	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Northern	„	100	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	98	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	94
Great Western	„	100	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{8}$
London & North-Western	„	100	106 $\frac{7}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	107	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	103 $\frac{5}{8}$
Midland	„	100	83	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire	„	100	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
North Staffordshire	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$
South-Eastern	Stock	100	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	79 $\frac{5}{8}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$
South-Western	„	100	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	108	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	106	106	106	103 $\frac{3}{4}$
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	„	100	84	84	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	84
York and North Midland..	„	100	60	60	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern of France											
East Indian	Stock	100	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{3}{8}$	40	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	36	38 $\frac{5}{8}$
			114	108	114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Second Quarter of 1857; together with the Monthly and Quarterly Average.—(Continued from p. 359.)

[Communicated by H. F. JADIS, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

Weeks ended on a Saturday, 1857.	Weekly Average.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April 4	54 8	47 3	23 6	37 8	39 8	39 1
" 11	53 11	45 9	24 4	38 9	39 10	38 5
" 18	53 0	44 7	23 5	36 3	40 0	39 4
" 25	53 2	43 7	22 9	35 9	39 8	39 3
Average for April	53 8	45 3	23 6	37 1	39 9	39 0
May 2	64 3	43 4	23 3	34 3	39 11	39 4
" 9	55 10	43 5	23 3	41 5	41 5	39 9
" 16	57 5	43 6	24 9	41 6	42 6	40 10
" 23	57 9	42 8	24 11	39 7	43 8	42 3
" 30	57 8	41 10	25 3	40 9	44 8	42 0
Average for May	56 7	42 11	24 3	39 6	42 5	40 10
June 6	58 9	41 8	26 2	40 10	44 3	40 5
" 13	60 0	38 9	26 5	36 0	44 3	42 11
" 20	60 1	38 11	26 7	40 6	44 10	42 8
" 27	61 6	37 7	27 9	43 4	45 2	43 11
Average for June	60 1	39 2	26 8	40 2	44 7	42 5
Average for the Quarter ..	56 0	42 6	24 9	38 11	42 3	40 9

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Fluctuations in the Stock and Share Markets during the Months of April, May, and June, 1857.—(Continued from p. 359.)

Stocks and Shares.	Amt. of Share.	Amt. Paid.	Price on the			Highest Price during the Months of			Lowest Price during the Months of		
			1 Apr.	2 May.	1 June.	April.	May.	June.	April.	May.	June.
Consols .....	...	...	93 $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ x. d.	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills .....	...	...	Par to 3s. Pm.	5s. to 1s. Dis.	2s. to 6s. Pm.	3 Pm.	5s. Dis.	6s. Pm.	6s. Dis.	7s. Pm.	8s. Dis.
RAILWAYS.											
Brighton	Stock	100	108 $\frac{1}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{8}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	111	112	113 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{7}{8}$	110	111
Caledonian	"	100	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern Counties	"	20	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Northern	"	100	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	97	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	100	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Great Western	"	100	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	62 $\frac{3}{8}$
London & North-Western	"	100	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	107	106	104 $\frac{2}{3}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	104	103
Midland	"	100	83	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{8}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{8}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	82	83
Lancashire and Yorkshire	"	100	103	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	100	101	100
North Staffordshire	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{8}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
South-Eastern	Stock	100	77	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{5}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
South-Western	"	100	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	100	98	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	"	100	87	86	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	88
York and North-Midland	"	100	65	65	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{5}{8}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern of France	20	16	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{2}{3}$	39 $\frac{3}{8}$	38	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	38
East Indian	Stock	100	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	108	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	108	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for each Week ended on a Saturday, for the First Quarter of 1857.—(Continued from p. 95.)

[Compiled from the "Banker's Magazine."]

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Notes Issued.	Notes in hands of Public.	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.
1857.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Jan. 3.....	24,022,615	19,225,800	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,547,615	...
" 10.....	24,031,465	19,427,990	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,556,465	...
" 17.....	23,976,935	19,463,035	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,501,935	...
" 24.....	23,941,695	19,089,965	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,466,695	...
" 31.....	23,937,300	19,173,235	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,462,300	...
Feb. 7.....	23,767,500	18,873,205	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,292,500	...
" 14.....	24,054,270	18,796,415	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,579,270	...
" 21.....	24,168,680	18,615,155	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,693,680	...
" 28.....	24,113,640	18,596,730	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,638,640	...
Mar. 7.....	24,098,045	18,827,165	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,623,045	...
" 14.....	24,049,625	18,517,365	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,574,625	...
" 21.....	24,065,160	18,584,440	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,590,160	...
" 28.....	23,684,990	19,056,870	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,209,990	...

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Proprietors' Capital.	Rest.	Public Deposits.	Other Deposits.	Seven Day and other Bills.	Total Dr.
1857.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Jan. 3.....	14,553,000	3,299,314	7,592,202	10,096,525	786,524	36,327,565
" 10.....	14,553,000	3,335,254	3,705,379	10,644,674	845,460	33,083,767
" 17.....	14,553,000	3,379,903	3,397,114	11,075,931	853,094	33,259,042
" 24.....	14,553,000	3,389,140	4,122,921	9,985,005	849,836	32,899,902
" 31.....	14,553,000	3,401,606	5,415,624	10,530,424	806,940	34,707,594
Feb. 7.....	14,553,000	3,514,949	6,554,253	9,596,808	788,171	35,007,181
" 14.....	14,553,000	3,525,742	7,087,607	9,774,058	790,641	35,731,048
" 21.....	14,553,000	3,521,386	7,455,290	9,294,508	726,360	35,550,544
" 28.....	14,553,000	3,719,854	7,684,189	10,715,611	743,563	37,416,217
Mar. 7.....	14,553,000	3,786,603	8,137,341	9,955,504	739,595	37,172,043
" 14.....	14,553,000	3,800,464	8,674,488	9,798,857	700,367	37,527,176
" 21.....	14,553,000	3,813,985	8,906,791	9,902,815	680,966	37,857,587
" 28.....	14,553,000	3,826,600	9,031,051	10,187,460	626,348	38,294,459

Date.	Government Securities.	Other Securities.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.	Total Cr.
1857.	£	£	£	£	£
Jan. 3.....	11,600,151	19,295,308	4,797,315	634,791	36,327,565
" 10.....	11,513,161	16,342,612	4,603,475	624,519	33,083,767
" 17.....	11,550,467	16,586,201	4,513,900	608,474	33,259,042
" 24.....	11,569,431	15,829,154	4,851,730	649,587	32,899,902
" 31.....	11,557,114	17,708,739	4,764,065	677,676	34,707,594
Feb. 7.....	11,524,457	17,901,683	4,894,295	686,746	35,007,181
" 14.....	11,545,009	18,247,794	5,257,855	680,390	35,731,048
" 21.....	11,530,213	17,755,796	5,553,525	711,010	35,550,544
" 28.....	11,573,889	19,620,343	5,516,910	705,075	37,416,217
Mar. 7.....	11,678,516	19,535,196	5,270,880	687,451	37,172,043
" 14.....	11,696,733	19,575,143	5,532,260	723,040	37,527,176
" 21.....	11,646,018	19,998,712	5,480,720	722,137	37,857,587
" 28.....	11,646,018	21,242,752	4,628,120	777,569	38,294,459

CURRENCY.—*Continued.*

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in England and Wales in each Week ended on a Saturday, for the First Quarter of 1857.—(Continued from page 91.)

[Compiled from the "Bankers' Magazine."]

ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Date.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
1857.	£	£	£
Jan. 3.....	3,670,073	2,993,454	6,663,527
„ 10.....	3,784,224	3,092,651	6,876,875
„ 17.....	3,823,744	3,126,141	6,949,885
„ 24.....	3,777,808	3,101,148	6,878,956
„ 31.....	3,698,138	3,042,816	6,740,954
Feb. 7.....	3,656,653	3,000,800	6,657,453
„ 14.....	3,639,500	3,003,734	6,643,234
„ 21.....	3,618,985	3,023,907	6,642,892
„ 28.....	3,610,037	3,033,454	6,643,491
Mar. 7.....	3,652,025	3,052,571	6,704,596
„ 14.....	3,661,546	3,062,310	6,723,856
„ 21.....	3,662,922	3,115,181	6,778,103
„ 28.....	3,734,224	3,153,295	6,887,519

Fixed Issues—Private Banks, £4,513,092 ; Joint Stock Banks, £3,303,357.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in Scotland and Ireland during the Four Weeks ended the 17th of January, the 14th of February, and the 14th of March, 1857.—(Continued from page 96.)

SCOTLAND.			
Date.	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.
1857.	£	£	£
Jan. 17.....	1,435,642	2,689,530	4,125,178
Feb. 14.....	1,412,600	2,545,207	3,957,810
Mar. 14.....	1,348,944	2,479,529	3,828,478

IRELAND.			
Date.	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.
1857.	£	£	£
Jan. 17.....	3,268,427	3,900,279	7,168,607
Feb. 14.....	3,309,368	3,944,536	7,253,905
Mar. 14.....	3,303,250	3,869,957	7,173,209

Fixed Issues—Scotland, £3,087,209 ; Ireland, £6,354,494.

CURRENCY.—Continued.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c.32, for each Week ended on a Saturday, for the Second Quarter of 1857.—(Continued from p. 361.)

[Compiled from the "Bankers' Magazine."]

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Notes Issued.	Notes in hands of Public.	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.
1857.	£	£	£	£	£	£
April 4.....	23,045,180	19,537,705	11,015,100	3,459,900	8,570,180	...
" 11.....	22,796,165	19,752,045	11,015,100	3,459,900	8,321,165	...
" 18.....	23,383,965	19,734,745	11,015,100	3,459,900	8,908,965	...
" 25.....	23,308,485	19,788,655	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,833,485	...
May 2.....	23,329,595	19,776,230	11,015,100	3,459,900	8,854,595	...
" 9.....	23,567,945	19,341,590	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,092,945	...
" 16.....	23,594,790	19,244,925	11,015,100	3,459,900	8,119,790	...
" 23.....	23,533,315	19,031,480	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,058,315	...
" 30.....	23,801,395	19,077,475	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,326,395	...
June 6.....	24,063,580	18,785,980	11,015,100	3,459,900	9,588,580	...
" 13.....	24,696,375	18,772,185	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,221,375	...
" 20.....	24,911,630	18,803,825	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,436,630	...
" 27.....	25,179,250	19,142,700	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,704,250	...

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Proprietors' Capital.	Rest.	Public Deposits.	Other Deposits.	Seven Day and other Bills.	Total Dr.
1857.	£	£	£	£	£	£
April 4.....	14,553,000	3,842,182	9,019,533	9,419,012	743,049	37,576,776
" 11.....	14,553,000	3,237,639	5,116,350	10,481,057	717,287	34,105,333
" 18.....	14,553,000	3,213,687	4,851,404	10,663,410	761,986	34,083,487
" 25.....	14,553,000	3,268,516	5,311,645	9,450,494	725,055	33,303,710
May 2.....	14,553,000	3,278,869	5,890,160	9,491,244	755,370	33,968,643
" 9.....	14,553,000	3,328,676	5,163,146	10,081,864	749,046	33,875,732
" 16.....	14,553,000	3,340,201	5,651,924	9,589,236	724,030	33,858,391
" 23.....	14,553,000	3,351,807	5,555,566	9,088,620	694,333	33,243,326
" 30.....	14,553,000	3,302,357	6,264,419	9,225,549	713,308	34,058,633
June 6.....	14,553,000	3,321,818	7,036,869	9,796,386	664,467	35,372,540
" 13.....	14,553,000	3,333,494	7,603,966	9,441,178	685,761	35,617,399
" 20.....	14,553,000	3,353,074	7,799,602	9,298,594	648,942	35,653,212
" 27.....	14,553,000	3,368,670	8,243,237	9,134,352	677,021	36,026,280

Date.	Government Securities.	Other Securities.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.	Total Cr.
1857.	£	£	£	£	£
April 4.....	11,645,974	21,649,787	3,507,475	773,540	37,576,776
" 11.....	11,333,126	18,984,640	3,044,120	742,447	34,105,333
" 18.....	11,333,126	18,404,357	3,649,220	626,784	34,083,487
" 25.....	11,333,126	17,729,004	3,519,830	721,750	33,303,710
May 2.....	11,300,223	18,410,823	3,553,365	704,232	33,968,643
" 9.....	10,303,838	18,630,357	4,226,355	715,182	33,875,732
" 16.....	10,329,041	18,445,666	4,349,865	733,819	33,858,391
" 23.....	10,326,131	17,668,848	4,501,835	746,512	33,243,326
" 30.....	10,326,131	18,302,575	4,723,920	706,007	34,058,633
June 6.....	10,326,131	19,066,740	5,277,600	702,069	35,372,540
" 13.....	10,326,131	18,679,198	5,924,190	687,880	35,617,399
" 20.....	10,327,222	18,481,953	6,107,805	736,232	35,653,212
" 27.....	10,327,222	18,987,886	6,036,550	674,622	36,026,280

CURRENCY.—Continued.

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in England and Wales in each week, ended on a Saturday, for the Second Quarter of 1857.—(Continued from page 362.)

[Compiled from the "Banker's Magazine."]

ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Date.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
1857.	£	£	£
April 4.....	3,798,830	3,173,031	6,971,861
„ 11.....	3,843,256	3,176,305	7,019,561
„ 18.....	3,869,102	3,207,517	7,076,619
„ 25.....	3,843,107	3,202,118	7,045,225
May 2.....	3,805,611	3,163,367	6,968,978
„ 9.....	3,807,788	3,117,859	6,925,647
„ 16.....	3,810,667	3,128,838	6,939,505
„ 23.....	3,752,010	3,107,860	6,859,870
„ 30.....	3,674,865	3,047,446	6,722,311
June 6.....	4,679,358	3,026,839	7,706,199
„ 13.....	3,638,565	3,018,132	6,656,697
„ 20.....	3,608,723	3,002,695	6,611,418
„ 27.....	3,607,480	3,004,763	6,612,243

Fixed Issues—Private Banks, £4,504,737; Joint Stock Banks, £3,302,357.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in Scotland and Ireland during the Four Weeks ended the 11th of April, the 9th of May, and the 6th of June, 1857.—(Continued from page 362.)

SCOTLAND.			
Date.	£5 and above.	Under £5.	Total.
1857.	£	£	£
April 11.....	1,359,453	2,473,130	3,832,585
May 9.....	1,423,740	2,509,090	3,932,834
June 6.....	1,592,714	2,795,474	4,388,189

IRELAND.			
Date.	£5 and above.	Under £5.	Total.
1857.	£	£	£
April 11.....	3,328,973	3,825,304	7,154,278
May 9.....	3,482,338	3,672,844	7,155,184
June 6.....	3,405,948	3,507,883	6,913,831

Fixed Issues—Scotland, £3,087,209; Ireland, £6,354,494.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

DECEMBER, 1857.

Report on Criminal Returns. By W. M. TARTT, Esq., F.S.S., &c.

[Read before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Dublin, August, 1857.]

At the Meeting of the British Association, at Cheltenham, in 1856, it was one of the recommendations of the Committee for Economic Science and Statistics that a Report should be prepared "On the Present Mode of Framing our Criminal Returns, and on the Best Means of Improving them; having due regard to the recorded experience of the French and Prussian Governments."

The following particulars have, in consequence, been collected.

Some of them are no longer of much interest, except as matters of record. The attention of the Committee had been called, during its sittings, to the imperfect state of our Criminal Returns; but improvements were, even then, being introduced into the forms made use of at the Home Office, which have anticipated several of the alterations that might otherwise have been proposed.

The discussions at the Meetings of the International Congress,* Lord Brougham's Speech on Judicial Statistics, and the newly-established Statistical Department of the Home Office, had already had a beneficial influence.

Professor Leone Levi had observed in his *Resumé* of the Meeting of the Congress at Paris, that in our Prison Statistics there was "a want, not only of the primary heads of information, but of unity and comprehensiveness in the returns; and, altogether, of the data upon which to found solid principles and wise legislation." "Of the working of the Police Courts and Justices of the Peace" we had "no account;—no means of ascertaining the number of crimes committed, and the proportion they bear to the number of persons apprehended."† And this was, at the time, strictly correct.‡

* "Congrès International de Statistique."

† *Journal of the Statistical Society*, vol. xix., p. 5.

‡ The attention of the Statistical Society had been given to these important subjects for the last twenty years. In the first volume of its *Journal* (1839) is the Report of a Committee on Improved Forms of Returns.

Our Returns had reference to the number and nature of the offences and their punishment, rather than to their origin, and to the character of our criminal population; and in some of the details there was a minuteness which had no useful object.

Next to supplying more comprehensive information, the great defects to be corrected were a want of brevity, simplicity, and practical application in presenting the results.

It is desirable to inquire how far they have been remedied.

From the variety of shapes in which information was transmitted to me in the course of my inquiries, I might have been led to suppose that no *uniform* accounts were kept; but this would obviously have been a wrong impression.

Previous to 1856* there had been periodically sent to the Home Office—

I. Copies of the Calendars of Prisoners tried at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

II. An Abstract of the same documents prepared, (according to a form furnished from the Home Office,) by the Clerks of the Peace.

III. A Return, according to a form sent from the same office, to the Governors of the different Gaols and other Prisons.

The latter filled four large folio pages, and was divided into 27 tables, of which 11 had chiefly reference to prison economy, or matters not connected with the extent of crime or its punishment.

Of the others, the following may be taken as a summary:—

No. 1. "Prisoners for Trial, or Tried, at Assizes or Sessions in the course of the year."

This gave the total number of prisoners at the commencement of the year, and of those subsequently received; and "how" [they were] "disposed of," by sentence, acquittal, or otherwise. It also gave a total of the "prisoners for examination at the commencement of the year, but afterwards discharged," and "prisoners committed for examination in the course of the year but afterwards discharged by magistrates." The prisoners were divided into two classes, those "of 17 years of age and upwards," and "under 17 years of age;" and were subdivided into "Felons," or "Misdemeanants;" "Male," or "Female."

No. 2. "Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the year." Classed and subdivided as No. 1.

No. 3. "Debtors in the course of the year." Divided M. and F.

No. 4. "Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year." Classed and subdivided as No. 1.

No. 5. Number of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return, [29th September, 1855,] and on Bail to take their trials."

This also included "Debtors," and was classed and subdivided as Nos. 1 and 3.

No. 6. "Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences of Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year."

In this table were given, 1. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial; 2. Ditto after Trial; 3. Received from other Governors; 4. Terms of Imprisonment under Summary Convictions; 5. Number of Prisoners

* See Appendix A, p. 376.

Sentenced to Penal Servitude and Transportation: 6. Ditto received from other Governors. The subdivision of this table gave "Prisoners of 17 years of age and upwards;" those "Under 17 years of age," M. and F.; and the various terms of imprisonment from "Under 14 days" to "Life."

No. 7. "Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 1." These were classed: Under 12 years; 12 and under 14; 14 and under 17; 17 and under 21; 21 and under 30; 30 and under 45; 45 and under 60; 60 and upwards; and Ages not ascertained; and were divided into Juvenile and Adults, M. and F., as in No. 1.

No. 8. "Ages of Prisoners comprised in Table No. 2." Classed and divided as the preceding.

No. 9. "State of Instruction of Prisoners in Table No. 1." Divided into Juveniles and Adults, M. and F."

No. 10. Similar to No. 2.

No. 11. Had no reference to the present inquiry.

No. 12. "The number of Prisoners (except Debtors,) confined in the course of the year, who have been previously Committed to this Prison." Classed "Once," "Twice," "Thrice," "Four times or more;" and divided into Juveniles and Adults, M. and F.*

No. 13. "Mode in which Criminal Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the year have been employed." Divided as in the preceding.

No. 14. "Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice and Naval and Military Courts Martial, to Solitary Confinement in the course of the year." Divided as the preceding.

No. 15. "Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the year." Divided as the preceding.

No. 16. "Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the year." Classed as "Handcuffs and other Irons; Whipping; Dark Cells; Solitary Cells; Stoppage of Diet; Other Punishments;" and divided as the preceding.

No. 17. "The greatest number of Prisoners (and also Debtors,) at any one time, and the daily average, throughout the year; and the greatest number the Prison is capable of containing in separate Cells, or otherwise."

Except when special Returns were ordered, our official information on Criminal Statistics was chiefly derived from the three sources which I have indicated. Some of them, it will be seen, were of little value as guides for legislation; some of the classifications, as those of Age, (in Tables 7 and 8,) to which I shall afterwards refer,† were of no practical importance; and some of the tables might have been easily blended, so as to have avoided needless repetition.

The more useful information to be derived from the Police did not then form any established part of the system.

At present, in addition to the Calendars and Abstracts (I. and

* In the French Returns of "*Recidives*" they are classed as second convictions, third, fourth, fifth, up to ten, and even fifty. They are in a diminishing ratio; but I am afraid that this cannot be taken as any proof of the reclaiming effect of repeated imprisonments.

† Page 369.

II) there is a different form of Return from the Governors of Gaols and other Prisons. It is more succinct than the former, only occupying two pages of small folio, and contains but eight tables, of which three are devoted to the economic management and expenses of the prison.

Of the others the following is a summary:—

Table I. "Number of Persons Committed to the Prison in the year, and, so far as is known, the number of their previous Commitments." Divided M. and F.

Table II. "Age, Sex, and Birth-place of the Persons Committed in the year."

In this the ages are divided: Under 12; 12 to 15; 16 to 21; 21 to 30; 30 to 40; 40 to 50; 50 to 60; 60 and above; and "Age not ascertained." The Birth-place is given as "England; Wales; Scotland; Ireland; Colonies and East Indies; Foreign Countries; or, not ascertained."

Table III. "Instruction and Occupations of the Persons Committed to the Prison in the year."

The classification of the latter commences with "No Occupation," and then goes on to Domestic Servants; Labourers; Charwomen, and Needlewomen; Factory Workers; Mechanics and Skilled Workers; Foremen and Overlookers of Labour; Shopmen; Shopwomen; Clerks, &c.; Shopkeepers and Dealers; Professional Employments; Sailors, Marines, and Soldiers; and "Occupation not ascertained." These are divided M. and F.

Table IV. "Disposal of Prisoners, during the year, who have been convicted of Felony and Misdemeanour at Assizes or Sessions."

This includes executions; deaths; removals to undergo sentence, or otherwise; discharges; and escapes.

Table V. "State and Condition of the Prison, with regard to Capacity, Health, and Punishments [for offences in the Prison] during the year."

To these particulars are now added the Police Returns, which are transmitted through the Clerk of the Peace, according to forms furnished by the Home Office. Previous to September, 1856, the Returns made by the Police were merely confined to a table of the description of offences committed (and their increase or decrease,) in the several districts of a county where the police force had been established. Last year there was some improvement in this Return; and at present the information required to be given is divided into four tables, of which the following are abstracts:—

Table 1 Refers merely to the expenses of the Police Establishment, and the proportion payable by the Treasury.

Table 2 Contains "*Crimes Committed*" (so far as is known to the Police,) and number of persons apprehended in the year."

This is divided into *three* heads: "NATURE OF CRIMES," (of which fifty-four are named); "CRIMES COMMITTED," in each month; and "PERSONS APPREHENDED," also in each month.

Table 3. (A very important one,) under the title of "*Offences for Trial*," contains the "Results of the Proceedings against the Persons who were Committed or Bailed for Trial, or Discharged by the

Justices, in the year ending 29th September, and the class to which such persons belong."

In this table are enumerated,—1. OFFENCES TRIABLE BY JURY, (the same as those in Table 2); 2. THE NUMBER OF CASES; 3. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST, Male and Female; those discharged; bailed; bailed for trial; committed for want of sureties; committed for trial; and, (4,) THE CLASS OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST, divided into known thieves, prostitutes, vagrants, and tramps; suspicious characters; no known occupation; of previous good character, and character unknown.

Table 4 is entitled "*Offences determined Summarily*;" and contains the "Result of the proceedings against the Persons whose cases were determined Summarily before the Justices in the year ending 29th September, and the Classes to which such persons belong."

In this are enumerated "OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY JUSTICES," (of which *seventy-three* are described) comprising not only larcenies, assaults, malicious injuries to property, drunkenness, and vagrancy, but also offences some of which are, in other countries, brought before special tribunals, such as offences under the Game Laws, Victuallers and Beer Acts, Local and Sanitary Acts, Mutiny Acts, Pawnbrokers Acts, Poor Laws, Revenue, and Public Ways and Conveyances Acts.

From these Returns are compiled, under the able superintendence of Mr. Redgrave, the "TABLES OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS" (and "JUDICIAL STATISTICS. PART I.") which are laid before Parliament; and to which I shall again refer.*

As regards the information in the Returns themselves, it may be noticed that the particulars in Table II.† (*ante*) page 368, with reference to *Previous Commitments* and *Birth-places*, are chiefly taken from the revelations made to the Chaplain by the prisoners themselves; and are therefore little to be depended upon. It is also of more importance than the birth-place of a prisoner to ascertain correctly whether the crimes committed in any particular district are by *residents* or *non-residents*. Where there is an increase in the former, it is a proof that there is something in the social state of the locality which requires to be remedied; if in the latter, it is merely a matter for the Police; or probably accidental. The information on these points should form part of the *Police Returns*,† and should be carefully collected, together with the number of times which the offenders, have, in each case, been charged with crimes, whether proceeded against or not; and if not, for what reason.

Again, as regards the *Ages* of Offenders, the classification, both in the old forms and those now in use, has little reference to any specific object. Since the reformatory process has been substituted for punishment, the principle of *doli incapax* is rarely applied much beyond the age of *eight years*; and sixteen is the limit of jurisdiction under the Juvenile Offenders Acts. The first period, therefore, in the classification of ages should be from 8 to 16; and as the persons who have given most attention to the subject are of opinion that

* pp. 370, 372, 376.

† See Appendix B, p. 377.

those who pass beyond 21 without the commission of crime, rarely fall into criminal courses afterwards; the next period should be from 16 to 25; the next (the passions being still strong,) might be from 25 to 35; the next (in which there are rarely any general causes,) might be from 35 to 50; and, in the period from 50 upwards, the commission of crime is, at every age which it includes, the result of accidental circumstances.* This classification would reduce eight unmeaning divisions to five which have some significance; and it is on this principle, I conceive, that every Return should be framed. It is desirable that the information *collected* should be as comprehensive as possible; but, in giving it a *tabular* form, there should be a distinct bearing upon some social or legislative question, and a generalization of details. I might refer to the "*Tables of Criminal Offenders*," which are now so carefully prepared at the Home Office. In the table for each county of England and Wales the offences are divided into six classes: No. 1. Offences against the person; No. 2. Offences against property with violence; No. 3. Offences against property without violence; No. 4. Malicious offences against property; No. 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency; No. 6. Offences not included in the above classes:—and each of these is subdivided into descriptions (varying from seven to eighteen respectively) of the particular crimes included under the above heads.† Would it not be sufficient, when the crimes detailed in each of the first five classes are once given, to insert in the tables the titles merely (as above) of each *class*? Those in Class 6 would be an exception: they are of so various and dissimilar a description that it will always be necessary to state *them* separately. In Table III. (*ante* p. 368,) the classifications as to *Occupation* are somewhat different from those adopted in France.‡

The Returns which are now required to be made by the Police, if carefully prepared, will be of the utmost importance; but there is often something so bewildering in criminal statistics as to make us doubt their general correctness. I take, as an instance, the following table, which was supplied by the Police to one of the Government Inspectors of Reformatory Schools:—

* In the French Returns the *Age des accusés* are classed "*Agés de moins de 21; de 21 à 40; de 40 à 60; de plus de 60.*"—*Compte Général présenté à Sa Majesté L'Empereur*, 1856.

† In the *Compte Général* there is an equally minute description of the crimes triable by jury, with an indication of the article of the *Code Penal*, or particular ordinance under which they are punishable; but for general or legislative purposes the classification in the Preliminary Report to the Emperor seems preferable.

‡ The French class them as follows: 1. *Occupés des travaux des champs, journaliers, manœuvres, &c.*; 2. *Ouvriers des diverses espèces d'industrie*; 3. *Domestiques attachés à la personne*; 4. *Négociants, Marchands, logeurs, aubergistes*; 5. *Appartenant aux professions libérales*; 6. *Vagabonds, gens sans aveu*.

Tabular Abstract of Committals of Youths from 1st Jan., 1852, to 31st Dec., 1856.	Bristol (District.)	Chel- tenham.	Glou- cester.	Stroud.
Population	44,407	49,056	33,629	43,001
<i>Convictions.</i> —First	33	165	14	132
Second	3	45	....	7
Third .....	....	17	....	....
Fourth, &c. ....	....	5	....	....
<i>Sentences.</i> —Not exceeding a month	21	110	13	84
Not exceeding three months	9	84	1	35
Above three months.....	....	2	....	....
Longer terms, and to Re- formatories.....}	6	40	8	11
<i>Ages.</i> —Under eight	1	1	....	1
Eight to ten.....	....	10	....	....
Ten to twelve	4	51	....	19
Twelve to fourteen	5	75	6	59
Above fourteen.....	26	100	8	60

It is observed by the Inspector that “the first feature of this table is the immense disparity of the committals proportioned to population in each of these districts. It sets all attempts to treat committals as indices of crime at defiance, and is a proof of how little avail are the bare statistics of the subject. There is probably far more criminality in the Bristol district—which, though chiefly comprising country parishes, also includes that of St. George’s, which has in it one of the lowest sections of the city,—than in the Stroud district; but in the former the means of escape and concealment are far greater, and in the latter there exists a vigilant association for the prosecution of felons. Nor are the Returns a better indication of facts as regards age; there being no reason for supposing that Juvenile Crime, beginning at eight or nine years of age in Cheltenham, never occurs till after twelve at Gloucester. Nevertheless, each Superintendent, with scarcely an exception, reports that (as regards his own district,) “he is not aware of any other children, than those actually convicted, who are criminally disposed.”

It is quite clear that there is, in this case, something to be known which is not conveyed to us by the table itself.

Upon examining the latest French Returns, (printed in 1856,) I do not find anything of importance that was left unnoticed in the Speech of Lord Brougham, or omitted in the Resolutions passed by the House of Lords last year. Some of the Returns referred to in those resolutions have not yet been made; nor is it desirable (while

our arrangements for preparing them are still imperfect,) to throw additional, or unnecessary labour, on the prison officers or Police. The great object, should, in the first instance, be to make the Returns reliably correct. We may defer encumbering them, as yet, with the information as to whether a prisoner is "single or married, and if married, having children or not."* The "causes of crime"† seem also to be an inquiry upon which no very authentic information will be obtainable; but we might adopt from the French Returns, with advantage, some notice of the effect of extenuating circumstances, admitted by a jury, in reducing punishments; and also those particulars of origin and domicile which they class, as follows:—

"*Origine.* Nés dans le département où ils ont été jugés.

Domiciliés dans ce département, mais nés dans un autre.

Domicile. Habitant des communes rurales.

urbaines.

"
Sans domicile fixe."

For reasons already given (page 369,) this seems an important kind of information.

Progressing as we now are, the tables for England and Wales from the office of the Secretary of State, (which are annually laid before Parliament,) will be as valuable and complete as the "*Compte Général de l'administration de la Justice Criminelle en France*," presented to the Emperor. Amongst other points, we still want further information with respect to the reformatory movements, both as regards juveniles and adults; but in improving our criminal returns, the great object is, not to add hastily to their bulk, but to give them a practical bearing upon legislation and social progress. Whatever is most valuable in those of France is already being adopted.

The latest Prussian Returns that have been obtainable are the Tables for 1851, which form part of Professor Dieterici's Statistics of Prussia,‡ and the "*Statistik der Preussischen Schwurgerichte für 1855*."

If the minute information which is given in both these documents can ever be made available for practical purposes, it will, at all events, be some time before our arrangements for the preparation of Judicial Statistics in England are sufficiently matured to furnish us with similar particulars.

In the Prussian Tables for 1851 are included both civil and criminal proceedings. The former are arranged under their various heads. Each table includes the name of the Court; the population over which it has jurisdiction; the number of suits; their proportion to the population; their various kinds; the number terminated, and how; viz., by admission or default, withdrawal, compromise, or decree of court.§ To these are added similar tables of proceedings, as regards trusts, mortgages, arbitrations; breaches of the Forest Laws; and some cases connected with crime, the police, the press, and fiscal affairs. For the Rhenish Provinces there are separate tables. The Criminal Returns contain the name of the court, the population over

* Resolutions of the House of Lords, March, 1856.

† *Ibid.*

‡ Tabellen, u.s.w., über den Preussischen Staat.

§ See Appendix C., p. 377.

which it has jurisdiction, and the kinds of crime, arranged under 34 general heads, with various subdivisions. To these are added a summary, (in p. 634,) in which the persons against whom proceedings have been taken during the year are classed according to their sex, age, religion, and the number who have previously offended; and the latest information is given as to their condemnation, acquittal, or death. This table seems to contain a variety of particulars in a condensed form; and is so far worthy of attention. It occupies two small folio pages; and, after the usual columns of jurisdiction and population, it classes the numbers charged with "crimes" as male and female, aged under 16 years, or above 16 years; and their religion, whether Christians or Jews. It then gives the number who are "rückfällig"—having previously offended—and the numbers condemned or acquitted, or who have died during the proceedings: and this is followed by the same information as to those charged with "offences."

In comprehensive minuteness, no returns that I have seen are at all comparable to those of the *Preussischen Schwurgerichte*, or Jury Courts. Whether this minuteness is necessary for any practical purpose is not quite so clear. The return commences with some explanatory remarks: 1. On the extent of business transacted; 2. On the number of processes; 3. On the number of crimes; 4. On the verdicts of the jury; 5. On the number of the accused, classed according to age, religion, sex, and calling; and, 6. On the results of the processes.

Then follow the tables, of which there are 13.

I. Is a specification of the number of Sessions, or *Sitzungsperioden*; including the number of days on which the courts sat; the cases dealt with; and the number accused. In addition to the districts mentioned in the tables for 1851, the names of the places comprised in each district are also given. The following is a specimen of the information collected:—

Department of Frankfurt.

Jury Court.	Number of Sessions and in what Months.	Days of Sitting.	Cases dealt with.	Number Accused.	Number only Accused of one Offence.	Number of Adjourned Cases.
1. Cottbus*	5 January	7	21	19	2	....
	April	9	17	24	3	2
	June	7	19	23	3	....
	September	13	34	54	11	....
	November	12	26	37	5	2
	Total	48	117	157	24	4

And this is given for the 22 Departments, comprising 88 Courts, which have held 331 Sessions; and sat 3,144 days. They appear to

* A small town on the River Spree.

have been presided over by 159 Judges of different grades, whose services are tabulated: thus, 11 holding separately 4 Sessions, count = 44 Sessions; and in this way the 331 Sessions are made up.

Such (*quantum valeat*) is the information in No. I.

II. Is a summary statement of the crimes decided upon, with reference to the verdicts of the jury: showing the circumstances under which they found guilty or acquitted; the acceptance or rejection of mitigating circumstances; the majorities by which the cases were decided; and other particulars. The simple classification of offences, in this and the following tables, might be adopted with advantage in some of our own Returns. It is fuller than the one mentioned in p. 370, without being as minute as the subdivisions there referred to; and is under nineteen heads: 1. Riot and tumult with acts of violence; 2. Mutinous risings of prisoners, with acts of violence; 3. Coining; 4. Wilful perjury, and subornation of perjury; 5. Offences against decency; 6. Murder; 7. Manslaughter; 8. Infanticide; 9. Causing miscarriage; 10. Serious bodily injuries; 11. Poisoning; 12. Serious theft, first offence; 13. Serious theft, repeated offence; 14. Robbery, with force; 15. Forging documents; 16. Fraudulent bankruptcy; 17. Wilful burnings and other like offences dangerous to the community; 18. Offences in official situations; 19. Other offences not included in the above.

III. Is a special statement of the same kind, with reference to the business in each Court.

IV. Is a summary of the total number of offenders brought to trial; classed with reference to age and religion. The ages are given under 16; 16 to 24; 24 to 40; 40 to 60; 60 and upwards. The religions are divided into Evangelicals; Catholics; Jews; Dissenters from the Church; and those belonging to some other confession. "*Anderen Konfessionen Angehörige.*"

The classification as to age is good—better, perhaps, than the one I have proposed.* The minute divisions of religious opinions can lead to no result. We merely find that the number of offenders is in proportion to the prevalence of the sect: the greatest number are Evangelicals, the next Catholics.

V. Is a special statement of the same particulars, with reference to each Court.

VI. VII. Are summary and special statements as to sex (married and unmarried,) and occupation or callings. The latter are divided into—1. Workpeople, day-labourers, and similar persons, without fixed occupation; 2. Men-servants, and similar persons in domestic service; 3. Journeymen, and assistants in manufactories or shops; 4. Handicraftsmen working for themselves; 5. Tradespeople, retail dealers, and persons of similar pursuits; 6. Possessors of landed property, manufacturers (or mill-owners, *Fabrik besitzer*), wholesale dealers and capitalists; 7. Officials, medical men, clergymen, and other educated persons; and 8. Persons whose occupation or position is unknown.

VIII. Is a calculation of the number of persons tried, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each division of each department.

IX. X. Are summary and special statements of the number of

* *Ante* p. 369.

cases brought before the Courts, with reference to the results of the trials and the punishments inflicted.

XI. Is a review of the number and results, with reference to each separate class of crimes, and in each department.

XII. Is a calculation of the proportion between the numbers condemned and acquitted.

XIII. Is a statement of the number of offences in each judicial department in 1855, and other particulars connected therewith.

It will be seen that of these, as of nearly the whole of the tables to which I have referred, I have only been able to give *an indication of the contents*. The tables themselves would have occupied too much space.

In the English, French, and Prussian Returns, there is alike a recognition of the principles brought forward in the discussions of the Statistical Congress; and it may be presumed that these Returns will continue to approximate as far as the difference of laws and institutions will permit.

Whether this may lead, in time, to such a similarity as will allow of *international* Returns, must be doubtful; and, except as curious records, it is not very clear in what way they would be useful.

The two great objects to be attained in England are, to ascertain from what source our criminal classes are principally supplied, and the effect of our punishments. As respects the latter, the inefficiency, for any good purpose, of repeated short imprisonments, (or what one of the ablest of Her Majesty's Inspectors* calls "Homœopathic doses of Gaol,") is every day more evident.

To obtain more accurate knowledge as to the criminal classes generally, it might be desirable to adopt the *casiers judiciaires*, which have been established in France since 1851. They are placed in various localities—one of them in each judiciary *arrondissement*. Notices are there sent, and classed, of every sentence of the different tribunals of the Empire (*soit du continent, soit des colonies*,) against any individual belonging to any part of a district of which the locality where the *casier* is established may be considered as the centre. Of these there are 361. If it be wished to ascertain the antecedents of any individual, application is made to the clerk, (*au greffe du tribunal de première instance*,) by whom the *casier* for the district to which the party belongs is kept; and a notice is returned stating that he either has, or has not, been reported as a criminal; and, if reported, how often, and under what circumstances. A central office takes cognizance of foreigners and persons whose birth-place is unknown. The Police find, in these establishments, one of the most valuable and ready modes of obtaining information.† And although "there are so many prisons in the world, though locomotion is so easy, and felons take so many *aliases* that accurate estimates of the numbers of relapsed convicts can only (under any circumstances) be obtained with great difficulty and trouble,"‡ I consider the records of the *casiers judiciaires* a much more reliable source than the revelations

* Mr. Jellinger Symons.

† *Compte rendu de la deuxième Session du Congrès International*, p. 86.

‡ Bermuda by a Field Officer.

made (as with us) by the prisoner himself in his interviews with the Governor or Chaplain.

For the improvement of our Criminal Returns we shall find the best additional materials in our Police Offices and Courts of Petty Sessions. These show us crime in its growth. The information to be given in future by the Police has already* been adverted to: and it is principally from this source, if carefully and faithfully watched, that we can derive a better knowledge of the classes whom we have to punish or reclaim.

Since closing this Report I have been favoured, (22nd June, 1857,) by the obliging attention of Mr. Redgrave, with the "Judicial Statistics, Part I." prepared at the Home Office for 1856. They show a continued approach to whatever is most valuable in the best Returns which have hitherto been devised; but, of the information to be obtained from the Police,† they, as yet, give merely the *blank forms*: and when it is considered how recently, in many places, an efficient system of Police has been established, we must expect that some time longer will elapse before this information can assume a reliable shape. Mr. Redgrave's "Introductory and Explanatory Report" is of great value; and I owe him my best acknowledgments, not merely for the "Judicial Statistics," but for many other Forms and Returns. For the Prussian Returns I am indebted to the Consul General, Mr. Hebel, —through the courteous intervention of Mr. Newmarch,—and for the *Compte rendu* to Dr. Farr. I have also to offer my thanks to Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. James Yates, and the Rev. Mr. Clay, for indicating sources of information; and to the Clerks of the Peace, and (with a single exception,) to the Governors of Prisons for their readiness in answering my inquiries.

APPENDIX A. (See page 366.)

The earliest reference, which I have met with, to our Prison Statistics, is in No. 11 of the "*Orders for the better government of the Gaol and Mainprize of Dorchester*," issued by the Judges of Assize. Temp. Car. I.

"11. Also that the gaoler shall keep a ledger-book of all prisoners committed to his charge; and by whom they were committed, how punished, and when and by whom discharged, and, at every Sessions, to be ready to give his accompt therein."—*Roberts's Social History of the Southern Counties*, p. 175.

* pp. 368, 369

† See p. 368.

APPENDIX B. (See p. 369.)

The information might be tabulated as follows:—

DOMICILE.			PARENTAGE.			ANTECEDENTS.	
Native Inhabitant.	Inhabitant not Native.	Stranger.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Foundling, or Orphan.	Previous Charges.	Previous Convictions.

These are “to ascertain what proportion of offences are committed by natives, inhabitants, or strangers.”*

These “are chiefly applicable to juvenile offenders.”

From forms prepared by a Committee of the Statistical Society of London.—*Journal of Statistical Society*, vol. i., p. 174, 1839. (The last two columns added.)

APPENDIX C.

Example of the Table referred to in page 372.

No.	Im Departement.	Seelenzahl.	1. PROZESSE.						
			1. Civil-Prozesse nach der Verordnung vom 21 Juli, 1846						
			a. Bagatell-Sachen.†						
			Anhängig waren überhaupt.	Eine Bagatellsache kommt auf nachstehende Seelenzahl.	Davon sind beendet.				Summe.
					Durch Agnition oder Kontumacial Verfahren.	Durch Entsagung.	Durch Vergleich.	Durch Erkenntniss.	
1									
2									
3									
u.s.w.									

* See extract from the French Returns, p. 372.
† b. Injurien Sachen, u.s.w.

On the Effect of Good or Bad Times on Committals to Prison.
By THE REV. JOHN CLAY.

[Read before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Dublin, August, 1857.]

[SECOND PAPER.]

IN 1854, I had the honour to read before the Statistical Section of the British Association for the advancement of Science, some observations on the relation between Good or Bad times and Committals to Prison, which were subsequently thought worthy of preservation in the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, (March, 1855).

In the paper referred to, I submitted as "general conclusions" derived from the criminal history of North Lancashire—so far as it might be read in the record of committals to the chief prison of that division of the county—"that bad times may add a few cases to the sessions' calendars, and that good times greatly aggravate summary convictions; that the increase to the sessions consists of the young and thoughtless who, when thrown into idleness are liable to lapse into dishonesty; and that the increase of summary cases arises from the intemperance which high wages encourage among the ignorant and sensual. It was asserted as a deplorable truth, that the wide want of moral and religious instruction, and of really useful knowledge, debars MILLIONS of our working population from the true use and enjoyment of the advantages within their power."

The views thus expressed have been much questioned, and by no one—so far as I am aware—have they been more severely criticised and condemned than by the writer of an article in "The Economist" of June 21st, 1856.* "The deductions," says that writer, "of Mr. Clay, and gentlemen in his sphere, are drawn from very partial and incomplete records. They may extend over considerable periods, but they are confined to one and a small class. They concern chiefly prisoners; they are limited to the dregs of the population. They are mere individual observations, and are liable to all the errors of prejudice and passion which, in the general returns, are neutralized. They are made also by a class such as chaplains of gaols and officials under the influence of professional opinions uncorrected by the observations of other classes. Resting exclusively on one small portion of society—the inmates of prisons and those verging on prisons, and made by persons chiefly conversant only with these classes—they do not warrant general deductions, and are not an appropriate basis of legislation. We say decidedly"—my critic concludes—"that Mr. Clay has taken a narrow, a biassed, and professional view of the facts which fell under his notice and has misinterpreted them."

It will, I trust, be borne in mind, by those who have taken any interest in this not unimportant subject, that the observations thus severely commented on were part of a report to the magistrates of

* A Paper, by Professor Walsh, was read before the Statistical Section of the British Association in August last, on this subject, which seems to be a *rifacimento* of the article in "The Economist."

Lancashire on the criminal and disorderly classes of that county, and on the causes which appear to excite or repress their evil tendencies. It should not, therefore, be objected that the deductions arrived at "concern chiefly prisoners" and are "limited to the dregs of the population." The necessities of the case required that this should be so; and candid enquirers may think that, narrow as the ground for investigation may have been, the conclusions reached might, nevertheless, "be free from" all errors of prejudice and "passion." Gaol records can only be kept by gaol officials, and neither their prejudices nor passions can affect the facts which they honestly note with respect to the increase or decrease of the offenders committed at different times to their custody. What correction of prison records could be made by "other classes" it is difficult to conceive.

Remembering, then, that the facts and observations contained in my paper related to the County House of Correction at Preston, to which prison are committed nearly all offenders from North Lancashire, the population of which is upwards of 460,000, I would also request that the striking difference between the circumstances of the ten years ending with 1844, and those of the ten years ending with 1854, may be borne in mind. The former interval included a period when "a spirit of sedition and riot had loosened the restraints which the masses in North Lancashire are usually willing to acknowledge; and the autumn of 1842 was marked by an amount of agitation and violence which betokened no slight danger to the permanent welfare of the manufacturing districts. Two years, however, before this time . . . the county police force had been organized . . . Under all these circumstances, therefore, a considerable increase in committals might be expected. The zeal and activity of the new constabulary added to the number of the committals, though there might be no corresponding increase of actual crime. Political disaffection encouraged dishonesty and violence to an extent which poverty alone would not have provoked. At this time, also, prison discipline in North Lancashire was in a state calculated to promote, rather than to repress crime."* The period from 1845 to 1854 was, as regards the manufacturing counties, free from all the disturbing influences referred to, and may be fairly regarded as well calculated to show "the true relation between crime and disorder, on the one hand, and good or bad times on the other." I am justified, therefore, in requiring that the discussion of the question in dispute should be confined to the ten years ending with 1854. Those ten years embraced a time of most severe distress, interposed between times of unusual prosperity: and it is certainly safer to found any conclusions, as to the effect of good and bad times on committals, on a comparison of the facts presented within those ten years, rather than on a comparison of the prosperous epochs comprised within them and the distress of 1842, mixed up as that distress was with political discontent and outrage of a most menacing character. To prove, however, that my "own figures refute my

* This passage is not to be found in the "long extract" from my paper given in "The Economist," though it is manifestly entitled to the attention of any one inclined *fairly* to examine my argument.

own conclusions," the comparison I object to is made. It is said, "through the whole series of his (Mr. Clay's) two tables, extending from 1835 to 1854, the two years in which the commitments were highest, . . . are not the prosperous and latter years, 1852 and 1853, nor the year of the Preston Strike, 1854, but the two years designated by Mr. Clay as years of depressed trade and prolonged suffering, 1842 and 1843." A contrast is then shewn between the *sessions'* cases of 1842 and 1843 and those of 1852 and 1853, which, it is urged, proves "the co-existence of crime and distress even in Preston." The proof might have been of some value had not the earlier years been, as already stated, years of dangerous agitation and violence. It would only have been candid, also, to remember that my "conclusions" were, that "bad times may add a few cases to the sessions' calendars, and that good times greatly aggravate summary convictions." If summary convictions be taken into the account, the difference in the amount of committals will appear to be trifling—trifling, indeed, when the circumstances of the respective periods are properly allowed for!* If the time of greatest distress, discontent, and outrage (1842-43), *must* be compared with a time of totally opposite—the *most* opposite character, the years 1850-51 should have been selected instead of 1853-54. In 1850-51, there was a decrease in the expenditure for poor relief of 15 per cent. on the two years (after a previous decrease of 6 per cent. in 1849). In 1853-54, there was an *increase* of 15 per cent. in the two years. In 1850-51, the price of wheat, which "The Economist" regards as of great moment in relation to the prevalence of crime, was lower than it had been for thirteen years. Had the *worst* years from 1835 to 1844, when wheat was 64s. and 54s. 4d. per quarter, been contrasted with the *best* years from 1845 to 1854, when wheat was 42s. 7d. and 39s. 11d. per quarter, my "conclusions" would have been amply confirmed by 3,491 committals in the *best* of times against 3,376 in the worst!

It may be useful to recur to the ten years, 1846 to 1854, and to bring also into view some facts attendant on the time which were not adverted to in my former paper. The following particulars will throw some light on the question before us, in regard to North Lancashire and Preston its chief town; and it will not escape notice that, with the increasing poor's rate, in 1852-53 and 54, and the "strike" of the last year, the committals began, and continued, to decrease.

* "The Economist," after drawing attention to the "prosperous years," 1852 and 1853, as compared with 1842 and 1843, skilfully, and almost imperceptibly, substitutes, in reference to summary convictions, "the good years, 1853-4, for 1852-3. "The summary convictions," he says, "at Preston of the bad years, 1842-3, exceed those of the good years, 1853-4, by 299." The year 1854, called "good" by "The Economist," was the year of the Preston *strike*, a year of severe distress and decreased committals.

YEARS.	Raised for Poors' Relief in Preston.	Mill Hands Working Short Time, or Entirely Unemployed in North Lancashire.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.		Committals, Sessions' and Summary Convictions.
	£		s.	d.	
1846.....	10,423	....	53	3	955
1847.....	24,106	45,082*	59	—	1,012
1848.....	29,247	43,500†	64	6	1,186
1849.....	16,939	....	49	1	1,618
1850.....	10,384	....	42	7	1,648
1851.....	7,223	....	39	11	1,843
1852.....	14,715	....	39	4	1,643
1853.....	15,258	....	42	—	1,454
1854.....	20,279	18,000‡	61	7	1,427

Note.—As the sums raised for the poor are for years ending in *March*, the above dates refer to years which embrace nine months out of the twelve. Thus “1846” means the year ending “Lady-day, 1847.”

These figures show that during the distress of 1847 and 1848, which required 53,350*l.* to alleviate it,—and which was aggravated by the high price of wheat and by the compulsory idleness of 45,000 *mill hands* alone, irrespective of other industrious classes, the committals to prison were, in the *two* years, only 2,198! They show that, during the great prosperity of 1851, when relief to the poor was less than one-fourth of what it had been in 1848,—when the price of wheat had fallen from 64*s.* 6*d.* to 39*s.* 11*d.*, and when the demand for labour exceeded the supply,—the committals had reached their *maximum*, being 1,843 in that *single* year! In the face of these undeniable facts, it is asserted, “There is less crime, less moral degradation, even at Preston, in years of prosperity than in years of distress!”§

It is objected, that summary convictions ought not to be taken into account in considering this question. It is urged in one quarter, that “we should be justified in putting summary convictions out of view, for the legislature has gone on continually and foolishly turning innocent actions into offences, and modern magistrates embrace in their better constructed nets a number of small matters that escaped their predecessors;||” and in another, that, “when we wish to estimate the morals of a nation, . . . we must not place in the same category with the robber and murderer the man who merely ruffles the dignity of 184 B, heedlessly drives on the wrong side of the way, or suffers his dog to wander without a log or muzzle; “offences like these,” it is assumed, constitute most of the offences submitted to summary jurisdiction.¶

Any one who reads the metropolitan police reports will be able to estimate the value of this assumption. The convictions recorded

* The number in the Autumn and Winter of 1847.

† “ ” early part of 1848.

‡ “ ” of Preston “hands” on strike.

§ “The Economist.”

|| “Economist.”

¶ Professor Walsh.

there are not for "loud talking" nor for "comments on the appearance of the police;" and if they who take such a view of offences treated summarily would examine Major Greig's Police Statistics of Liverpool, they would see,—to take the most recent returns,—that, in 1855, the offences "summarily punished" by the magistrates of that great town were, in respect to males, 10,027, and to females, 5,026;—more than one-fifth of the entire summary convictions of England and Wales! These Magistrates,* who, we are required to believe, "embrace in their better constructed nets a number of small matters," *summarily punished*, in 1855, such "small matters" as "cutting and stabbing" and other offences against the person, to the number of 1,775; such "small matters" as burglary, house and shop breaking, street robberies, and other offences against property with violence, to the number of 81; horse, cattle, and sheep stealing; robberies by pickpockets and prostitutes; robberies from dwellings, shops, and warehouses, and larcenies of various kinds; offences against property without violence, to the number of 2,380! It is true that upwards of 8,600 "drunk and disorderly" and "drunk and incapable" persons are enumerated by Major Greig, as summarily convicted. These cases, however, will hardly be cited as examples of "continually and foolishly turning innocent actions into offences;" they rather prove the wasteful and criminal expenditure of a large portion of the working population, and show how "the increase of summary cases arises from the intemperance which high wages encourage among the ignorant and sensual."

Captain Willis's valuable police report for the city of Manchester, exhibits results similar to those of Major Greig's; and though his list of summary convictions has not quite so dark a character, it is equally free from all traces of "innocent actions turned into offences." The police reports of other large towns, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, &c., would, no doubt, on examination, show a state of things similar to what is evinced in the documents now referred to.

It is, however, right to "look at the *general facts*," and compare the good and bad times which occurred within the ten years ending with 1853, in reference to the whole of England and Wales. To take that period for examination will be more conducive to the interests of truth than to adopt the *Economist's* plan of comparing a time (1841-42-43) when chartist violence and social discontent were more alarming than the accompanying distress, with a period of perfect political calm and of the greatest industrial welfare (1851-52-53).

"The Economist" looks to the "general facts" which are presented in a comparison of—1. Population; 2. Committals to Assizes and Sessions; 3. Price of Wheat; and 4. Declared value of Exports in 1841-43, and in 1851-53. As already intimated, I shall venture to make a little change in the *data* for comparison, and choose a period for it better suited for fair inquiry.

* "In Liverpool," said one of these gentlemen, Mr. Alderman S. Holme, "if the magistrates exercised fully the powers of their judicial office for the punishment of crime, I am afraid that the present gaol at Walton, if it would contain 10,000, in a very short time would be full."—"Northern Daily Times," August 9th, 1856.

*Statement showing the relation between Offenders, Relief to the Poor,
and Price of Wheat.*

YEARS.	Number of Offenders.		Per Cent. of Increase or Decrease in Poor Relief.		Average Price of Wheat.	
	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary.	Increase.	Decrease.		
1844.....	26,682	71,298	1	....	s. d.	51 5
1845.....	25,083	66,042	....	2		49 2
1846.....	25,033	64,899	7	....		53 3
1847.....	28,139	67,481	17	....		59 —
1848....	30,086	84,271	....	6		64 6
1849.....	28,752	90,963	....	7		49 1
1850.....	26,463	80,608	....	8		42 7
1851.....	27,914	83,052	....	1		39 11
1852.....	27,350	76,547	8	....		39 4
1853.....	26,804	71,580	7	....		42 —

(In conformity with the intimation in a previous note, the years—in respect to relief—are those which embrace nine months out of the twelve, instead of those including only three, and “ending at Lady Day.”)

The above table, framed from the nineteenth report on prisons (Home District) and from the eighth of the Poor Law Board, exhibits figures which certainly do not militate against the deductions of my former paper—viz., that “bad times may add a few cases to the sessions’ calendars, and that good times greatly aggravate summary convictions.” The severest distress, felt more or less in every county, prevailed in 1847; Wheat was 59s. per quarter; the poor rate had increased 17 per cent., yet the committals to assizes and sessions, in that year, were much exceeded by the committals in the two following and improving years; while the summary committals were exceeded by those of seven years out of the ten enumerated; the whole of those seven years being more or less favourable to the working class when compared with 1847. The great increase of offenders of all kinds under the reviving prosperity of 1849, speaks for itself with an emphasis which renders comment unnecessary. Let it be observed, however, that in 1852-53, when increased relief to the poor was again required, the committals to the assizes and sessions fell to their lowest rate since 1846; and that the summary convictions also experienced a remarkable decrease.

“The Economist” calls the years 1844 and 1845 “very prosperous.” The fact is, that those years were very prosperous only in the manufacturing districts: in the agricultural counties they were years of distress. One of the most important debates in the House of Commons, in the spring of 1845, took place on Mr. Cobden’s motion for inquiry into the causes of the suffering. In nineteen English counties, almost all of which are agricultural, the paupers relieved in the “quarters ended Lady Day” of 1844 and 1845 respectively, were more numerous than in the previous corresponding quarters, the aggregate increase of the *two* periods ranging from 2 to 34 per

cent.* Now on turning to Mr. Redgrave's criminal tables for 1845, I find that, of these nineteen counties, no less than thirteen showed a decrease of crime in *both* the years named, when compared with the previous years; three counties, Cambridge, Cumberland, and Northumberland, a decrease in 1845 only (Cambridge, of 20 per cent.; Northumberland, of 64 per cent.); Salop, which suffered an increase of nearly 20 per cent. of its paupers in the two years, was relieved of criminals in 1845, to the extent of more than 34 per cent. on the numbers of the four preceding years. It will give weight to what I now state to quote Mr. Redgrave's own words:—"In the agricultural districts, where the decrease was only partial in 1844, it has been more general and of larger amount in the last year. In each of the large northern and north-eastern counties of Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, there was a considerable decrease, amounting together to no less than 22·1 per cent. In the mid-land group, comprising Cambridge, Northampton, Hertford, Bedford, Bucks, Oxford, and Berks, there was a decrease of 6·2 per cent.; and in the south and south-western counties of Sussex, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon, a decrease of 2·9 per cent."

These authoritative and specific statements are strikingly confirmative of what general observers in an elevated position have had occasion to notice. The Right Honourable Member for Oxfordshire, Mr. Henley, allows me to quote the following passage from a letter with which he favoured me in November, 1855. "I have not seen the co-existence of prosperity and increase of crime noticed before. The same case has occurred here. During the *very* cheap years we have had empty workhouses and very full gaols; the last nine months crime has sensibly decreased."† In subsequent reference to the above statement, Mr. Henley writes:—"I am sure it was true in my *own county*, to which I meant it to apply I publicly stated it, in my own county, in a charge to the Quarter Sessions' Grand Jury, and, if I am not mistaken, also in Parliament; and I was never told my own county was an exception." The impressions in this instance made upon the mind of a gentleman whose experience and watchfulness as a legislator and a magistrate, and whose solicitude for the welfare of the working class are guarantees for the truth of his impressions, should have more than ordinary weight in the scale of my argument. I am able also to adduce evidence of a somewhat similar character from agricultural Norfolk. The Rev. H. Kitton, Chaplain to the County House of Correction at Walsingham, in a volume of statistics relating to the criminal and financial history of the county,‡ gives a table of the average price of wheat at Norwich from 1800 to 1853. "The prices show," he says, "how far the criminality of the county has been affected by the price of food. In this last particular it will be found that the years of the greatest amount of crime have been years of cheapness." From the year of agricultural distress (1845) down to 1851, during the greater part of which time the price of food gradually

* 11th and 12th Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners.

† Although wheat was 70s. per quarter; much higher than it had ever been since 1820.

‡ Published by Bacon, Norwich, 1856.

and greatly diminished, the total of committals to the prisons of Norfolk were, according to Mr. Kitton's tables, as follows:—

YEARS.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Committals	1,394	1,443	1,517	1,671	1,714	1,830	1,957

The opposite conditions of the working classes of the agricultural and manufacturing counties in 1844-45 proving, as they do, that prosperity in one part of the kingdom may synchronize with distress in another, clearly show that the investigation of a question like the present one should be applied to separate districts rather than to the "general facts" of the entire kingdom. The latter process tends to equalize results, and to keep out of sight the truth for which we are searching. Thus, in 1845, with increased pauperism in thirty-three counties of England and Wales, amounting in one case to 17·2 per cent., and decreased pauperism in the remaining eighteen counties, amounting in Durham to 20·7 per cent., the balance, on the whole, is only one per cent. of increase.

I have already shown the results of local investigation in respect to Preston and North Lancashire, and I would here note the striking difference between the industrial condition of places so near as Preston and Liverpool. In 1854 employment in the former town was difficult to be obtained, and the amount of poor's rate was nearly three times what it had been in 1851. In Liverpool, in 1854, the ship carpenters were at one time receiving 15s. per day, and were actually taken to and from their work in conveyances. "No doubt," writes one of the most extensive employers in Liverpool, "the year (1854) was a time of very great prosperity to the artizans, and no man, if he were willing to work, need have been idle for a single day." But during this flourishing season for the Liverpool artizans, the summary committals rose from 10,407 (in 1853) to 13,127.

In my former paper I referred in a note to a statement of the observant and experienced Chief Constable of Manchester, Captain Willis, contained in his report for 1847, as to the advantageous comparison between that year "of almost unexampled prostration of trade, and consequent distress among the working classes," and previous years of prosperity. On again referring to Captain Willis's important reports, I find in that for 1846, the following passage:—"In regard to the number of cases of felony sent for trial to the sessions and assizes during the year, it is remarkable that the largest number of committals should have occurred during the most prosperous period of the year." Captain Willis then shows, in a short summary, that in the prosperous February, 1846, 123 persons were tried for felony, and in the adverse January following, only 60; also that in the good times between March and August, 1846, Manchester sent twenty-five cases for trial at the assizes, while only five such cases were sent between August and the assizes of December. "The returns now presented," continues Captain Willis, "will show that during the latter portion of the past year (1846), and especially during the last three months, when great privations have had to be

borne by the working classes, in consequence, not only of shortness of work, but also of the high price of provisions, the apprehensions have been fewer than they have ever been during any three months since the police force was first established in 1839; and, during the same period, the borough has been freer from every description of crime than has ever been previously known."

The facts now brought forward will suffice to show that local investigation is the proper instrument for bringing to light the real effect of good and bad times on committals to prison. It is objected, however (though the objection is irrelevant), that my experience is only "among convicts and vagabonds . . . inmates of prisons and those verging on prisons." This may be true, but it should be remembered how fearfully great is the entire mass of this actual and probable criminality. More than 6,000 individuals of this mass were apprehended *in a single year* (1854) in the city of Manchester, and more than 25,500 *in a single year* in the borough of Liverpool! Of how many different grades and classes does this consist! from the thoughtless workman, who commits a trifling offence "when on *the spree*," to the dangerous and systematic thief, who lives only on plunder. It may be difficult to draw an exact line of separation between those habituated to prisons, and those whose experience of them may go no further than a single committal throughout their lives; but one feature is visible among them which may enable us to distinguish between the convicts and "dregs of the population," on the one side; and the merely incidental offenders, the thoughtless and dissipated class, on the other. The distinction I refer to is that between the employed and the unemployed. On examining my prison notes, I find that, under ordinary circumstances, about 73 per cent. of offenders were in employ at the time of committing their offences. In Manchester, where a larger number of thieves by profession are to be found, the employed offenders (males taken into custody) are only about 65 per cent. The proportion of prisoners committed annually for the *first time* in North Lancashire, agrees very closely with the proportion in employ (74 per cent.) and nearly the same proportion of first committals obtains in England and Wales collectively.* The number of persons committed throughout England and Wales, *for the first time*, in 1853, exceeded 68,000 persons; and over 33,000 were committed for repeated offences. These amounts, it may be fairly supposed, pretty nearly represent the proportions between the two classes mentioned; the former are disorderly and dissipated members of the working class, who, under the influence of drink, run blindly into offences more or less serious; the latter are criminal by choice and regular practice.

If it be asked, which of the two classes mentioned mainly supplies the increased numbers sent to prison in good times? the question brings the inquirer between the horns of a dilemma, either of which will inflict severe pain. In Liverpool, for instance:—are the *additional* 6,000 committals of 1854 or 1855 (as compared to 1852) to be laid to the account of the "dregs of the people," the systematic "rogues and vagabonds?" or, are they the results of the reckless dissipation and drunkenness of a certain portion of the working class?

* 19th Report of Inspector of Prisons.

If the former, then we are forced to the unpleasant conclusion that the “*dangerous class*,” the corrupt and corrupting dregs of the people, are stimulated into renewed activity by the warmth of prosperity. If we choose the latter alternative, then we must face the equally deplorable conclusion, that “in the tendencies and habits of many of our artizans and labourers there must be something deeply wrong;” that, having little or no powers of self-guidance, improvident, capable of only sensual enjoyment, almost entirely destitute of moral and religious instruction, increased remuneration for their toil or skill is wasted in debasing indulgence in the national sin!

As to the nature of many of the crimes attributable to this sin, it is only necessary to call to mind the catalogue of murders, rapes, and manslaughters, displayed at every assize; but who are the perpetrators of these dreadful crimes? Not men of the convict class, but the reckless and drunken of the industrious class. Captain Willis records, that, out of 19 males committed to the assizes in 1854, under charges of murder, attempts to murder, manslaughter, cutting and maiming, &c., no less than 16 were *in employ* when they committed their crimes! Another argument for supposing that the variation in the number of committals is due to the working class, and that the non-workers or thieves are less fluctuating in number, may be drawn from a comparison of males “out of work,” taken into custody in Manchester in 1846, and again in 1854. In the former year there were 2,057 of this class, and in the latter only 2,176.

But drunkenness itself, and the disorderly conduct which it leads to, are both offences, and no doubt they chiefly swell the committals in good times. In my 28th prison report I showed, that in the years of distress 1847 and 1848, the committals in North Lancashire for disorderly and drunken conduct were, respectively, 142 and 194; and that in the three following years of prosperity they were 330, 397, and 399. In Liverpool, in the year of distress 1848, the apprehensions of the “drunk and disorderly,” were 3,019, in prosperous 1855 they amounted to 9,055! Referring once more to the criminal returns from Manchester, we find the following account of summary convictions there of persons charged as “drunk and incapable,” and “drunk and creating a breach of the peace;” to which I subjoin the total of committals for all offences.

YEARS.....	Years of Distress.		Prosperous Years.		Less Prosperous.	Years of Distress.	
	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Drunk, &c.	551	748	1,761	3,019	1,820	1,161	768
Totals....	2,957	2,981	3,961	5,117	3,795	3,091	2,885*

I have to extract from the Manchester tables one more fact relating to the offences of the employed: of the drunk and disorderly males taken into custody in 1846, and again in 1854, more than 71

* Manchester Police Report for 1854, p. 43.

per cent in the former year, and more than 79 per cent. in the latter were "in work."

It will, probably, be granted, from what has now been stated, that *first* committals and committals of the *employed* are nearly identical; and that they chiefly contribute, through the unhappy addiction to intemperance, to the increased numbers who enter our prisons in good times.

It is said "If the poverty and distress of the multitude leads (*sic*) to virtue,—if diminished employment and little wages lessen crimes,—declining profits, diminishing rents, and lessening national prosperity, must be desirable for the 'upper classes.'"* The logic of this passage is worth no more than its grammar. The fact is, that full employment and good wages *might* be enjoyed as well and as wisely by the working multitude, as increasing rents, profits, and national prosperity could be enjoyed by the upper classes; but it never will be so until we have economists capable of seeing that material prosperity is of little worth when unattended by commensurate moral prosperity. The economists of the day devote themselves more anxiously to the keeping up of the "profits" and "rents," and "national prosperity," which they believe to be indicated by the increased consumption of malt and spirits, and the consequently increasing revenue, than to the elevation of the religious, mental, and domestic condition of the toiling multitudes.

Under all the disadvantages and temptations which beset these multitudes, I rejoice to know that there are some among them who avail themselves of periods of prosperity with prudence and intelligence; who, at such times, make good progress, both in material welfare and in virtue, who become eminent and encouraging examples to the class from which they spring, and who contribute essentially and largely to the commercial greatness of the country, as well as to its social and moral progress; but, and it is unnecessary to profess that I say it more in sorrow than in anger, the majority of those who toil in our fields and mines and manufactories, are yet too much under the dominion of those propensities which, when submitted to, plunge them into pauperism and crime. And if the upper classes—the legislating classes—who possess the power to remove, or at least greatly to mitigate the temptations and evils which thickly surround the working classes, will not fulfil their duty and exercise that power, a time may come when they who so eagerly and exclusively pursue "rents" and "profits," shall discover their mistake. They may then regret that, for the sake of these things, they gave no heed to the voices which now cry to them from tens of thousands of outcast and vice-trained children, and thousands of "trampled wives;" from workhouses, prisons, and asylums for the mad; from judges of the law of the land, and preachers of the Law of God; voices which cry "Instruct the people,"—teach them the true and right way, and remove the great *stumbling block* of their iniquity, the everywhere spread incitements and encouragements to the crime-begetting sin of Drunkenness.

* "Economist."

The Improvement of Tidal Rivers, as exemplified by the Former and Present Condition of the River and Harbour of Glasgow. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

[Read before Section (F), Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association, at Dublin, on Saturday, 29th August, 1857.]

NOTHING has contributed more to the wonderful development of the manufactures and commerce of Great Britain than the attention which has been devoted during the last hundred years to the improvement of its Tidal Rivers. Many important streams which were formerly altogether impassable, except for mere row-boats, have been rendered navigable for large vessels, while a few paltry villages, which spotted their banks, have been converted into busy towns or mighty cities. Among the many rivers throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, which, by means of engineering skill and able administration, have become the great highways of trade and commerce, none has made, in so short a period, such gigantic progress in improvement as the Clyde. In the course of less than a century this stream, which at first offered a succession of shallow barriers to any navigation beyond that of a few flat-bottomed barges or lighters, has now become the great outlet from Glasgow to the ocean, bearing on its waters ships of the largest tonnage, and the flags of every nation.

Let us see how and by what means this has been accomplished, and then note some of the effects which have flowed therefrom, not only on the city with which it is closely connected, but on the industries which it has reared on its banks, along with the economic advantages which have thereby accrued to the nation at large.

We need scarcely state that the River Clyde takes its rise among the wastes of the mountains which separate Lanarkshire from Dumfriesshire, about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, and near to the sources of the Annan and the Tweed; and after running a course of upwards of 100 miles—through successively a pastoral, and picturesque, and a flat and fertile country—empties itself into the sea near Greenock. At about 20 miles from its embouchure stands the city of Glasgow, which, at the middle of last century, was little more than a small town, with a trifling trade, and a population not exceeding 24,000. It has been upon these twenty miles of the river flowing from Glasgow to the sea that the genius of the engineer and the energy of the Clyde Trustees have been exerted; and the result has been the formation of an inland navigation and a stream harbour such as perhaps are not to be met with in Europe.

The area of the country drained into the Clyde above Glasgow is 736 square miles, and the greatest quantity of water noted as flowing down the stream during the greatest flood was found to be about 33,885 cubic feet per second, while in ordinary moderate weather there are only about 600 to 1,000 cubic feet passed per second. The basin of the Clyde, so far as the river is concerned, may be described as a huge accumulation of mud of great depth in former times, overlaid by a bed of sand, occasionally crossed by hard ridges in which there are large boulders, and in one instance by a bed of whinstone rock about 100 yards along the river.

Previous to 1758 the now navigable portion of the Clyde may be said to have been in a state of nature. Its banks were liable to be overflowed during floods; it was fordable both by horses and carriages at many places between Glasgow and the sea, and it was only at high water that even the smallest craft were able to struggle up the stream. Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, was one of the first who reported on the river Clyde, with a view to its improved navigation; and from that report may be gathered the fact, that in 1755 the ford about two miles below Glasgow was only one foot three inches deep at low water, and three feet eight inches at high water, and that the ordinary neap tides were merely "*sensible*" at the Bridge of Glasgow. His leading proposition to improve the navigation was to increase the height of water by the formation of a dam and lock at Marlinford, which was happily not executed. In 1768 the advice of Mr. Golbourne having been taken, that gentleman suggested that the best and only way to obtain depth was to erect jetties, thereby to contract the bed of the river, and thus to deepen by means of the flood and scour of the stream itself. From a survey made by Mr. James Watt, the well-known improver of the steam-engine, previous to these operations being commenced, it was discovered that several parts of the river, for two miles below Glasgow, had less than two feet of water.

In 1770 an Act of Parliament was procured, by which the members of the City Corporation were appointed trustees, with powers to levy dues;* and on this Act being obtained a contract was forthwith entered into with Mr. Golbourne for deepening the river, and before the close of 1775 we find that he had erected 117 jetties on both sides of the stream, which, by confining its waters within narrow limits, enabled vessels drawing fully six feet water to come up to the Harbour of Glasgow at the height of the tide. Since that period Mr. John Rennie in 1799, Mr. Thomas Telford in 1806, Mr. Whidbey in 1824, Mr. Charles Atherton in 1833, Mr. David Logan in 1835, Mr. Bald in 1844, Mr. James Walker in 1847, Mr. David Brebner in 1849, and the present resident engineer, Mr. J. F. Ure, in 1854, have each suggested most important improvements which have been successively carried into execution both on the River and Harbour.†

The result of these operations has been, that while, in the beginning of the present century, the depth of the Clyde at Glasgow scarcely exceeded five feet, and the craft arriving at the Harbour scarcely exceeded 30 or 40 tons burden, the average available depth of the Clyde at high water during neap tides was in 1820—9 feet, which admitted vessels drawing $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet water. In 1840 the depth was increased to 14 feet; and in 1850 the average available depth at high water of neap tides was 14 feet; while at this moment (1857) the average depth at high water neap tides is 18, and at springs 20.

In reviewing the past history of the river Clyde, it will be seen

* The present Constitution of the River Trust consists of the Lord Provost, 8 Magistrates, the Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, 16 Councillors, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, 3 Members of the Merchants' House, and 2 Members of Trades' House—in all, 33.

† Mr. James Walker, of London, has for many years been the consulting engineer of the Clyde Trustees.

that the first successful attempt to render it navigable was made by Mr. Golbourne, by introducing jetties to narrow and confine the stream. This was afterwards followed by connecting the ends of these jetties by parallel dykes; the jetty system having attained a depth of about eight feet, whereas in 1824 an additional deepening of three feet was produced by the adoption of the parallel dykes, though it would be wrong altogether to attribute the whole of this improvement to their influence. The fact is, that a part of it was due not only to the truer direction given to the land floods and the current of the ebb and flood, but to the effects of the steamers in deepening the channel. The next improvement was the gradual raising of the half-tide connecting parallel dykes to full-tide dykes, since which time nothing has been done to these except in the upper part of the river, where they have been placed further apart to effect the widening which has since taken place.

Simultaneously with beginning to raise the parallel dykes in 1824, the steam dredging machine was introduced; and not long after the number, speed, and size of the steamers increased, and continued progressively to do so. In 1830 the greatest draught of any vessel arriving at Glasgow was 13 feet, and 284 tons register; in 1835, 14 feet draught, and 321 tons; and in 1839, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet draught, and 606 tons. In what proportion to distribute amongst the various promoting causes the rapid enlargement of the river, especially in the latter period, it is impossible, with any close degree of accuracy, to say. Judging, however, from the experience of 1839 to 1854, Mr. Ure, the present resident engineer on the Clyde, seems to think that about as much of the increased capacity of the river is due to the action of the steamboat traffic as to the dredging machine; and assuming that the completion of the parallel dykes attained the same proportional advantages which had been got by forming half-tide dykes between the ends of the jetties, we find that about 18 inches is due to this cause, leaving about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the combined action of the dredging machine and the steamboat traffic.

In short, the following conclusions may be arrived at.

1st. That the river, in its natural state, was capable only of maintaining a navigation of three feet up to Glasgow at good spring tides.

2d. That by properly directing the natural powers of the river within the best-planned artificial works, it was capable of attaining, by means of full-tide jetties, a depth of eight feet; by connecting these with half-tide parallel walls, a depth of about 10 feet; and thereafter, by raising these half-tide into full-tide walls, an ultimate depth of about $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

3d. That the combined processes of dredging and steam navigation had, prior to 1839, formed an artificial river of the increased depth of 15 feet.

4th. That the combined action of the dykes, dredging machine, and steamboat traffic had, prior to 1854, further deepened the artificial river, so that vessels of 18 feet draught arrived as easily as those of 15 feet in 1839, showing an increase in the depth of the river of about 3 feet in 15 years—a depth which the same causes are steadily increasing, as well as improving the sectional capacity of its channel.

When on this part of the subject it is but fair to state that the plan of improvement suggested by Mr. David Logan was the first that proposes a general enlargement of the navigation, not only in regard to depth, but also as to increase of the width and sectional area, and for the construction of a straighter channel. His report, in fact, forms the foundation on which all the plans for the improvement of the river have since proceeded, the only variation being an increased width, so as to accommodate the greater number and larger and increasing size of vessels passing along the river. It may be here mentioned that, by deepening, widening, and straightening the river, an additional tidal column of water has been brought to Glasgow of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet—the rise of tide being $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet at neaps and $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet at springs, while the level of high water between Glasgow and the sea has somewhat risen since 1800, but to an extent not exceeding a foot.

To maintain and increase the depth of this artificial inland navigation there are at present employed six dredging machines—four single and two double—the former with engines from 16 to 24 horse power, and the two latter with a power of 40 horses each. The greatest depth in which the single dredgers can excavate is from 13 to 18 feet, the double dredgers being able to dredge to the depth of from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 feet. There are also 26 iron and 325 timber punts employed for transporting the dredgings to the shore, and 7 timber punts for transporting stones; while there are two tug steamers, with engines of 40 and 80 horse power each, for towing punts, and a diving bell and apparatus for lifting stones. The quantity of material dredged by these machines during the 12 years from 1844-45 to 1855-56 was 3,320,856 cubic yards; while during the last year alone no less than 505,976 cubic yards have been taken up from the river and harbour. The enlargement of the river by the removal of ground carried away by means of forces proceeding from its own channel, has been estimated at 1,153,385 cubic yards.

With respect to the Harbour of Glasgow, the change has been equally marked during the last fifty years. In 1800 the whole quay was limited to a space not exceeding a few hundred yards, and exhibited no vessel larger than a coal barge or a herring wherry. At this moment the quayage extends to about 4,500 lineal yards, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; while hundreds of the largest ships and steamers belonging to the mercantile marine of this and foreign countries are seen ranged three and four deep along its breast. The quays are amply provided with handsome and roomy sheds for goods, and with cranes and other appliances for working a first-rate harbour. Among the 19 cranes, 4 of which are wrought by steam power, there is one lately erected which may be well termed gigantic, being capable of lifting, easily, 60 tons. The Harbour also is connected on its south side by means of the General Terminus Railway with the Caledonian and South-Western Railways, which unites the great coal and iron districts of the country with the Harbour. Ground has also been acquired and an Act obtained for constructing Docks on both sides of the river; and the Trustees only wait a favourable opportunity for carrying their project into effect. The present extent of the Harbour is about 60 acres.

In proof of these river improvements, and as an index to their progress, let us here note the number of vessels which arrived at the Harbour of Glasgow, with their registered tonnage, during the years ending July 1828, 1840, 1850, and 1857 :—

Glasgow.—Classes of Vessels Entered Inwards—1828-57.—Numbers.

I.—Not above 300 Tons.								
Year.	Under 40 Tons.	40 to 60.	60 to 80.	80 to 100.	100 to 150.	150 to 200.	200 to 250.	250 to 300.
1828....	2,117	2,847	4,605	1,399	213	20	14	1
1840....	3,256	4,286	3,945	2,975	922	326	171	284
1850....	4,319	2,245	2,894	3,204	733	517	321	128
1857....	5,370	1,932	4,746	2,557	929	890	233	361

II.—Above 300 Tons.								
	300 to 350.	350 to 400.	400 to 450.	450 to 500.	500 to 600.	600 to 700.	700 to 1,000.	1,000 and Upwards.
1828....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1840....	107	118	90	2	4	....	....	....
1850....	213	145	110	36	151	15	16	7
1857....	117	515	68	35	59	27	66	35

The whole tonnage arriving at the Harbour of Glasgow during the same periods was as follows :—

Glasgow.—Arrivals, 1828-57.

Years.	Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1828....	4,405	214,315	7,100	481,946	11,505	696,261
1840....	5,337	271,942	11,149	894,387	16,486	1,166,329
1850....	5,857	392,033	9,195	873,159	15,052	1,265,192
1857....	5,762	439,409	12,808	1,173,182	17,960	1,612,681

From these tables it appears that the tonnage has increased since 1828 to the present time from 696,261 to 1,612,681, while in 1828 there was not a steamer above 100 tons at the harbour. What a contrast does this exhibit to that of the present, when such vessels as the *Persia*, of 3,600 tons, are seen sailing down the river.

The number of *Arrivals* at the Harbour of Glasgow from June, 1855, to June, 1856, was of Sailing vessels 5,779, and of tonnage 445,976; of Steam vessels, 11,804, and tonnage 1,227,120, or a total

of 17,583 vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 1,673,096. Of the steam vessels which arrived there were 10,579 from Scotland, 213 from England, 887 from Ireland, 29 were from foreign countries, and 96 were built in or near the Harbour.

The number of *Foreign* sailing vessels entering the port during year 1855-56 were 99, of which 43 belonged to the United States; 18 to France, and 13 to Spain and Portugal; 6 to Sweden and Norway; 8 to Germany, and 3 to Naples. The whole vessels employed in the Foreign Trade at Glasgow with cargoes were in 1856: inwards 491, and 141,701 tons; outwards, 918 vessels, and 247,482 tons. The above ships inwards are only those which have not previously landed any part of their cargoes at other ports in their passage, while those that have only brought the balance of their cargoes, and which are numerous, are excluded.

As another proof and result of the improvements on the River Clyde and Harbour of Glasgow, we have only to glance at the amount of Duties levied at the Glasgow Custom House during the following epochs since the year 1796, when the whole duties levied only amounted to 125*l.* 13*s.*

Glasgow.—Customs Duties Collected—1801-56.

	£		£
1801	469	1830	59,013
1806	1,323	1835	270,667
1812	3,124	1840	468,974
1815	8,300	1845	551,851
1820	11,000	1850	640,568
1825	41,154	1856	718,835

In examining the above table, it will be seen that since the beginning of the century the Custom House duties have risen from about 470*l.* to about 719,000*l.* It must be remembered, however, that the rise in the Government revenue between 1840 and 1856 gives but an inadequate idea of the increase of business, or of the consumption, seeing that during the course of those years many serious fiscal changes had occurred through Sir Robert Peel's new tariff, calculated to lessen the revenue.

It may now be asked at what cost has all these great River and Harbour improvements been obtained? It appears from the accounts published by the Trustees, that the whole expenditure of the Trust since 1770 to July 1857, has been 2,676,505*l.*, of which 574,708*l.* has been paid for ground acquired for the extension of the Harbour and the widening of the River; 253,963*l.* for dredging and deepening the River; and 658,473*l.* for construction of works on the River and Harbour, and the remainder for interest on money borrowed, management, maintenance, &c., &c.

This may perhaps be regarded as a very large sum; but when we look to the revenue which has been collected by the Clyde Trust during the same period, which has amounted to 1,686,016*l.*, it will appear plain that the undertaking, without any reference to the many contingent advantages gained from the improvements in relation to the city of Glasgow and the country at large, has been highly successful. The following is a *vidimus* of the revenue at different

periods, which, perhaps, more than anything else, marks the financial course which has followed the improvements:—

Glasgow.—Revenue of Clyde Trust—1771-1857.

	£		£
In 1771	1,044	In 1821	8,070
1781	1,721	1831	18,932
1791	3,175	1841	49,665
1801	3,400	1851	68,875
1811	4,753	1857	82,797

From the foregoing statement it appears that while one year after the improvements commenced the revenue was only 1,044*l.*, the amount last year drawn by the Clyde Trustees was no less than 82,797*l.* The debt is only about 970,000*l.*, consequently a large portion of what may be called real capital has been paid out of revenue.*

Although these very large sums have been annually drawn, it is but right to state that the dues, both on hulls and cargo, are by no means high, being only 2*d.* per ton on the vessel, 1*s.* a ton on all kinds of grain and meal, 2*d.* on coal, 7*d.* on iron, and on all other articles 1*s.* 4*d.* per ton. In short, the dues are as low, if not lower, than any other large port in the kingdom.

Let us now, in conclusion, shortly glance at a few of the great and beneficial results which may be mainly attributed to the improvements of the Clyde navigation.

And first as to Glasgow and its neighbourhood. Before these operations were commenced, Glasgow had little or no trade from its Port, whereas in 1854 the aggregate value of exports from its Harbour was 4,905,557; and even since that year these have greatly increased. Previous to 1801 the registered ships belonging to Glasgow were *nil*;—in 1856 they amounted to 563, with a tonnage of 204,331.

Formerly there were no ships built on the river; now there are no fewer than 30 large shipbuilding yards and several extensive marine engine manufactories established on its banks, which, in 1853-54, constructed no less than 266 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 168,000 tons, for which, also, marine engines were made of 29,000 horse power. The average of these vessels were 630 tons each, and involved the enormous cost of nearly five millions sterling. Previous to the commencement of the river improvements, the population of Glasgow was scarcely 24,000, now it contains 420,000 inhabitants; while its annual rental, which in 1750 was only a few thousands, was last year no less than 1,319,720*l.* Within a few years there were no slip docks, where vessels could be examined and repaired; now there are three, on which several ships are constantly seen placed. As yet there is no public graving dock, but ere a few

	£
* The ordinary annual expenditure ending July, 1857, was.....	75,942
Leaving a surplus revenue of	7,305
The total expenditure under the head of “New Works and Improvements,” amounted to	73,813
Surplus revenue	7,305
	<hr/>
	66,508

months are passed, the private enterprise of Messrs. Tod & M'Gregor will have finished a dock 450 feet long, with gates 55 feet wide.

Formerly the only passenger communication with the coast was by what were called *Fly-Boats*, whose flight, however, was sometimes as slow as to require two days to go from Glasgow to Greenock; now, hosts of steamers are transporting the population up and down the river at the rate of twelve miles an hour; and as a curious illustration of the facilities now offered for migration, it may be mentioned that on the last holiday Friday of July, no fewer than 134 steamers passed up and down the Clyde, the greatest number of which were laden with crowds of passengers.

The improvements on the Clyde have given a most decided impulse to the opening up and working of the rich fields of Minerals by which Glasgow is surrounded, and which produced in 1855 from Coal and Iron alone nearly 4,900,000*l.*, and gave employment to 33,912 persons, who received for their labour wages to the amount of 1,975,917*l.*

And now, secondly, in a national point of view, these improvements have proved most beneficial.

Take as examples the following:—In 1796 the Customs duties levied at Glasgow were only 125*l.*, whereas last year they amounted to 718,835*l.* In 1781 the revenue of the Glasgow Post Office was only 4,341*l.*; in 1856, with a penny postage, it reached, including the postage stamps sold at Inland Revenue Office, 64,958*l.* In one word, while the taxes paid into the public treasury through the city of Glasgow before the Clyde improvements commenced were comparatively speaking nothing, the various Crown revenues collected there last year, reached no less a sum than 2,800,000*l.*, or about one-twenty-fifth part of the whole revenue of the country.

If such be a tolerably correct picture of the past and present of the River Clyde and Harbour of Glasgow, and of the beneficial and economic results which have attended the opening up of the navigation of that river, it is but justice to say that the improvements in question have all been accomplished by local means and local administration. No Governmental assistance has been ever asked for the advancement of this great national work; and it is to be feared, if any had been got, that the benumbing influence of centralisation and red-tapeism accompanying it, would have utterly paralysed the undertaking. It is to the individual interest which each and all of the successive bodies of Trustees have felt in the progress and success of the work, and it is to their spirit of enterprise as merchants, and their able administration as traders, that the country owes, in fact, the navigation of the Clyde.

It is another proof, if any were wanting, of the value of local government, and the advantages to be derived from our municipal institutions; and it may well teach a lesson to all communities similarly situated to that of Glasgow, to trust to their own energies, and to resist as strenuously as possible the late insidious endeavours of departments of Government in their attempts to control local management and administration.

Statistical Notice of the Town and Parish of Cheltenham.

By RICHARD BEAMISH, ESQ., F.R.S.

[Read before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cheltenham, on Saturday, the 9th August, 1856.]

OF the early history of the town of Cheltenham there is little of interest to relate, and it is more with its present condition that we have now to deal.

The parish of Cheltenham forms a parliamentary borough, under 2nd William IV., cap. 45, and comprises about 3,740 acres: it returns one member to Parliament, who is elected by 10% householders, of whom there are 2,485 registered, and is the largest constituency in England returning but one member. The parish is divided into five wards for local purposes, and the town is under the jurisdiction of a high bailiff and constables, appointed at the Court Leet of the Lord of the Manor: local officers are elected under the control of commissioners appointed by 2nd George IV. By an ancient manorial custom, confirmed by Act of Parliament, the eldest female inherits solely all copyhold estates. The appointment to the perpetual curacy of this town is vested in trustees.

The rise of Cheltenham dates from the discovery of mineral springs in its vicinity in 1716, on the property of Mr. Mason, at Bays Hill. Captain Skillicorne, who married Mr. Mason's daughter, erected a pump-room and laid out walks in 1738; and, in 1743, the same gentleman planted the avenue of trees which forms still one of the greatest ornaments of the town. It is 300 yards long by 8 yards in width.

After the visit of George III., in 1788, the town rose rapidly into celebrity, and for a quarter of a century the Spa of the old wells was a singularly prosperous undertaking, it being supposed that the mineral water had but one source; but this spring having proved quite insufficient to supply the demand, the well being not unfrequently exhausted before 9 o'clock in the morning, another well was sunk, by order of George III., which led the way to further examination of the soil. In 1806 Mr. Thompson, by sinking to depths of 80 ft., 130 ft., and 260 ft., on his property in the neighbourhood of Bays Hill, discovered that many strata were saturated with water holding in solution the chloride of sodium and the sulphates of soda and magnesia. Waters nearly similar to those of Mr. Thompson were subsequently discovered at Pittville, some two miles distant. These waters have been subjected to analysis by our first chemists, Messrs. Brande and Parks, Drs. Scudamore and Daubeney, Professor Daniell and Mr. Cooper; they consist of chloride of sodium, (muriate of soda), sulphate of soda, and magnesia; sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, and chloride of magnesia, with a little iodine and bromine. These elements combine in different proportions in the various wells, and give rise to three classes of mineral waters, viz., saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate. The

strength of these waters depends upon the depth to which the wells are sunk.

For many years a remunerative manufacture of "Crystals of the Salts from the Cheltenham Waters" was carried on, but the salts and spas have, for some years, been replaced by other medicinal appliances. From a comparison of the books of the Montpelier spas for the years 1835 and 1855, it appears that for one person who now resorts to these once celebrated springs, fifteen did so twenty years since; the actual number of subscribers in 1835 being 1,567, and in 1855 only 100.

It is generally known that the atmosphere along the entire range of the Cotteswold Hills is remarkable for its purity; and great protection is afforded against the E. and N.E. winds by these hills, which rise upwards of 1,000 feet above the valley. The yearly mean average of these winds, as determined by Mr. Moss during his residence here from 1829 to 1836 was—

E. wind.....	28 days	N.E. wind	33 days
W. „	45 „	N.W. „	26 „
N. „	35 „	S.E. „	51 „
S. „	50 „	S.W. „	97 „

During the prevalence of cholera in 1832 Cheltenham is stated seldom to have enjoyed a larger amount of health, which may be attributed partly to the natural salubrity of the place, and partly to the precautions taken by the Local Board of Health, in cleansing the lower portions of the town, and preventing the entrance of any vagrants.

Cheltenham stands upon alluvial deposits: the blue lias clay is, for the most part, covered for a considerable depth with sand and gravel; consequently the heaviest rains quickly percolate, leaving the surface dry in a remarkably short time. The temperature of Cheltenham is more uniform than that enjoyed by any other locality in England, differing little from that of the south-western portions of France; hence this town has been found especially beneficial to those labouring under disorders of the digestive functions and circulation. Mr. Moss has supplied some tables which corroborate these views, and which appear in the "Cheltenham Annuaire" for 1837.

With regard to the causes of death in Cheltenham, I have prepared tables from the Registrar-General's Returns for the last four years, the object being to present, at one view, the diseases which characterise the town.

Mean of Thermometer, Cheltenham, 1829-36.

Months.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
January	34·00	32·15	36·47	40·20	36·65	47·15	35·24	38·85
February	41·26	36·85	42·70	39·90	43·69	43·17	42·37	38·49
March	41·73	48·40	46·52	44·60	39·88	45·40	42·28	43·08
April	46·90	50·39	49·63	49·77	48·37	46·63	48·32	45·32
May	56·38	55·45	54·17	54·25	59·26	56·20	52·50	52·34
June	54·80	58·80	61·30	60·30	58·08	59·13	59·81	58·74
July	63·55	63·06	63·36	62·50	60·07	61·76	62·74	60·20
August	59·00	58·24	64·47	61·11	57·64	59·98	63·64	58·40
September	53·76	55·09	58·28	58·51	54·30	58·39	56·21	53·20
October	48·09	52·36	57·33	53·33	51·50	50·75	48·73	48·20
November	41·10	46·76	46·38	47·75	47·21	43·57	43·92	42·16
December	35·11	36·76	46·08	44·27	46·94	41·69	36·92	40·02
Mean	49·97	49·53	52·20	51·37	50·30	51·15	49·30	48·25

Mean of the 8 years, 50·26.

Mean Fall of Rain, Cheltenham, 1833-36.

Months.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
January	0·580	5·110	1·625	2·490
February	5·660	1·905	3·350	2·885
March	2·015	0·950	3·300	4·490
April	3·115	0·960	1·700	2·590
May	0·720	1·090	4·315	0·570
June	3·875	2·325	3·200	2·140
July	3·175	9·600	1·025	3·070
August	1·565	3·610	1·225	2·150
September	3·770	3·255	3·470	2·755
October	2·940	0·435	6·030	3·450
November	2·255	1·940	3·325	4·785
December	3·775	3·120	0·880	....
Annual Amount	33·455	31·500	33·445	33·845

Average of four years, 33·061.

But the best evidence that can be afforded of the healthfulness of Cheltenham is the mortality of its inhabitants and the nature

of the diseases to which they are subject. The following table prepared from the returns made to the Registrar-General will exhibit the causes of death for four years. It was my intention to have extended this most important inquiry, as regards the healthfulness of this favoured locality, to ten years: but the pressing demands upon my time, in assisting to make provision for the reception of the Association, have interfered, and, indeed, left this paper in some respects imperfect. My object has been to present, at one view, the diseases which characterise the town.

Longevity in Cheltenham receives a farther interesting confirmation from the number of aged paupers found within as well as without the workhouse.

For the following table I am indebted to Mr. J. Downing.

Of the 326 paupers in the house, Lady-day, 1856, there were—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 50 and 60	9	8	17
„ 60 „ 70	20	13	33
„ 70 „ 80	25	13	43
„ 80 „ 90	12	8	15
„ 90 „ 94	3	....	3
	69	42	111 or 34 per cent.
Under 50 years .....	....	....	63 „ 19·3 „
Boys, 86 ; girls, 60 .....	....	....	152 „ 46·7 „
			326

Of the 2,146 out-door paupers there were—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 50 and 60	18	76	94
„ 60 „ 70	61	200	261
„ 70 „ 80	82	162	244
„ 80 „ 90	22	37	59
„ 90 „ 98	1	6	7
	184	481	665 or 31 per cent.
Under 50 .....	....	....	991 „ 46·2 „
Children .....	....	....	490 „ 22·8 „
			2,146

Cheltenham.—Causes of Death, 1853-2—1855-6.

	Deaths—684.			Deaths—838.			Deaths—707.			Deaths—718.						
	Under 5 Years.		Above 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.		Above 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.		Above 5 Years.	Under 5 Years.		Above 5 Years.				
	1856-55.		1856-55.	1855-54.		1855-54.	1854-53.		1854-53.	1853-52.		1853-52.				
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.					
ZYMOTIC.																
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious	31	4·24	12	1·75	72	8·69	15	1·81	29	4·10	17	2·40	53	7·38	30	4·17
Fever	2	0·29	7	1·02	6	0·72	19	2·30	9	1·27	20	2·68	10	1·39	30	4·17
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	6	...
Measles	3	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlatina	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	21	...	13	...
SPORADIC.—Variable.																
Nervous System	100	14·62	61	8·91	103	12·44	60	7·24	84	11·88	64	9·05	92	12·81	66	9·19
Debility, Convulsions..																
Hydrocephalus, &c.	2	0·29	44	6·43	...	...	30	3·62	2	0·28	40	5·65	1	0·13	28	3·89
Circulatory, Heart, &c.	43	6·20	155	22·66	55	6·61	210	25·36	41	5·79	140	19·80	39	5·43	149	20·75
Respiratory .....	...	...	21	3·07	...	...	7	0·84	...	...	14	1·98	...	...	6	0·83
Reproductive .....	...	...	2	0·29	...	...	2	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0·41
Child-birth	14	2·04	30	4·38	20	2·41	41	4·95	18	2·54	44	6·22	11	1·53	45	6·26
Digestive .....	...	...	195	28·50	...	...	164	19·80	...	...	167	23·62	...	...	170	23·67
Old Age—																
between 65 and 95	3	0·43	7	1·02	...	...	13	1·57	4	0·57	8	1·13	1	0·14	9	1·26
Accidental and Violence	3	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neglect	7	1·02	16	2·34	14	1·69	30	3·62	10	1·41	...	2·26	6	0·83	...	2·36
Natural or no cause																

Note.—In all England Zymotic Diseases produce 21 per cent. of deaths, (while in Cheltenham deaths from these diseases average 6·10 per cent. under 5 years, and 2·53 per cent. above 5 years); Nervous System, 12·6 per cent. of deaths; Respiratory Organs, 13·6 per cent.; Consumption being added, 26·9 per cent.

The large number of deaths during infancy as exhibited to the eye by this table marks in the strongest manner the lamentable amount of ignorance which continues to prevail amongst females on the vital subject of *physiology*.

High and low, rich and poor, are alike amenable to those laws which govern our physical nature, and here we find, out of an average of 732 deaths, 146 on an average perish before they attain 1 year, or 20 per cent., while of those who never reach 5 years, about *one-third* perish.

Mode of forming the Table of Disease.

A large sheet of paper was divided into nineteen columns. In the first was entered all the names of diseases likely to have been registered, then followed a column for every year up to 5 years; after which a column for every 5 and 10 years up to 95 years and upwards.

With this sheet before me the Registrar's deputy turned to the year and month, called out the name of the disease, then the age, and lastly the sex. A little experience enabled me to enter (*m*) for male, and (*f*) for female, in the columns of the different ages, without any sensible loss of time.

The following example will render this plain:—

DISEASES.	1856.		1855.										1856.		1855.									
	February.	January.	December.	November.	October.	September.	August.	July.	June.	May.	April.	March.	February.	January.	December.	November.	October.	September.	August.	July.	June.	May.	April.	March.
Sporadic ...																								
Nervous ...																								
Under 1 Year.													Under 2 Years.											
Debility ...	<i>m</i> <i>f</i>	<i>m</i> <i>ff</i>	<i>m</i> <i>m</i> <i>m</i>	<i>f</i> <i>m</i> <i>m</i>	<i>m</i> <i>m</i> <i>f</i>	<i>m</i> <i>m</i> <i>f</i>	<i>f</i> <i>m</i> <i>f</i>	<i>m</i> <i>m</i> <i>f</i>	<i>f</i> <i>m</i> <i>fff</i>	<i>m</i> <i>m</i> <i>fff</i>	<i>m</i> <i>m</i> <i>f</i>	<i>m</i> <i>f</i>												
Convulsions	<i>m</i> <i>m</i> <i>ff</i> <i>m</i>	<i>f</i> <i>m</i> <i>f</i>	<i>m</i> <i>f</i> <i>m</i>	<i>m</i> <i>f</i> <i>m</i>	<i>m</i> <i>f</i> <i>m</i>	<i>f</i> <i>f</i> <i>m</i>	<i>m</i> <i>f</i> <i>m</i>	<i>m</i> <i>m</i> <i>f</i>	<i>m</i> <i>f</i> <i>ff</i>	<i>m</i> <i>f</i> <i>ff</i>	<i>f</i> <i>m</i> <i>m</i>													

The seventh column contained the total number of deaths under 5 years, and the last column the number between 5 and 95.

That such a table applied to the various localities of the kingdom would confer considerable benefit, every medical man who has favoured me with an opinion seems willing to admit; and I would therefore respectfully suggest its adoption to the Registrar-General.

Affections of the chest and lungs give 22 per cent. (chiefly between the ages of 15 and 35,) while old age had the largest share, or 23·9 per cent., including all between 65 and 95. The large proportion of lung affections may be accounted for by the fact of many persons, subject to those diseases, selecting Cheltenham as a place of residence in consequence of the great equality of its temperature. The highly favourable sanatory condition of the town is also much aided by the efforts of the local authorities to afford an ample supply of wholesome water, and to procure an efficient drainage. Reservoirs capable of containing 2,574,900 cubic feet of water, have been formed at a cost of 70,000*l.*, and which are now being extended so far as to be capable of storing 40,000,000 gallons of the finest water; while upwards of 26 miles of sewers have been constructed through the various parts of the town.

Although not supported by that great manufacturing industry, or those vast commercial resources which have imparted so great an impetus to the increase of population in such towns as Manchester, Liverpool, or Cardiff, Cheltenham has, nevertheless, far outstripped these towns in the comparative rate of increase, and affords a remarkable exception to the golden rule of this country, where wealth is sought with greater avidity than health, and the excitements of commerce are in general more esteemed than salubrity of climate.

Inhabitants of Cheltenham, 1801-51.

MALES.						
Years	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Population	1,405	3,780	6,088	10,053	13,404	14,690

FEMALES.						
Population	1,671	4,545	7,308	12,889	18,007	20,361
Excess of Females } over Males..... }	266	765	1,220	2,836	4,603	5,671

Ratio Per Cent. to Total on Population of 1851.

Males.....	41·91	} nearly as 3 to 4.
Females.....	58·09	
<hr/>		
100·00		

Census Tables, Division VI., p. 29.

Population in 1841.....	31,411	} = 1 in 44·11.
Deaths ,,	712	
Population in 1851.....	35,051	} = 1 in 48·75.
Deaths ,,	719	

Table showing the Population of the undermentioned Parishes at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive, with the Increase of Population in each Parish at every period of 10 years, and at the end of 50 years.

Names of the Parishes.	Population in					As compared with 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851.					Increase in 50 Years, ending 1851.
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Cheltenham	3,076	8,325	13,396	22,942	31,411	35,051	5,249	5,071	9,546	8,469	3,640
Liverpool	77,653	94,376	118,972	165,175	223,003	258,236	16,723	24,596	46,203	57,828	35,233
Manchester	112,300	136,370	187,031	270,963	353,390	452,158	24,070	50,661	83,932	82,427	98,768
Leamington Priors	315	545	2,183	6,209	12,864	15,724	230	1,638	4,026	6,655	2,860
Cardiff	1,870	2,457	3,521	6,187	10,077	18,351	587	1,064	2,666	3,890	8,274
											16,481

Table of the Increase Per Cent. in the Population of each of the Five Censuses ending with 1851, with the Average Decennial and Average Annual Increase Per Cent. in the 50 years ending 1851.

Names of the Parishes.	As compared with 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851.					Average Increase Per Cent. at each Census, 1811—51.	Increase Per Cent. on the 50 Years ending with 1851.	Average Annual Increase Per Cent. in 50 Years ending 1851.
	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.			
Cheltenham	170·64	60·91	71·26	36·91	11·59	70·26	1039·50	20·79
Liverpool	21·54	26·06	38·83	35·01	15·80	27·45	232·55	4·65
Manchester	21·43	37·14	44·88	30·42	27·95	32·36	302·63	6·05
Leamington Priors	73·01	300·55	184·42	107·18	22·33	137·48	4891·74	97·83
Cardiff	31·39	43·30	75·72	62·87	82·10	59·07	881·33	17·63

Date.	Births.		Total.	Deaths.		Total.	Marriages.	Average Price of Wheat Per Quarter.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			s.	d.
1838....	372	399	771	336	373	709	268	53	3
1839....	455	395	850	298	294	592	273	69	4
1840....	471	447	918	349	328	677	283	68	6
1841....	456	435	891	355	357	712	274	65	3
1842....	497	486	983	406	422	828	279	64	0
1843....	505	444	949	399	345	674	286	54	4
1844....	472	507	979	329	320	649	319	52	5
1845....	495	458	953	305	353	658	308	49	2
1846....	491	404	995	305	364	669	294	53	3
1847....	448	407	855	340	360	700	271	59	0
1848....	465	460	925	327	325	652	266	64	6
1849....	492	446	938	308	356	664	289	49	1
1850....	425	403	928	314	333	647	308	42	7
1851....	445	484	829	325	394	719	291	39	11
1852....	453	424	977	347	352	699	297	39	4
1853....	433	422	855	334	364	698	332	42	0
1854....	455	426	881	375	431	806	314	61	7
1855....	455	426	881	341	386	727	258	70	0½
Total	8,285	7,073	16,258	6,022	6,457	12,480	5,210		
Yrly. Avg	460	443	903	334	359	693	693		

Average annual excess of Births over Deaths 210, or 30·3 per cent.

Births in Cheltenham, 1838-55.

	Total 18 Years.			Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Spring.</i>						
March	743	724	1,467	41·3	40·2	81·5
April	727	703	1,430	40·4	39·0	79·4
May	723	696	1,419	40·1	38·7	78·8
	2,193	2,123	4,316	121·8	117·9	239·7
<i>Summer.</i>						
June	660	623	1,283	36·7	34·6	71·3
July	684	648	1,332	38·0	36·0	74·0
August	647	630	1,227	35·9	35·0	70·9
	1,991	1,901	3,892	110·6	105·6	216·2
<i>Autumn.</i>						
September	603	581	1,184	33·5	32·3	65·8
October	702	667	1,369	39·0	37·1	76·1
November	623	618	1,241	34·6	34·3	68·9
	1,928	1,806	3,794	107·1	103·7	210·8
<i>Winter.</i>						
December	681	660	1,341	37·8	36·7	74·5
January	720	718	1,438	40·0	39·9	79·9
February	760	712	1,472	42·2	39·5	81·7
	2,161	2,090	4,251	20·0	116·1	236·1

Deaths in Cheltenham, 1838-55.

	Total 18 Years.			Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Spring.</i>						
March	576	666	1,242	33·9	39·1	73·0
April	474	492	966	27·9	29·0	56·9
May	465	517	982	27·3	30·4	57·7
	1,515	1,675	3,190	89·1	98·5	187·6
<i>Summer.</i>						
June	455	443	893	26·8	26·0	52·8
July	344	393	737	20·2	23·1	43·3
August	398	416	814	23·4	24·5	47·9
	1,197	1,252	2,449	70·4	73·6	144·0
<i>Autumn.</i>						
September	447	483	930	26·3	28·4	54·7
October	423	397	820	24·9	23·4	48·3
November	462	477	939	27·2	28·0	55·2
	1,332	1,357	2,689	78·4	79·8	158·2
<i>Winter.</i>						
December	581	646	1,227	34·2	38·0	72·2
January	549	628	1,177	32·3	36·9	69·2
February	532	532	1,064	31·3	91·3	62·6
	1,662	1,806	3,468	97·8	106·2	204·0

The value of property in Cheltenham has also undergone great change. We find that the manor, which was purchased from Charles Prince of Wales by the ancestors of Lord Sherborne, in 1618, for 1,200*l.*, cost the present proprietors, in 1843, a sum of 39,000*l.*

Cheltenham Union, 1853-4.

[From a Parliamentary Return, published in August, 1854.]

Rateable Value of Property Assessed to Poors Rates, year ending 25th March, 1852.	Names of the Parishes in the Union.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1851.	Value Rateable.
£				£
5,363	Badgworth	3,064	874	4,800
12,080	Charlton Kings	4,000	3,173	10,786
174,169	Cheltenham.....	4,200	35,051	160,000
1,787	Cowley.....	1,868	315	1,818
2,553	Cubberley	3,354	243	2,732
1,202	Great Witcombe	806	167	1,233
8,336	Leckhampton	1,551	2,149	8,122
7,830	Prestbury.....	2,378	1,315	7,673
852	Shurdington	379	173	950
1,309	Staverton.....	680	278	1,368
2,269	Swindon	700	221	2,070
1,472	Uckington	800	173	1,479
442	Uphatherly	523	50	457
219,670	Totals.....	24,303	44,182	203,488

With the increase of population and of wealth the town received a still larger proportionate increase of accommodation for religious worship. In 1821 we find that with a population of 13,388 the only church was that of St. Mary's, with accommodation for 1,500 persons, and chapels with accommodation for 200, or, together, for about 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the population. The following table, taken from the Census Returns of 1851, shows the improved condition of the town as to religious worship, with a population of 35,051:—

Places of Worship.	Number.	Number of Sitzings.			Ratio of Sitzings to Population.	
		Free.	Appropriated.	Total.		
Church of England....	8	3,393	7,457	10,855	10,855	31 per cent.
Independents	4	680	1,350	2,030		
Particular Baptists	3	800	1,400	2,200		
Baptists	1	100	....	100		
Society of Friends	1	100	....	100		
Unitarians	1	300	....	300		
Wesleyan Methodist..	4	489	926	1,415		
Wesleyan Association	2	130	110	240		
Lady Huntingdon's....	1	200	550	750		
					7,135	
Roman Catholics.....	1	100	260	360		
Latter-day Saints	1	630	....	630		
Jews.....	1	15	70	85		
					1,075	
Total Number of Sitzings in all Places of Worship					19,065	Average 54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of which the Free Sitzings in the Church of England form, on the } total number of its Sitzings..... }						31 $\frac{1}{4}$
While the Appropriated Sitzings form						68 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dissenting Places of Worship, Free Sitzings						39 $\frac{3}{4}$
Appropriated						60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Roman Catholics, Free Sitzings						27 $\frac{3}{4}$
Appropriated						72 $\frac{1}{4}$

Whence it would appear that the Dissenters afford 8 per cent. greater amount of free accommodation to their congregations than is afforded by the Church of England, and upwards of 11 per cent. more than by the Roman Catholics. Since the period of this enumeration another church has been added to the Establishment, with accommodation for 1,000 persons, and two yet larger places of worship to the Dissenting congregation, giving a total present accommodation for 22,265 persons. Supposing the population to have increased to 37,000, there would thus be accommodation for 60·17 per cent. of the inhabitants, an amount which will bear comparison with that afforded by any town in the United Kingdom.

The exertions, great as they have been, to increase the amount of accommodation for religious worship, are surpassed, perhaps, by those made to secure an improved order of secular instruction. Up to 1833, the whole of what had been accomplished in the work of popular education, says, Mr. Horace Mann, in his Census Report for

1854, was the fruit of private liberality. In 1833 the Government first afforded assistance in the shape of an annual grant of 20,000*l.*: from 1839 to 1841 this sum was increased to 30,000*l.*; in 1842-43-44 it was 40,000*l.*; in 1845, 75,000*l.*; 1846 and 1847, 100,000*l.*; 1848-49-50, 125,000*l.*; in 1851-52, 150,000*l.*; and in 1853 it was 260,000*l.* It is manifest with what difficulty it has been admitted that ignorance is a fertile source of crime; but from the year 1839 a more liberal and enlightened spirit has prevailed, and Cheltenham now receives an amount of Government encouragement which, sixteen years ago, was deemed sufficient for the whole kingdom.

The earliest effort to extend the blessings of education in this town, of which we find any record, is the Grammar School, founded and endowed by Richard Pate, of Minsterworth, who appointed as Patrons, or Trustees, the Master and seven senior Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Queen Elizabeth having, however, granted certain lands for the foundation of the school and a hospital, is therefore styled the foundress. The value of the endowments is estimated at about 2,000*l.* per annum, but a portion of this is allocated to the Almshouse, and another portion towards the support of a Divinity Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. For many years this valuable endowment was neglected, unproductive, and mismanaged, until Mr. Thomas Henry undertook to inquire into its condition. After an appeal to the Court of Chancery, it was found that the property was worth 2,250*l.* per annum. In 1851 the school was re-established; and so successful have been the labours of the present learned and energetic Head Master, Dr. Humphreys, LL.D., that in the course of five years it has been placed in as high a position as any in the kingdom. There are 293 pupils: the expenditure on the Head Master's establishment being upwards of 3,000*l.* per annum, while the income derived from day scholars is not less than 1,300*l.* per annum; and the general expenditure in the boarding school 4,000*l.* per annum.

The Cheltenham Proprietary College was commenced in 1841, and the schools opened in 1843, the object being to enable the sons of gentlemen, as contradistinguished from tradesmen, to receive the highest order of religious, classical, mathematical, and general instruction. The shares in this college were originally limited to 200; the present number is 600. The value of each share, originally 20*l.*, has now risen to 100*l.*, and there is a great and still increasing demand for them. Each share qualifies its owner for the nomination of one pupil. The salaries paid to the masters of this college fall little short of 10,000*l.* per annum, while it expends directly upwards of 16,000*l.* per annum in the town. The success which has attended this institution is little inferior to that of our older and long-prized establishments, and it forms an important element in the progress and prosperity of Cheltenham.

In consequence of the great success which attended the establishment of a Proprietary College for young gentlemen, a similar institution has been established for Young Ladies, which was carried into operation in February, 1854. In this ladies' college it has been sought to afford sound instruction, without the sacrifice of the modesty and gentleness of the female character, or the neglect of

those accomplishments so necessary to the educated lady. In December, 1854, the number of regular pupils was 108, and of students attending particular classes 115. In December, 1855, the number of regular pupils was 125. The expenses of the establishment amounted, in 1855, to 2,240*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

An establishment of a similar character, for the daughters and relatives of those moving in the middle walks of life, is the "St. Margaret's Ladies' College," where a valuable useful education is obtained for sums varying from two guineas to six guineas per annum. There is also an Infant Department, the numbers in which are limited to 40, and where the terms are from two guineas to two and a-half guineas per annum. This establishment promises to confer a large amount of practical benefit on the town.

To promote real civilization, we now know that the humbler classes of society must be elevated in the intellectual and moral scale, and it is further admitted that, to accomplish this, teachers must themselves be taught, and parents must obtain a higher standard by which to estimate the value of those to whom their children are confided.

The candid admission of the poor schoolmistress sufficiently indicates the degradation into which both teacher and pupil had sunk. "It is little they pays me, and it is but little I teaches them."

The results of the labours of Bell, Lankester, Raikes, and Wilderspin, are only now, after the lapse of half a century, beginning to be applied. The Educational Census of 1851 supplies some important illustrations on this head.

	Number in Day Schools relative to the Population.		Number in Sunday Schools.
1818.....	1 in 17·25	.....	1 in 24·10
1833.....	1 in 11·97	.....	1 in 9·28
1851.....	1 in 8·36	.....	1 in 7·45
Cheltenham 1855.....	1 in 6		

We thus find that in thirty-three years the number of day scholars had more than doubled, and of Sunday schools more than trebled in proportion to the population; nor is this all, the character of instruction is entirely changed. Government has begun to recognise a truth which, to reflecting minds, had long been obvious, that where it is its duty to punish, it is also its duty to instruct.

The monitorial system, the origin of which gave rise to so long and bitter a controversy between the presumed latitudinarianism of Lankester and the high churchism of Bell, have been found inadequate to fulfil requirements of a more advanced age. The Government of the country resolved to adopt the system of paid teachers, who should receive the best order of instruction, and be subjected to rigid and practical examinations before they should undertake the responsibility of instructing others. Not long after the "Minutes of Council" were promulgated, some enlightened inhabitants, aided by the eloquence and zeal of the incumbent of the parish, Rev. F. Close, and Rev. C. H. Bromby, the learned Principal, raised, in eighteen months, the sum of 9,000*l.* to establish the Church of England Training College. In 1849 Lord Ashley laid the foundation stone of

this valuable and important institution, based upon the axiom that "Teaching, we learn; giving, we receive." The building with its necessities involved an outlay of 13,000*l.*, and the annual expenditure of the establishment cannot be estimated at less than 5,000*l.*; in the last year 5,947*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Supplementary to the accommodation afforded by this building, and as the funds did not permit of further increase, premises in the High Street, now known as St. Mary's Hall, were taken at an annual outlay of 300*l.* for rent, taxes, and insurance, for the training of female teachers. According to the financial table, 1856, of the Committee of Council on Education Government Report, there were admitted, up to the 25th of April, 1855, 692 pupils, of whom there were presented for examination to Her Majesty's Inspector, 474; 43 obtained certificates of the first class, 100 of the second class, 149 of the third class.

The number appointed to the charge of schools have been—males, 326; females, 285; now in the establishment, 90 males, 69 females; of whom there are 70 male and 20 female Queen's scholars; 8 have obtained certificates of the first class, 11 of the second, 22 of the third.

During the period of apprenticeship salaries are granted from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum.

Table XII. supplies a statement of the grants awarded at the Training College for males on account of students holding certificates of merit from 1847 to 1855, together with an account of Queen's scholars admitted after examination.

Training College, Cheltenham.

Number of Candidates.			Amount of Grant.			Number of Queen's Scholars.			Amount of Grant.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1849 } to 1854 }	Males....	222	4,664	—	—	194	101		4,370	—	—
	Females	129	1,719	6	8				1,493	6	8
		351	6,383	6	8				5,863	6	8
1855 }	Males....	93	1,582	10	—	85	50		1,780	—	—
	Females	56	619	6	8				733	6	8
		149							2,513	6	8

Number of Students.	Total Expense of Housekeeping.	Cost per Head.	Expenses of Tuition.	Cost per Head.	Total Cost per Head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
149	2,651 14 10	17 15 11	2,433 4 6	16 6 7	34 2 6

The numbers who have abandoned the profession of teaching to follow other professions in the seven years is 41, or 6 per cent., and from failure in health or death is 14, or 2 per cent.

At first sight 6 per cent. might seem a large number to be deducted from the specific object for which the establishment was

formed; but when it is remembered how inefficient have been the attainments of those presenting themselves for examination to fill Government offices, it may be a matter of gratulation that these Training Colleges shall become the instruments of affording to society generally so many useful and valuable servants.

In connection with the Training College are what are called "Practising Schools," in which the pupils of the college have the means of testing their acquirements, under the immediate supervision of the Reverend and enlightened Principal, Mr. Bromby.

Towards the expenses of these establishments, Government has granted 1,000*l.*; it has further paid on account of certified teachers 370*l.*, and on account of pupil teachers 1,233*l.* The boys' school is divided into two classes, one for the children of small tradesmen, numbering 70; the other for those of working-men, numbering 100; while there is a girls' school, numbering 120 pupils. Although the philanthropist must rejoice at the many and great exertions which are being made to elevate the lower classes, yet there appears to be something still to be desired in the nature of the instruction by which teachers are prepared, at considerable cost, to meet the requirements of the poorer classes. The great number of human beings in this country, who are condemned to occupations into which the mind is scarcely called upon to enter, still require to know the relation which subsists between themselves and the external world in which they are placed. They require to understand household economy, the properties of various food, the best mode of preparing that food, the qualities of clothing, and so on. The question then is, are such things taught, and are teachers in a condition to teach them?

Of the schools for the benefit of the poor, the most ancient is the Old Charity School, which owes its origin to a bequest made by George Townsend, Esq., of Narnington, in 1683; but it was not opened until 1713. This, like most of the other endowed schools of the country, was, for many years, abused, mismanaged, and neglected, until, principally through the exertions of Mr. Richardson, the Rev. incumbent of Cheltenham, and others, the present commodious school room and master's residence were erected in 1847. The present number of boys in attendance is 150, none being retained after thirteen years of age.

The Bath Road National Schools number at present 55 boys, and 90 girls, and they promise a speedy return to that position which was once accorded to them under the active superintendence of the present incumbent of St. Luke's, the Rev. W. F. Handcock.

The British Schools were established in connection with the British and Foreign School Society, in 1821. For some years it commanded a large attendance of pupils, being the only public school in the town not connected with the Established Church. Upon the opening of the Highbury Schools, in 1841, and the Wesleyan School, in 1851, it declined in importance, but of late years has again improved, and now numbers some 90 regular attendants.

The following table shows, at one view, the condition of the Schools connected with the various churches and chapels in the town:—

CHELTENHAM :—	Number of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Public Day Schools	34	2,291	1,903	4,194
Private Day Schools	79	1,012	601	1,613
				5,807
CLASS FIRST.				
Workhouse Schools	1	45	75	120
CLASS SECOND.				
Collegiate and Grammar Schools	1	292	....	292
CLASS THIRD.				
<i>Denominational.</i>				
Church of England National	4	303	295	598
Church of England others	20	1,266	1,066	2,332
Independents.....	1	171	140	311
Unitarians	1	9	10	19
Wesleyan Methodists	2	100	72	172
Roman Catholics	1	52	55	107
<i>Undenominational.</i>				
British	1	230	121	351
CLASS FOURTH.				
Orphan School	1	....	38	38
Ragged Schools (exclusive of those supported by religious bodies)	1	65	51	116
	147	5,836	4,427	10,263

Since the year 1846, when the Government undertook the supervision of Workhouse Schools, those attached to the Cheltenham Union Workhouse have largely benefited by the new order of things. The average weekly number of pupils is 109, and comprehends the paupers from fourteen parishes. The boys are taught shoemaking, tailoring, and the labours of a farm, (by means of a portion of land attached to the workhouse); while the girls are taught needle-work in addition to their ordinary instruction. The separation of the notoriously vicious from those who are as yet unsullied by crime, is, however, absolutely necessary; and the guardians can hardly rest satisfied with the present classification of the paupers.

The Sunday Schools take their rise from the philanthropic spirit of Mr. Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, in 1783; and, notwithstanding the violent opposition which they at first encountered, this system has now extended itself over the whole of the United Kingdom, the greater portion of the United States, Canada, and our colonies. A surgeon, R.N., has recently stated ("England's Exiles,") that out of 900 convicts only 7 had been at a Sunday School, about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Mr. A. Brown, R.N., also states, that out of 1,065 prisoners, whom he took out to our penal colonies, 14 only had ever been in a Sunday School, or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; and the Rev. J. Clay, Chaplain to the House of Correction at Preston, states that out of 1,129 committed to that prison, only 1 was familiar with the Holy Scriptures, and that not above 20 had ever been in the habit of attending a place of worship.

That Cheltenham has not been behind hand in recognizing the value of Sunday School instructions, is evident from the fact that to each church and chapel in the town a school is attached.

In the Government returns of 1854 the following are enumerated :

Sunday Schools.—Cheltenham, 1854.

	Number of Schools.	Males.	Females.	Total,
Church of England	20	936	1,223	2,159
Independents.....	3	266	349	615
Baptists	4	197	200	397
Unitarians	1	26	21	47
Wesleyan Methodists	4	263	280	543
Wesleyan Methodist Association	2	33	56	89
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion...	2	97	75	172
Undefined Protestant Congrega- tions.....	1	18	20	38
Roman Catholics	1	52	55	107

For the establishment of its first Infant Schools the town is indebted to Mr. Wilderspin, whose views were clearer, broader, and more practical than those of either Bell or Lankester. The first Infant School, that of St. Mary's, was, for many years, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Wilderspin and his daughter.

In 1849 a Ragged School was opened in the High Street, especially promoted by Mrs. Guinness; the admissions were limited to boys of seven years of age, but open to girls of all ages. The annual income scarcely exceeds 60*l.*, and, at present, according to the Registrar-General's Report, 1851, the numbers are 150. A regular trained teacher, of large and varied experience, Miss Liddiard, conducts the school with acknowledged success.

That these schools promise to render a large measure of moral benefit to the community, has been strongly shown by Mr. Lee Thornton, in his interesting and instructive letter to H.M. Inspector of Schools, the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, where he gives the following lists of imprisonments of children attending the Ragged Schools in Bristol:—

Year	1847.	1848.	1849	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Imprisoned	12	19	26	9	1	1	....	1	....

Whence it appears that the *diminution* of the average annual number imprisoned attending those schools numbering 750 was upwards of 96 per cent. in six years.

By the exertions of some philanthropic gentlemen, schools for Adult males and females have been opened, and two rooms have been obtained, where, after the hours of labour, from 7 to 9 o'clock, p.m., about 100 men and youths, and 75 females, are instructed, without subjecting them to the painful contrast which their appearance at a juvenile school would occasion. It appears that from 40 to 50 of these adults come, in many instances, from the neighbouring villages during the dark winter evenings; and many, formerly only able to put together a few letters, are now able to read the Testament, and take a delight in so doing. Such an institution as this deserves not

only the support of individuals, but the fostering care of Government. It is beginning at the right end, and brings the parent into sympathy with the child, whose mind is sought to be influenced by the instruction of a well-organized school, in place of permitting the latter to return to a rude semi-barbarous home.

I cannot close my notice of the educational establishments of the town without reference to the Cheltenham Literary and Scientific Institution, established in 1833, under the auspices of Sir George Whitmore, the first President: he was succeeded by the late Dr. Boisragon, one of the ablest, most accomplished, and most successful physicians that Cheltenham has ever known, and a gentleman to whom the town is indebted for some of its early and important improvements. The object of the Literary and Scientific Institution appears, hitherto, to have been principally to provide lecturers for the intellectual improvement of its members; but it may be hoped that the present Meeting of the British Association will give a new and abiding interest to its movements, and permit it to take up a position amongst the scientific institutions of the country.

The Female Orphan Asylum was founded, in 1806, by Mrs. Williams, a lady employed by the late Queen Charlotte to dispense many of her valuable charities, and who superintended this establishment for sixteen years. It is supported partly by the bequests of some philanthropic individuals, and partly by voluntary subscriptions. Its design is to board, lodge, clothe, and educate destitute female orphans legitimately born, and in good health; and most successful has been its operation. All the clothing of the inmates is made in the establishment, the produce of the needle-work, amounting to about 30*l.*, is applied to the maintenance account. Only four of these orphans have died in the establishment in the course of the past twenty-five years. At the proper age the girls obtain situations as lady's maids, nurses, &c., &c., &c., and, upon leaving the institution, each is supplied with a complete outfit. The fixed number of inmates is 40, who are maintained at an average cost of 16*l.* 5*s.* per head.

The School of Art is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, no assistance being as yet afforded by Government, although a Government Inspector, on a visit to the school last year, was enabled to make 26 awards of merit, and to present 10 medals. The average monthly attendance at the central school is 128, and, with the other schools in the town, the total number of students is 1,250, sufficient to warrant the consideration and support of Government.

In the year 1813 a Dispensary was established in Cheltenham, under the auspices of Lord Ashtown, and we find that in 1839 it was capable of containing 45 patients. In 1849, however, the present General Hospital was erected at a cost of 8,800*l.*, with capability of accommodating 90 patients. In 1850 a branch for out-patients was established in Oxford Passage. The following tables will exhibit the operations of these valuable establishments for the last seven years:—

In-Patients.—Cheltenham General Hospital and Dispensary, 1849-55.

In-Patients.	Cured.	Died.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Insane.	Days' Average in Hospital.	Average No. of Days each.	Per cent. Cured.	Per cent. Died.
1849 { Remaining 42 } { Admitted 331 } 373	246	18	41	6	1	40	38	65.9	5.0
1850 { Remaining 46 } { Admitted 382 } 428	308	20	38	5	2	42	35	72.0	4.7
1851 { Remaining 43 } { Admitted 378 } 421	273	21	55	3	2	45	30	64.8	5.0
1852 { Remaining 43 } { Admitted 392 } 435	355	20	72	5	2	42	35	81.6	4.6
1853 { Remaining 49 } { Admitted 406 } 455	270	24	71	10	2	41	33½	59.3	5.3
1854 { Remaining 52 } { Admitted 430 } 482	294	28	75	3	2	47	35	61.0	5.8
1855 { Remaining 53 } { Admitted 457 } 510	294	21	98	5	1	56	39¾	57.6	4.1
Mean								462.2	34.5
								66.0	4.9

Out-Patients.—General Hospital and Dispensary, 1849-55.

Out-Patients.	Cured.	Sup-posed Cured.	Total.	Died.	Re-lieved.	Per cent. Cured.	Per cent. Died.
1849 { Admitted 2,846 } { Casualties 220 } 3,066	1,131	1,706	2,837	42	29	36.9	1.4
1850 { Admitted 3,428 } { Casualties 237 } 3,665	1,270	2,020	3,290	71	79	37.6	1.9
1851 { Admitted 3,871 } { Casualties 156 } 4,027	1,372	2,228	3,600	78	151	34.1	1.9
1852 { Admitted 3,861 } { Casualties 190 } 4,051	1,474	2,010	3,484	86	246	36.4	2.2
1853 { Admitted 3,681 } { Casualties 219 } 3,900	1,697	1,547	3,244	87	317	43.5	2.2
1854 { Admitted 3,984 } { Casualties 263 } 4,247	1,982	1,571	3,553	92	324	46.7	2.2
1855 { Admitted 3,641 } { Casualties 225 } 3,866	1,806	1,257	3,063	60	512	46.7	1.6
Mean						40.3	1.9

Receipts and Disbursements.—Cheltenham General Hospital and Dispensary.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1849 { Balance	877	5	4½	{ 3,341	16	8½	Expended	3,066	13	8
Subscriptions	2,464	11	4				Balance	275	3	½
1850 { Balance	275	3	-	{ 2,056	4	5	Expended	1,821	6	8
Subscriptions	1,781	1	5				Balance	234	17	9
1851 { Balance	234	17	9	{ 2,769	19	9	Expended	2,683	3	-
Subscriptions	2,535	2	-				Balance	86	16	9
1852 { Balance	86	16	9	{ 2,166	9	11	Expended	1,549	15	3
Subscriptions	2,079	13	2				Branch	554	4	9
1853 { Balance	62	9	11	{ 2,160	6	2	Balance	62	9	11
Subscriptions	2,097	16	3				Expended	1,503	14	4
1854 { Balance	45	7	2	{ 2,293	11	7	Branch	327	3	2
Subscriptions and Donations	284	1	6				New Ward and Investment	284	1	6
Subscriptions	1,964	2	11	Balance	45	7	2			
1855 { Balance	298	-	1	{ 1,558	10	1	Expended	1,558	10	1
Subscriptions, &c.	3,260	13	8				Branch	261	1	6
				Extras.....	175	19	11			
				Balance	298	-	1			
				Expended	1,843	17	-			
				Branch	310	3	8			
				Extras.....	404	13	1			
				Invested	1,000	-	-			

The Loan Fund is another institution showing the benevolent spirit of the wealthier classes. The amount of the fund originally subscribed was 518*l*. During the twenty years ending December, 1855, the total sum lent has been 37,175*l*. 10*s*., in sums varying from 1*l*. to 10*l*., and the loss by bad debts during the whole of that period has been only 58*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. The securities must be housekeepers, but as nearly as possible of the same grade as the borrowers. Interest paid is 6*d*. in the pound, and repayments 1*s*. in the pound per week.

The following statement speaks for itself. For a long time there existed an impression on the minds of many well-informed persons, that, however much wealth continued to be accumulated in this country, it was always in the hands of those who were already rich, leaving the poor still poorer, and hence arose a feeling of discontent amongst the mass of the people, highly injurious to social progress. But here, as on so many other important subjects, statistics steps in with its incontrovertible data, to place the question in its true light. In Cheltenham we see that more than one-half of the depositors belong to the humbler class. The value of these institutions may be farther estimated when we examine into the increase per head of the deposits in the United Kingdom in proportion to the population, as supplied by the late Mr. G. R. Porter:—

			s.	d.
Un. King.	1831	they amounted to.....	12	8 per head.
„	1836	„	16	4 „
„	1841	„	19	10 „
„	1848	„	20	11 „
Cheltenham	1855	„	60	— „

Cheltenham Savings' Bank, (Established October 1, 1818.)—Return, 1855.

Per Cent.	Number of Depositors.		Total Amount of each Class.		
			£	s.	d.
13·15	593	Whose respective balances on the 20th Nov., 1855, (including interest,) did not exceed £1 each	178	10	10
21·39	965	Above £1 and not exceeding..... £5 „	2,397	5	6
13·84	624	„ £5 „	4,328	6	10
8·20	370	„ £10 „	4,449	11	7
6·12	276	„ £15 „	4,711	9	—
9·69	437	„ £20 „	10,539	14	7
7·45	336	„ £30 „	11,349	4	5
3·84	173	„ £40 „	7,783	6	7
6·52	294	„ £50 „	17,677	8	5
3·27	147	„ £75 „	12,533	10	3
2·28	103	„ £100 „	11,444	6	6
1·79	81	„ £125 „	10,949	14	4
2·46	111	„ £150 „	18,875	14	6
100·00	4,510	Total number of Depositors	117,218	3	4
	21	Charitable Societies	1,638	—	—
	24	Friendly Societies.....	4,801	18	9
	4,555	Total number of accounts. Total balance	123,658	2	1
		Separate balances invested with the Commissioners on the Surplus Fund Account, on the 20th November, 1855, as per opposite side	929	1	7
			124,587	3	8

The rate of annual interest allowed to depositors is 2*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. per cent.

The Provident Clothing and District Visiting Society is amongst the charitable institutions to which the ladies of Cheltenham humanely apply their pecuniary resources and personal attention. This society, established in 1827, gives employment to virtuous and struggling females, receives their weekly deposits of money in very small sums, and when the necessities of winter oblige them to withdraw any of their little store, 10 per cent. interest is added. A penny club also forms part of the society's scheme, to enable the poor needlewomen to purchase clothes from the shop on their own account. No woman is permitted to enjoy these advantages without an annual written recommendation from the clergyman of her district.

The Female Refuge was established in 1846, to receive those whose unhappy circumstances have led them astray; and there they can learn to appreciate the value of honest industry. In nine years this institution has received 92 individuals, of whom 20 are now inmates. The average expenses amount to 450*l.*, and it is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

The Cobourg, or Lying-in Charity, is another of those institutions which has been originated for the relief of the struggling and suffering females of the town. It has existed for 38 years; and last year extended its bounty to 197 individuals, at a cost of 136*l.* It appears, however, from the recent report of this charity, that those unconnected with the town have taken advantage of this institution to locate themselves where they may be relieved from one of the severest penalties to which improvident marriages are subject.

Tables A and B,* kindly supplied to me by the chief constable, exhibit the state of Crime in Cheltenham from 1849 to 1855, to which I have appended the returns of Paupers relieved. It will be seen from the latter table that the numbers in the Cheltenham Union, and in the town of Cheltenham, average 5·4 of the population, and exceed the average for the whole country (which is 4·8 of the population), for the county of Gloucester (which is 5·3), for Manchester (5·1), and for Cardiff (4·9), and is only exceeded by that of Liverpool, which is 5·8.

Number of Paupers Relieved in all the Parishes of the Cheltenham Union during the week ended 30th June, 1856.

Total number of men, women, and children	2,488
Estimated population, 1856	46,320
Ratio per cent. of paupers relieved on the estimated } population	5·4

Cost of Pauperism in England and Wales.—(Vide 8th Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, p. 1.)

£		
Year ended Lady-day, 1854	5,282,853	
" " 1855	5,890,041	
Increase in 1855 as compared with } 1854	607,188	} Increase per cent. 11·3.
Rate per head on population, 1854.....	5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	
" " 1855.....	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	

* See end of Paper.

Table of the Average Number of Paupers of all Classes (including Children) at one time in Receipt of Relief, in England and Wales.—(Vide 8th Annual Report of Poor-Law Board, p. 8.)

Years ended at Lady-day,	Estimated Population of England and Wales.	Total Paupers Relieved.	Ratio Per cent. of Paupers Relieved in the Total Population.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.
				<i>s. d.</i>
1850.....	17,765,000	1,008,700	5·7	42 7
1851.....	17,927,600	941,315	5·3	39 11
1852.....	18,205,000	915,675	5·0	39 4
1853.....	18,402,000	886,362	4·8	42 —
1854.....	18,617,000	864,617	4·6	61 7
1855.....	18,840,000	897,686	4·8	70 — $\frac{1}{2}$

Cheltenham Union, 1851-55.

[Extract from Poor Rate Returns.]

Year ending 25th March.	Amount of Money Levied by Assessment.	Amount Expended in Relief of the Poor.	Authority whence the information is obtained.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
1851.....	19,434 2 —	16,682 16 —	{ 4th Ann. Report of Poor Law Board, p. 48
1852.....	19,872 5 —	14,043 10 —	5th Annual Report, p. 46
1853.....	9,292 3 —	13,232 16 —	6th „ „ p. 98
1854.....	16,838 3 —	14,346 5 —	7th „ „ p. 56
1855.....	22,321 — —	15,405 16 —	8th „ „ p. 76

Consisting of Maintenance, Out-door Relief, Workhouse Loans repaid and interest thereon, and other expenses of or immediately connected with relief.

Cheltenham.—Children in the Workhouse, 1851-55.

Half-year ending Lady-day.	Average Weekly Number.			Authority whence the information is obtained.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1851.....	47	75	122	{ 4th Ann. Report of Poor Law Board, page 118
1852.....	54	98	152	5th Annual Report, p. 115
1853.....	45	57	102	6th „ „ p. 167
1854.....	57	44	101	7th „ „ p. 125
1855.....	61	48	109	8th „ „ p. 157

Cost of Poor Relief, &c., in the Cheltenham Union, 1851-55.

Population, year ending Lady-day, 1851, 44,182. Cost per head on the popln. of—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1851.....	7	6½	1854.....	6	6
1852.....	6	4¼	1855.....	6	11¾
1853.....	5	11¾			

<i>Average Weekly Number of Paupers of all Classes Relieved in Unions.</i>	Relieved in the Workhouse.	Relieved out of the Workhouse.
Year ending Lady-day, 1855	318	2,164
" " 1856	326	2,146
Weekly average in the two years....	322	2,155
Proportion Per Cent. of Paupers } relieved	13·0	87·0

Total number of paupers 2,155 out, and 322 in, the workhouse; making 5·6 per cent. of the population.

It will be seen that in Cheltenham no heinous offence has been committed against the person since 1854, and no murder since 1849. In 1851-52 crime of all description appears to have sunk to its minimum. The total increase, however, from 1852 to 1855 was 32·73 per cent. In Vagrancy a remarkable and uniform diminution has taken place since 1849, amounting to 70·5 per cent., exhibiting, in a striking manner, the efficiency of the local authorities. In cases of assault and larceny, however, the increase has been considerable, and there exists little doubt, to my mind, but that, owing to the indiscriminate manner in which charity is administered in Cheltenham, vice and poverty are largely encouraged, the energies of the local authorities are paralyzed, and larceny and assault become, as we see, the inevitable result. From good authority I learn that Salisbury and Newbury, in which eleemosynary institutions exist in unusual number, present the same results.

That the sympathies of the wealthier classes should be brought into active exercise in our manufacturing towns, we may well understand, where large numbers must naturally be induced to flock to them in the hope of employment, and of obtaining remuneration for honest industry, but where, with the vicissitudes of trade, many are suddenly, from no fault of their own, deprived of a legitimate means of support. Not so with Cheltenham. A vast number of poor who locate themselves here, are tempted to do so, not with a hope of employment, but with a desire and intention of living in idleness, and of preying upon the wealthier classes, who, by indiscriminate donations—I must not call them charities—throw ultimately a most unfair, and often a very heavy burthen upon the struggling householder and tradesman. It is well known that lodgings for the poor vary in price, according to the impressibility of the ladies in the vicinity, and that certain marks on rails and posts convey to the initiated specific information as to the facility with which tales of ideal distress and sorrow are listened to and rewarded.

I cannot bring this paper to a close without noticing the philanthropic efforts which have been made by two gentlemen in this county, to rescue the greatly tempted children of poverty from a life of crime. To Mr. Barwick Lloyd Baker, of Hardwicke Court, (one of our Vice-Presidents,) and to his friend Mr. Bengough, is not only Cheltenham, but the country, indebted for their philanthropic efforts in the reformation of juvenile offenders. To have taken the initiative in this great work is no common merit; to find gentlemen who might command all that wealth and station can supply, patiently, fearlessly, yet benevolently, watching the struggle to throw off the moral poison which was fast corroding the fair inheritance of humanity in those children of sorrow, is a spectacle worthy of the highest admiration.

When it is understood that successful theft requires the concurrent dexterity of many hands, and, like all art, constant daily practice to secure efficiency,—that in the picking of a single pocket four and five individuals are sometimes engaged, and that 15s. to 20s. a week each may be the reward of such dexterity, we learn to estimate the immense importance of breaking up these combinations though at a cost considerably greater than is incurred in our Reformatory Establishments. But when that cost is shown to be considerably below the forced contribution to which society is subject by its own neglect, it is matter of astonishment that a single town or district in the country remains without its Reformatory.

Of 39 boys from Cheltenham under treatment at Hardwick Court, 7 have proved decidedly bad; 17 have done and are doing well; 15 the result uncertain.

The conclusions to which Capt. Baker's experience lead are—

1st. Opportunity is afforded to him whose moral tendencies are favourable, to break his connection with the really vicious.

2. The instructed thief is deprived of his opportunity of daily exercise in his art, whereby his chance of future success is reduced to a minimum, and he is, at the same time, made to feel that life has charms, and labour has sweets, which no amount of skill dishonestly exercised can obtain.

3rd, and lastly. The heavy reproach against society is (so far as boys are concerned, and why not girls?) removed,—that it punishes crime without providing any means by which to change the character of the criminal.

All honest men are interested in freeing the country from the heaviest curse to which a land can be subjected, and in arresting evils which, in a multitude of cases, are shown to be the direct result of inheritance—inheritor! that fertile source, not of crime only, but of all the marked distinctions in character; but which in our social relations has been practically almost entirely ignored.

I have thus endeavoured, however imperfectly, to bring before the Association the leading characteristics of Cheltenham, whether as regards its climate,—its sanitary provisions,—its health, disease, and mortality,—its religious, educational, and charitable institutions,—its wonderful increase,—its wealth, its poverty, and its crime; and I have ventured to deduce results which may have the effect of directing public attention more strongly than heretofore to some defects in its social system.

TABLE A.

Return of Offences committed in the Town of Cheltenham District, during the years 1849, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Murder	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assault, with intent to murder	1	2	1	3	1	5	....
Rape .....	....	....	....	3	2	1	1
Assault, with intent.....	1	2	....	....	2	....	1
Unnatural offences	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Arson	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
Burglary	2	1	....	2	2	....	1
Housebreaking and Larceny	6	11	2	9	9	4	....
Highway robbery .....	....	4	2	2	3	3	....
Stealing from the person	16	28	28	19	34	78	19
Bigamy .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	9
Horse stealing.....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....
Sheep stealing.....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....
Larceny	143	183	200	259	322	334	329
Receivers of stolen goods	2	6	5	3	5	8	9
Uttering base coin	2	1	1	2	1	2	6
Embezzlement.....	3	1	1	4	1	1	6
Obtaining goods under false } pretences	5	5	6	8	1	2	3
Riot.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Rescuing prisoners	2	1	3	2	2	1	3
Assaults on police	51	48	31	14	21	22	31
Indecently exposing person....	1	4	2	2	3	1	....
Deserters.....	2	4	....	3	2	....	5
Injury to property	22	34	36	14	32	73	52
Illegal pawning	1	....	....	....	2	3	....
Beer houses—convictions	24	10	....	....	12	16	13
Drunk and disorderly.....	90	92	97	68	108	89	87
Drunk and incapable, &c.	36	49	37	19	40	38	41
Poaching	3	1	....	1	2	....	....
Trespass .....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....
Vagrancy.....	173	115	89	82	82	55	51
Common assaults.....	27	37	23	19	30	41	63
Deserting their families	6	3	1	8	11	5	4
Forgery .....	....	1	2	....	....	2	....
Leaving service	2	3	1	....	7	3	2
Perjury	1	2	....	2	....	....	....
Concealment of birth .....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Cruelty to animals .....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Aggravated assaults.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Total	629	648	572	553	740	794	740

Note.—The reason of the increase in Larceny during the last four years is, that all Petty Larceny cases are included in the last four years.

TABLE B.

Table showing the Number of Offences committed in Cheltenham in each Year from 1849 to 1855, inclusive; showing also the Proportion Per Cent. which Eight of the Offences, greatest in number, respectively bear to the Total Number of Offences.

	1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		Total of Seven Years, 1849-56.	
	Number of Offences.	Prop. Per Cent. to Total.	Number of Offences.	Prop. Per Cent. to Total.	Number of Offences.	Prop. Per Cent. to Total.	Number of Offences.	Prop. Per Cent. to Total.	Number of Offences.	Prop. Per Cent. to Total.	Number of Offences.	Prop. Per Cent. to Total.	Number of Offences.	Prop. Per Cent. to Total.	Number of Offences.	Prop. Per Cent. to Total.
Stealing from the Person	16	2.6	28	4.3	28	4.9	19	3.5	34	4.6	78	9.8	19	2.6	222	4.8
Larceny	143	22.7	183	28.2	200	34.8	259	46.8	322	43.5	334	42.1	329	44.4	1,770	37.9
Assaults on Police	51	8.1	48	7.4	31	5.4	14	2.5	21	2.8	22	2.8	31	4.2	218	4.7
Injury to Property	22	3.5	34	5.3	36	6.3	14	2.5	32	4.3	73	9.2	52	7.0	263	5.6
Drunk and Disorderly	90	14.3	92	14.2	97	16.9	68	12.3	108	14.6	89	11.2	87	11.8	631	13.5
Drunk and Incapable	36	5.7	49	7.6	37	6.4	19	3.5	40	5.4	38	4.8	41	5.5	260	5.6
Vagrancy	173	27.5	115	17.7	89	15.6	82	14.8	82	11.1	55	6.9	51	7.0	647	13.8
Common Assault	27	4.3	37	5.7	23	4.0	19	3.4	30	4.1	41	5.2	63	8.5	240	5.1
Other offences	71	11.3	62	9.6	31	5.7	59	10.7	71	9.6	64	8.0	67	9.0	425	9.0
Total	629	100.	648	100.	572	100.	553	100.	740	100.	794	100.	740	100.	4,676	100.

On the Rise, Progress, and Value of the Embroidered Muslin Manufacture of Scotland and Ireland. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.

[Read before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Dublin, on Thursday, 27th August, 1857.]

ON the occasion of the last two or three of the Annual Meetings of the British Association, I had the honour of bringing under the notice of this Section the "Rise, Progress, and Value of Certain of the Staple Manufactures of Glasgow and the West of Scotland," and I would now endeavour to place before you the results of a late inquiry which I have made into a branch of industry, the progress and extent of which has of late years become of great importance to Scotland, and particularly to Ireland. The manufacture to which I allude is that of *Sewed Muslin Embroidery*—a manufacture which, while it has given a stimulus to taste in design and execution, so as to win the patronage and encouragement, not only of the refined, but even of the working classes in Europe and America, has at the same time afforded, and is now affording, wide-spread employment to a vast number of females in Ireland and Scotland, not penned up in close and contaminating factories, but living under the safeguard of the domestic roof, thereby increasing the comforts, encouraging habits of industry, and adding to the general prosperity of the nation. The business of Embroidery seems to have been coeval with the first dawn of civilization. From the monuments of Egypt we gather the fact, that this species of needlework was practised by the first-class females of that artistic land. From the Greek mythology we discover that the ancient Greeks were not unacquainted with this elegant art; while from Josephus we learn that the Jews were alive to its importance, when he tells us, in describing the tabernacle built by Moses in the wilderness, that "the curtain was composed of purple, scarlet, and blue, and fine linen, *embroidered* with divers sorts of figures, excepting the figures of animals." In China, the East Indies, Japan, and the other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, the most beautiful specimens of embroidery in silks and other fabrics have been produced from a very early period. In short, to use the words of Mr. Samuel Brown, one of the greatest manufacturers of embroidery in Scotland—"We find," says that gentleman, "that all civilised nations (taking civilisation to mean, as it does in its most philosophic sense, the state of those peoples who have best succeeded in conquering nature to their social uses), have for ages spent, and still spend, a portion of their time in this species of work, either as an amusement or as a source of income." I need scarcely tell you that in more modern times linen and muslin embroidery have been long practised in France and Switzerland, as well in fancy colours as in white. At the present time embroidery gives employment to from 150,000 to 180,000 females scattered over the various departments of France, and affords wages at from 8*d.* to 1*s.* a day in the provinces, and at least double that rate in Paris. The chief seat of the white satin stitch embroidery, which is similar to that now so

extensively carried on in this country, was formerly at Nancy; but of late years it has extended to the departments of La Meurthe, La Moselle, and Les Vosges. In the latter department the women have shown the greatest aptitude for this delicate and beautiful branch of artistic manufacture, pursuing their occupation in the bosom of their families, leaving it off when household affairs require attention, and taking it up again when leisure allows them. In Switzerland there are nearly 50,000 persons employed in this branch of industry—steady hands earning about 1s. per day, while second-class hands, down to children, range from 3d. to 8d. a day. Appenzell is noted for the most skilful workers in sewed muslin, and these, of course, obtain even higher wages than are given elsewhere.

While France and Switzerland have been long, and are still, pre-eminent in the production of the class of embroidery in which this country is now so deeply interested—I mean what is commonly designated “sewed muslins”—little or no trace of its existence as a manufacture in either Scotland or Ireland occurs till last century. In 1770 it appears that a commencement had been made in Scotland, and that in 1780 it had extended in a very small degree to Ireland. About the beginning of the present century, however, the manufacture had so far advanced as to attract the attention of a few manufacturing houses in Glasgow, but the trade appears to have made but little progress for many years thereafter, while the manufacturers confined themselves chiefly to the tambour branch of the business. It is only, in fact, within the last twenty years that the manufacture of sewed muslins has become a leading article in British commerce, and has become one of the staple industries of Glasgow. If its progress was slow in Scotland, it was in Ireland where it first developed itself most rapidly. In 1806 it was first introduced as a manufacture in a small village in the county of Down. At that period the female population was chiefly engaged in spinning linen yarn, then, as now, the staple manufacture of the Province of Ulster. While this employment existed the new manufacture made but little progress, the workers being confined to two or three small villages, and the amount of wages paid annually was not more than 5,000*l*. In consequence, however, of the adoption of machinery for spinning linen yarn, the hand-spinners were deprived of their accustomed employment, and the various beautiful articles of this newly-introduced manufacture becoming, from many concurrent causes, in demand, not only at home, but abroad, this industry at once extended itself over the length and breadth of Ireland, and developed itself in a manner which almost exceeds belief.

In conjunction, also, with the increased demand for the articles manufactured, a new and important stimulus was given to the production of sewed muslins by the facilities afforded by the lithographic press for printing the patterns upon the muslins to be embroidered. Previous to 1830 the only mode of impressing the patterns on the cloth was by the tedious and expensive system of block-printing, the cost of each block varying from 5*s*. to 5*l*., while the time for cutting these frequently required three weeks, thus subjecting the manufacturer to ceaseless delay, obliging him to make an inconvenient quantity to cover the expense of each block, and, totally pre-

venting cheapness of price or variety of design. By means of the lithographic process the most elaborate pattern can be printed in a few hours, at the expense of a few shillings, and with a perfection and ease unattainable by block-printing, except at a very increased cost. While the facility thus afforded of multiplying patterns at such a trifling expense has stimulated the genius and taste of the designer, it has, at the same time, produced in the trade an endless variety and novelty of styles. In addition to the lithographic process for multiplying the patterns, we find zincography, stereotyping, and steel and copperplate engraving likewise brought into operation, while for a narrow species of work, known as "insertion," block-printing by hand is still adopted. But even here an improvement has been effected by introducing a small roller, with the pattern engraved upon it, which is inked by an upper roller, and which, traversing on wheels, prints the pattern on the muslin as it passes over the whole length. Within the last few years the steam engine has been applied to the working of the lithographic and zincographic presses, which of itself greatly facilitates the multiplication and cheapness of the patterns. Before leaving this part of the subject, it may be interesting to state that, along with each pattern, whether for a collar, chemisette, sleeves, or a handkerchief, there is always printed the name of the manufacturing house, the date, the time to be occupied in completing the work, and the price to be paid for it when delivered in good condition to the agent, or to the establishment from which it is issued. Thus, all mistakes and causes of dissatisfaction are avoided on the part either of the employer or employed.

There are few manufactures which exhibit such division of labour as that of sewed muslins. We have the spinning of the yarn for making the cloth—its warping and weaving, and the reeling of the cotton for embroidery. We have next the designing and drawing of the patterns, either on the stone or zinc plate—the block, stereotype, or copperplate engraving—the printing of the patterns on the cloth—the despatch of the different pieces of printed cloth to at least 400 or 500 agents in Ireland—the distribution of these throughout the country for embroidery—the return of these to the agents, and their transit back to Glasgow—their examination and preparation for the bleacher—the various operations through which they pass at the bleachfield—their return to the Glasgow warehouse, there to be made up, ironed, folded, ticketed, arranged according to quality and price, placed in fancy paper boxes, and packed ready to be despatched either to the home or foreign market. The history of an embroidered collar or handkerchief could indeed tell as varied a tale as that of the famous adventures of a guinea.

For the purpose of illustrating the present extent and value of this most important branch of Scottish and Irish industry, let me attempt to place before you the result of the investigations which I have just made in relation to this matter. As a preliminary observation, however, it may be stated that while a large portion of the labour employed in this industry depends on Ireland, the chief seat of the manufacture is nevertheless in the city of Glasgow. It is there and its neighbourhood that the cloth is chiefly woven, where the patterns are designed and printed, where the goods are bleached,

where they are made up, washed, ironed and finished, for the market, and where in particular the chief commercial and financial part of the trade is carried on. In short, the initiatory and concluding manipulations connected with this industry are almost wholly performed in Glasgow, while the needlework, although partly done in Scotland, and particularly in Ayrshire, is chiefly executed by the peasantry of Ireland.

It appears, then, that the manufacturing houses engaged either wholly or partially in this branch of industry amount to between 35 to 40 in Glasgow, one or two in Paisley, and to about a dozen in the north of Ireland. Two or three of the Glasgow houses carry on business on a very large scale, and occupy premises at once almost incredible for size and for elegance in interior arrangement.

To give any idea of the articles that are produced by some of the leading houses in the trade, is almost impossible. The catalogue of their wares would make a small volume. Of the leading articles, however, the following may be mentioned:—Embroidered handkerchiefs, from $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 50s. each; ladies' embroidered petticoats, from 3s. to 60s. each; trimmings and insertions, from $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 7s. 6d. per yard; children's and ladies' caps, from 3d. to 20s. each; infants' robes from 4s. to 120s. each; collars from 3d. each, to collars with sleeves at 25s.; habits and chemisettes, from 2s. to 18s. The truth is the cost depends entirely on the character and quality of the embroidery put on the muslin, and so rich and beautiful, and intricate, is this work sometimes made as to render a handkerchief, the ground of which only cost 3s., ultimately worth 8l.

According to the returns made to the schedules of inquiries issued by me to the manufacturers of sewed muslins, and after a careful consideration of the extent of business done by houses who either neglected or refused to make returns, by one fully cognizant of the trade, and hence capable to give trustworthy information on the subject, we are led to the conclusion that the gross value of the sewed muslin manufacture of Scotland and Ireland last year amounted to a little above or below a million sterling, and has been disposed of in about equal proportions to the home market and to the United States, while a considerable proportion has been sent to Canada, Australia, and almost all the other markets open to British enterprise. We also find that in the production of this manufacture there were employed about 2,200 weavers, 450 pattern printers and pressmen, 200 designers and salesmen, and 3,680 females occupied within the warehouse doors, in the various manipulations of sewing, darning, ironing, making up, &c., &c., while, in the work of embroidery itself, there might be 200,000 females employed in Ireland, and 25,000 in Scotland. As the workers are only engaged a portion of their time in this occupation, it is impossible without taking a regular census to estimate their precise numbers; but in assuming these numbers, which are computed from the wages that are weekly paid, we believe we are not far from the truth. The cost of labour connected with this branch of industry will at once be seen to be great and most important to the country at large, when the yearly amount of wages paid to the several parties employed are considered. Let us see what these amount to, according to the average rate of weekly wages paid to such parties:—

	s.	d.	£	
Weavers, average wages per week....	14	0	.....	80,800 per annum.
Pattern Printers ,, 	13	6	.....	15,795 ,,
Designers and Salesmen ,, 	43	10	.....	22,790 ,,
Females in Warehouses ,, 	7	11½	.....	76,128 ,,
				<hr/>
				195,513
Embroiderers in Ireland				400,300
Do. in Scotland				80,000
				<hr/>
				675,513

When we add to this the cost of labour in spinning the yarn for the muslin and the cotton for the embroidery, in bleaching the goods, in making the fancy paper boxes, tickets, &c., in which the finished goods are packed, it will not perhaps be too much to assume that the embroidered muslin manufacturer pays for labour a sum little short of 700,000*l.* a year. This is indeed a large sum, and the amount paid in Ireland has gone far beyond the amount which machinery displaced connected with the Irish linen manufacturing. The truth is, that among the many industries of Great Britain, there are few into which labour enters more deeply than the muslin embroidery manufacture, and in which the labouring classes have a deeper interest.

If such, then, be a pretty fair picture of the progress of, and a tolerably just approximation to the present extent and value of the sewed muslin manufacture, it certainly will not be denied that this industry is one of the greatest importance at least to the peasant population of Ireland. Dependent as it necessarily must be, like every other fancy trade, on the caprice and fashion of the moment, it cannot be expected to be altogether free from considerable fluctuations affecting both the employers and the employed. One thing, however, it is satisfactory to know, that changeful though certain portions of the manufacture may be, there are nevertheless many staple articles connected with this trade which are perhaps as free as most things can be from the effects of female fickleness in the article of dress and ornament, while to meet what may be called the more vulnerable portions of this industry, we can always calculate on the ceaseless dream of the tasteful designer for some new combination of pattern—on the unwearied energy of the manufacturer for creating new articles of utility, and on the restless adventure of the merchant to discover some new market for their disposal. With all these several appliances may we not therefore look forward with confidence towards the future of this manufacture, not only as to its maintenance in its present position, but for its further extension. And seeing that so many human beings, particularly in Ireland, are so much linked with its success, and would be so benefited by its extension, should it not be the ardent desire of every patriot in this advancing country, that a manufacture which scatters so much employment around the hearths of its well-loved cabins, may continue to prosper, and may prove, as it hitherto has been, a pleasing and profitable occupation, during the intervals of field labours and domestic duties, to so many of the females of Ireland?

MISCELLANEA.

Twenty-seventh Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Dublin, 26th August—1st September, 1857. Section F.—Economic Science and Statistics.

President.—The Archbishop of Dublin.

Vice-Presidents.—Lord Monteagle; Edward Chadwick, C.B.; the Recorder of Birmingham; James A. Lawson, Q.C., LL.D.; Edward Baines; John Strang, LL.D.; William Donnelly, LL.D.; F. G. P. Neison; James R. Napier.

Secretaries.—William Newmarch; Professor Cairnes; Henry Dix Hutton, LL.B.

Committee.—Edward Barrington; Richard Barrington; The Lord Chief Baron; William Bottomley; Robert Chambers; John Crawford; W. Neilson Hancock, LL.D.; — Halsall; James Haughton; Professor Ingram, LL.D., F.T.C.D.; M. Jottrand; J. W. Kavanagh, Head Inspector of National Schools; Lieutenant-Colonel Larcom, R.E., LL.D.; Professor Laycock; John Lentaigue; Professor Leslie; Corr Vander Maeren; Joseph John Murphy; William Murray; Professor O'Hagan; William Pare; James Perry; Jonathan Pim; The Lord Provost of Glasgow; J. Shuttleworth; James Moncrieff Wilson; James Yates, F.R.S.

The following Papers occupied the attention of the Section:—

Thursday, 27th August, 1857.

1. *His Grace the President.*—Introductory Address.
2. *John Strang, LL.D.*—On the Rise, Progress, and Value of the Embroidered Muslin Manufacture of Scotland and Ireland.
3. *Richard Dowden.*—On a Cash Land Trade, Wholesale and Retail.
4. *Joseph John Murphy.*—Reasons for extending Limited Liability to Banking Companies.
5. *William Newmarch.*—On the Recent Legislation relative to Joint Stock Companies and Joint Stock Banks.
6. *J. T. Danson.*—On the Ages of the Population in Liverpool and Manchester.
7. *Charles M. Willich.*—On Annuities on Lives.
8. ————— On a Formula for ascertaining the Expectation of Life.

Friday, 28th August, 1857.

9. *M. Corr Vander Maeren.*—On the Progress of Free Trade on the Continent.
10. *M. Jottrand (of Brussels).*—On the same Subject.
11. *John Crawford.*—On the Effects of the Gold of Australia and California.
12. *Professor Cairnes.*—Effects of the New Gold as an Instrument of Purchase for the Production and Distribution of Real Wealth.
13. *William Newmarch.*—On some of the Economical Questions connected with the Effect of the New Gold, in diminishing the Difficulties of the last few Years.

Saturday, 29th August, 1857.

14. *Henry John Porter.*—Census of the Province of Canterbury, New Zealand.
15. *Charles Bianconi.*—On his Car Establishment in Ireland.

16. *John Strang, LL.D.*—On the Advantages arising from the Improvement of Tidal Rivers, as exemplified by the state of the Clyde.
17. *Professor Leslie.*—On Competition at the Bar.
18. ———— On Professional Incomes.
19. *James M. Wilson.*—On the Statistics of Crime in Ireland from 1842 to 1856.

Monday, 31st August, 1857.

20. *Edwin Chadwick, C.B.*—On the Economical, Educational, and Social Importance of Open and Public Competitive Examinations.
21. *James Haughton.*—On the Necessity of Prompt Measures for the Suppression of Intemperance.
22. *Rev. John Clay.*—On the Effect of Good and Bad Times on Committals to Prison.
23. *Edwin Chadwick, C.B.*—On the Dependence of Moral and Criminal on Physical Conditions of Populations.
24. *Henry McCormack, M.D.*—On the Influence of Inadequate or Perverted Development in the production of Insanity, Disease, Want, and Crime.
25. *J. C. Symons.*—On Criminal Statistics.
26. *Henry John Porter.*—On the Census of Sydney, New South Wales.
27. *James Yates.*—On the Application of the Decimal Scale in the Construction of Maps.
28. ———— On the Use of Prime Numbers in English Measures, Weights, and Coinage.

Tuesday, 1st September, 1857.

29. *R. H. Walsh.*—On Equitable Villages in America.
 30. *John Locke.*—On the Incumbered Estates Court Commission.
 31. *Professor Phillips.*—On the Money Grants of the British Association.
 32. *James W. Kavanagh.*—Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and present Prospects of Popular Education in Ireland.
 33. *Charles Atherton.*—Suggestions for Statistical Enquiry on the Influence of the Constructive Type of Ships on the Economy of Mercantile Transport.
 34. *Arthur Moore.*—On the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Ireland.
 35. — *Napier.*—On the Apprenticeship System in reference to the Freedom of Labour.
 36. *W. H. Jemison.*—On the Prevention of Crime.
 37. *W. M. Tarrt.*—Report on the Criminal Statistics of this and certain Foreign Countries.
 38. — *Niven.*—On Cottage Gardening and Labourers' Holdings.
 39. *Samuel Brown.*—On the Proportion of Marriages at different Ages of the Sexes.
 40. *Professor J. P. Hennessey.*—On Agricultural and Manufacturing Industry.
 41. *Cadogan Williams.*—On Deferred Annuities.
-

**THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,
REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, AND DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.**

*The MARRIAGES for the QUARTER ended MARCH, 1857, and the BIRTHS and
DEATHS for the QUARTER ended JUNE, 1857,*

AS PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

THIS return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,196 registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter that ended on June 30th, 1857; and the marriages in 12,239 churches or chapels, about 3,845 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 628 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on March 31st, 1857.

The marriage rate was slightly above the average in the first three months of the year; the birth-rate was above and the death-rate was below the average during the quarter that ended on June 30th last. Upon the evidence of their births, deaths, and marriages, the 19,300,000 people of England and Wales have hitherto been prosperous and healthy during the present year.

MARRIAGES.—The marriages in the winter quarter (January, February, March) are always less numerous than in any other quarter of the year; but 66,762 persons married in that quarter of the present year, and marriage went on at the rate of 1,410 persons married to 100,000 living. The annual average rate of the corresponding quarter is 1,400. The marriages increased in the manufacturing districts in Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire, in Essex and Norfolk, in Cornwall, in Worcestershire, in Warwickshire (and notably in Birmingham), in Lincolnshire, in Nottinghamshire, in Cheshire and Lancashire (particularly in Manchester). The marriages in Cumberland rose suddenly from 198 to 303; and in the whole of the four northern counties from 1,738 and 1,871 in the winter quarters of 1855-56 to 1,989 in the winter quarter of 1857. Probably some of the swains who formerly indulged in the licence of a trip to Gretna Green and the Scotch borders to marry have been induced by the difficulties which the new law interposes to marry in England. The great majority of the Scotch marriages are now registered, and we may hope that the Scotch law reformers will ere long free Great Britain from the last stains of their defective marriage law, which, drawing no distinct line between clandestine concubinage and marriage, tends to expose the young women of Scotland to cruel temptations and errors.

BIRTHS.—The births of 170,313 children were registered in the quarter that ended on June 30th; and the births were at the rate of 3·546 annually, the decennial average being 3·523. The number of births is less by 2,891 than the births in the corresponding quarter of 1856; but it exceeds by 5,036 the births in the spring quarter of the war year 1855.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—As the births were 170,313, and the deaths 100,205, the natural increase of the population of England and Wales was 70,108 in 91 days.

**ENGLAND :—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years
1845-57, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.**

Calendar Years, 1845-57 :—Numbers.

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
Marriages No.	143,743	145,664	135,845	138,230	141,883	152,744	
Births..... „	543,521	572,625	539,965	563,059	578,159	593,422	
Deaths..... „	349,366	390,315	423,304	399,833	440,839	368,995	
	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
Marriages No.	154,206	158,782	164,520	159,727	152,113	159,183	....
Births..... „	615,865	624,012	612,391	634,405	635,043	657,704	....
Deaths..... „	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	391,369	....

Quarters of each Calendar Year 1845-57.

(I.) MARRIAGES :—*Numbers.*

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
<i>Quarters ended last day of</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
March	29,551	31,417	27,480	28,398	28,429	30,567	
June	35,300	37,111	35,197	34,721	35,844	39,204	
Septmbr.....	35,003	35,070	32,439	32,995	33,874	37,636	
Decmbr.....	43,889	42,066	40,729	42,116	43,736	45,337	
	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
March	32,724	32,977	35,149	33,234	29,186	33,388	33,381
June	38,635	40,092	40,446	40,518	38,549	38,717	....
Septmbr.....	37,316	38,400	39,899	38,182	37,308	39,152	....
Decmbr.....	45,531	47,313	49,026	47,793	47,070	47,926	....

(II.) BIRTHS :—*Numbers.*

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
<i>Quarters ended last day of</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
March	143,080	145,108	146,453	139,736	153,772	144,551	
June	136,853	149,450	139,072	149,760	153,693	155,865	
Septmbr.....	132,369	138,718	127,173	140,359	135,223	146,911	
Decmbr.....	131,219	139,349	127,267	133,204	135,471	146,095	
	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
March	157,286	161,803	161,729	160,785	166,225	169,252	170,381
June	159,073	159,031	158,697	172,457	165,277	173,204	170,313
Septmbr.....	150,594	151,222	147,602	154,724	154,700	157,633	....
Decmbr.....	148,912	151,956	144,363	146,439	148,841	157,615	....

(III.) DEATHS :—*Numbers.*

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
<i>Quarters ended last day of</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
March	104,664	89,484	119,672	120,032	105,870	98,430	
June	89,149	90,230	106,718	99,727	102,153	92,871	
Septmbr.....	74,872	101,664	93,435	87,638	135,227	85,849	
Decmbr.....	80,681	108,937	103,479	92,436	97,589	91,845	
	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
March	105,359	106,358	118,119	111,843	134,542	103,208	108,527
June	99,458	100,625	107,647	102,586	106,493	100,310	100,205
Septmbr.....	91,499	100,382	92,201	113,843	87,646	91,330	....
Novmbr.....	99,080	99,770	103,130	109,633	97,022	96,521	....

The natural increase of the population of the United Kingdom probably exceeded 1,100 daily.

93,100 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom in the quarter that ended on June 30th, and 35,414 of the number were of English origin; of whom 15,737 sailed to the United States, 6,459 to the North American colonies, 13,149 to the Australian colonies, and 69 to all other places.*

ENGLAND:—*Annual Rate Per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1847-57, and the QUARTERS of those Years.*

Calendar Years, 1847-57:—General Per Centage Results.

YEARS	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	52.
Estimated Population of England in thou- sands in the middle of each Year.....	17,132,	17,340,	17,552,	17,766,	17,983,	18,206,
Marriages Per ct.	·793	·797	·808	·860	·858	·872
Births "	3·152	3·247	3·294	3·340	3·425	3·428
Deaths..... "	2·471	2·306	2·512	2·077	2·199	2·236

YEARS	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
Estimated Population of England in thou- sands in the middle of each Year	18,403,	18,619,	18,787,	19,045,	....	19,304,
Marriages Per ct.	·894	·858	·810	·836	·839	....
Births "	3·328	3·407	3·380	3·454	3·346	....
Deaths..... "	2·288	2·352	2·266	2·055	2·276	....

Quarters of each Calendar Year, 1847-57.

(I.) MARRIAGES:—*Per Centages.*

	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
<i>Quarters</i>						
<i>ended the last day of</i>						
March.....Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
March.....Per ct.	·655	·661	·661	·702	·742	·730
June..... "	·826	·805	·822	·888	·864	·885
Septmbr.... "	·751	·755	·766	·840	·822	·836
Decmbr "	·940	·961	·986	1·010	1·000	1·027

	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
March.....Per ct.	·778	·728	·633	·707	·700	·705
June..... "	·883	·875	·824	·817	·849	....
Septmbr.... "	·859	·813	·787	·814	·804	....
Decmbr "	1·053	1·015	·989	·993	·997	....

* From a Return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners, the number returned as of English origin was 32,492, while the birthplace of 7,681 was not distinguished; in the above statement a proportional number of these have been added to those returned as of English origin.

Quarters of each Calendar Year, 1847-57.

(II.) BIRTHS :—*Per Centages.*

	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
<i>Quarters ended the last day of</i>	Per ct.	Per. ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
March.....Per ct.	3·488	3·252	3·575	3·321	3·567	3·582
June „	3·265	3·474	3·523	3·530	3·557	3·509
Septmbr. „	2·945	3·211	3·056	3·281	3·317	3·291
Decmbr. „	2·938	3·038	3·053	3·253	3·270	3·298
	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
March.....Per ct.	3·578	3·520	3·603	3·585	3·507	3·599
June „	3·464	3·722	3·534	3·655	3·523	3·546
Septmbr. „	3·177	3·294	3·261	3·278	3·211	....
Decmbr. „	3·100	3·111	3·128	3·267	3·146	....

(III.) DEATHS :—*Per Centages.*

	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
<i>Quarters ended the last day of</i>	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
March.....Per ct.	2·850	2·794	2·462	2·261	2·388	2·354
June..... „	2·506	2·313	2·341	2·107	2·224	2·221
Septmbr. „	2·163	2·005	3·057	1·917	2·015	2·185
Decmbr. „	2·389	2·108	2·199	2·045	2·176	2·165
	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
March	2·613	2·449	2·916	2·186	2·527	2·292
June	2·355	2·214	2·277	2·117	2·268	2·086
Septmbr.	1·985	2·423	1·848	1·899	2·150	....
December	2·214	2·329	2·039	2·001	2·167	....

Note.—The table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the year 1848, to 100,000 of the population of England there were 797 marriages, 3,247 births, and 2,306 deaths registered. The annual rates of marriage in each of the four quarters were ·661, ·805, ·755, and ·961 per cent.; the rates of death 2·794, 2·313, 2·005, and 2·108 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add 3 ciphers (000). The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the last two quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

THE WEATHER AND THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—The weather is described by Mr. Glaisher, p. 441.

At the Greenwich Observatory the temperature was below the average in April, above the average in May and June. Saturation being taken at 100, the degree of humidity was 76, or one degree below the average. The reading of the barometer was slightly below the average. The fall of rain was 4·7 inches, or 2·7 inches below the average. The air moved at the rate of 78 miles daily. The intense heat in June was remarkable. The first eight days were warm; ten cold days followed; hot weather set in on the 19th, and on Sunday the 28th the temperature near the sea rose to 75°; at places between the latitude of 51° and 52° it exceeded 91°, and even 92°; in London it was 88°; and at all the other places under observation, somewhat below 90°. This 28th of June was the hottest day we have experienced since July 6th, 1846. It was also remarkably dry; the temperature of the dew-point falling at times during the day full 35° below the air temperature.

The effects of the variations in the prices of food on the births, deaths, and marriages can be studied in the annexed Tables. The average price of wheat, like that of consols, has been nearly the same as it was in the first three months of the year; it was 56*s.* 9*d.* in the thirteen weeks of April, May, and June 1857; and consequently wheat is cheaper by 23 per cent., and 17 per cent. than it was in the corresponding seasons of 1855 and 1856. In the London markets beef has risen 7 per cent., while mutton has slightly fallen since last year. The high price of potatoes

The Average Prices of CONSOLS, of WHEAT, MEAT, and POTATOES, also the Average Quantity of Wheat sold and imported Weekly, in each of the nine QUARTERS ended June 30th, 1857.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Quarters ended	Average Price of Consols (for Money.)	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the <i>Mean</i> Prices.		Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
			Average Number of Quarters weekly.		Beef.	Mutton.	
	£	s. d.	No.	No.	d. d. d.	d. d. d.	s. s. s.
1855 30 June	90 ⁶ / ₈	73 4	94,791	57,068	4 ¹ / ₂ —6 ¹ / ₂ 5 ¹ / ₂	4 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	110—130 120
30 Sept.	90 ⁶ / ₈	76 1	94,545	51,511	5—6 ³ / ₄ 5 ⁷ / ₈	5—7 6	69— 79 74
31 Dec.	88 ¹ / ₄	79 4	126,893	42,358	4 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	90—100 95
1856 31 Mar.	90 ⁶ / ₈	72 4	92,152	48,018	4 ¹ / ₄ —6 ¹ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄ —6 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	78— 93 86
30 June	93 ³ / ₈	68 8	104,952	63,093	4 ¹ / ₄ —6 ¹ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₄	5—6 ³ / ₄ 5 ⁷ / ₈	70— 90 80
30 Sept.	95	72 3	78,208	117,807	4 ¹ / ₂ —6 ¹ / ₂ 5 ¹ / ₂	5—7 6	75— 80 78
31 Dec.	92 ⁶ / ₈	63 4	112,909	103,328	3 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	90—110 100
1857 31 Mar.	93 ⁴ / ₈	56 10	102,433	51,310	4 ¹ / ₂ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄ —7 ¹ / ₄ 6 ¹ / ₄	100—120 110
30 June	93 ³ / ₈	56 9	107,850	42,178	4 ¹ / ₄ —6 ¹ / ₂ 5 ⁵ / ₈	4 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	105—150 127

Note.—The Total Number of Quarters of Wheat sold in England and Wales, and entered for Home Consumption, has been as follows:—

13 Weeks ended	Qrs. Sold.	Home Consumption. Qrs. Entered.
1855—30 June	1,232,000	741,000
„ 30 Sept.	1,229,000	669,000
„ 31 Dec.	1,649,000	550,000
1856—31 March	1,197,000	624,000
„ 30 June	1,364,000	820,000
„ 30 Sept.	1,016,000	1,531,000
„ 31 Dec.	1,467,000	1,446,000
1857—31 March	1,331,000	667,000
„ 30 June	1,402,000	548,000

is the most unfavourable circumstance in the Table. The price of this important esculent was 59 per cent. higher in London than it was in the spring quarter of 1856. The abundant crop of fruit, will to a certain extent, supply its place as an antiscorbutic; and we may hope that the present year's crop of potatoes will be more abundant.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—100,205 deaths were registered in the quarter ending on June 30, and this implied an annual mortality at the rate of 2·086 per cent. The mortality in the districts containing the principal towns was at the annual rate of 2·323, that is ·125 less than 2·448, the average of the preceding ten spring quarters. In the remaining districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes, the reduction in the annual rate of mortality was ·210; it was 1·873, while the average rate of the season was 2·083.

The deaths in London have fallen progressively since 1855, notwithstanding the increase of population, from 15,001 to 13,201; and the diminution has been proportionally most sensible on the south side of the Thames, where the improvement in the water supply has been greatest. The Registrar of St. James, Bermondsey, notes that to 208 births there were 86 deaths. This district, he says, “having suffered so fearfully during the prevalence of cholera, when the water supply was very bad, and the open tidal ditches poisoned the atmosphere, it is very satisfactory to observe the excellent state of health now existing, proving the beneficial effects of good water, excellent drainage, paving, cleansing, &c.; and I may remark that

Deaths in the Spring Quarters, 1847-57.

DEATHS, &c.	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	Total 1847-56 (10 Yrs.)	1857
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts, comprising the Chief Towns	53155	48887	50469	45039	50501	50588	54131	53717	53562	52037	512086	51395
In the remaining Districts and Sub-Districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes ...	53563	50840	51684	47832	48957	50037	53516	48869	52931	48273	506502	48810
All England	106718	99727	102153	92871	99458	100625	107647	102586	106493	100310	1018588	100205

AREA, POPULATION, DEATHS, and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Spring Quarters, 1847-57.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population Enumerated.		Deaths in 10 Spring Quarters, 1847-56.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of 10 Spring Quarters, 1847-56.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Spring Quarter 1857.
		June 6-7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 125 Districts, and 23 Sub-Districts, comprising the Chief Towns	No. 2,149,800	No. 6,838,069	No. 8,247,017	No. 512,086	Per ct. 2·448	Per ct. 2·323
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes	35,175,115	9,076,079	9,680,592	506,502	2·083	1·873
All England	37,324,915	15,914,148	17,927,609	1,018,588	2·268	2·086

an improvement is perceptible in the market gardens and in the foliage generally since the partial abatement of the smoke nuisance."

In Lambeth, Waterloo (1st Part), the Registrar notes, births 145, deaths 55. The deaths are about 20 below the average of the 3 preceding years. I have a strong opinion, he says, "regarding the unwholesomeness of the water we have for years been drinking. There is now a marked difference in the quality of the supply on this side the river, though there is still occasionally room for improvement. There has been no prevailing epidemic."

The Registrar General formerly called attention to the effects of the bad water on the people of London; and the improvement in the public health that has been the result fully establishes the correctness of his remarks. The effects of the constant supply of the best water that can be procured have yet to be registered.

Many districts of the country still suffer from marsh malaria. In Maldon, the Registrar says, "Ague is very prevalent in Tollesbury, Goldhanger, Tolleshunt-D'Arcy and its neighbourhood." The lower levels of the basin of the Thames as high up the stream as Oxford, and as low as Hoo and Sheppey, suffer from malarious diseases in spring and autumn. The mortality on the high grounds at the sources of the Thames is at the average rate of 17 and 18 annual deaths in 1,000 living; in the low flooded districts on its banks the mortality rises to 20, 21, 22, 23 in 1,000; in Orsett (Essex) the mortality is at the rate of 24 in 1,000, in Hoo (the Isle of Grain) 24, and in Sheppey, containing Sheerness, 24 in 1,000.

Thus in the marshy districts the mortality is raised from 17, the natural rate, to 24 in 1,000, chiefly in consequence of the noxious emanations from a rich ill-drained soil.

Sheppey may be taken as a type of these districts. The inhabitants have that pallid blue aspect which characterises aguish districts; they frequently suffer from ague, and sometimes from typhoid fever. A considerable number of men in the Sheerness dockyard and in the ships on the station have been struck down and disabled by fevers during the present year. Sheppey has its high lands, but a large quantity of it is marsh, drained imperfectly by ditches containing stagnant water and putrid vegetable and animal matter. The owners of this property are absentees, and the tenants mostly commit their farms to the care of a bailiff. No effort is made at improvement by the small occupiers, although experience has shown that the investment of money in the deep effectual drainage of the marsh is remunerative in a high degree. His Excellency Lord Harris has published a highly interesting statistical document showing the outlay and receipts in detail on the Rayham farm, of 439 acres, in Sheppey, during the seven years ending Michaelmas 1856. 2,200*l.* has been obtained from the Government Drainage Fund and expended on the land during the last four years. After allowing a liberal interest for all the money invested, the profit, which was set down at 141*l.* in the first year, rose progressively to 693*l.*; and upon taking the value from the inventory at the beginning and end of the last year, in connection with the surplus of the receipts over outgoings, 972*l.* remains as a balance towards the rent of a farm in 1856, for which a tenant could not be obtained at Michaelmas 1849 who would pay a higher rent than 100*l.* The whole of this remarkable document* deserves to be closely scrutinized and studied by all the owners of the marsh land, which now prejudices the health of the inhabitants, and deters people from building in its neighbourhood. Sheerness should be immediately drained and supplied with pure water.

As a Government fund affords very proper facilities for the loan of money, drainage should be made compulsory on the owners of the land in districts which are so fatal to the inhabitants at Orsett, Hoo, and Sheppey; more particularly when the naval force of the country is seriously impaired by this standing insalubrity. It is evident that a large portion of our naval reserve may be paralyzed by ague and fever at the very time that it may be called upon to fight. A force which lives in an aguish atmosphere is necessarily enervated, and loses some of its courage. It cannot be always ready to meet the enemies of England at the gates of the Thames and the Medway.

It will be observed that many districts of the country are now unusually healthy. For the information of those who may be about to resort with their families to watering places a Table is annexed of the mortality during the three months that

* Published at Sittingbourne, Kent.

ended on June 30th in some of the principal places of resort. It must be borne in mind that the mortality of some parts of these districts is lower, and of other parts higher, than that here stated.

ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1,000 in the Districts round the Sources and on the Course of the River Thames, during the 10 Years 1841-50.

No. of District.	DISTRICTS.	Annual Mortality.	No. of District.	DISTRICTS.	Annual Mortality.
		Deaths to 1,000 Living			Deaths to 1,000 Living.
343	Winchcomb	17	38	Chertsey	18
341	Northleach	18	47	Kingston	18
340	Cirencester	20	48	Richmond	20
251	Cricklade	20	134	Brentford	21
250	Highworth	21			
122	Faringdon	20		London	25
161	Witney	22			
160	Woodstock	21	194	{ West Ham (including) Stratford).....	18
158 and 157	Oxford and Headington....	23	197	Romford	20
			198	Orsett	24
123	Abingdon	23	199 and 201	Billericay and Rochford ..	21
156	Thame	22	50	Dartford	19
125	Wallingford	20			
126	Bradfield	19	51	{ Gravesend (including) Northfleet and Strood)	25
127	Reading	24	52	North Aylesford	22
128	Wokingham	17	53	Hoo	24
150 and 155	Wycombe and Henley	21	54	{ Medway (exclusive of Fort Pitt and Fort Clarence).....	24
129	Cookham	19	68	Milton	21
131	Windsor	20	69	{ Sheppey (including) Sheerness.....	24
149	Eton	18			
132	Staines	19			

*MORTALITY in the Districts containing some of the Principal English
Watering Places.*

No. of Dis- trict.	DISTRICTS.	Popu- lation, 1851.	Annual Rate of Mortality to 1,000 Living in the	
			10 Years, 1841-50.	3 Months ending 30th June, 1857.
57	Tunbridge (including Tunbridge Wells)	28,545	20	21
70	Thanet (including Ramsgate and Margate)..	31,798	19	18
72	Dover	28,325	21	17
76	Hastings	21,215	18	16
78	Eastbourne	8,347	15	15
85	Brighton	65,569	21	16
90	{ Worthing (including Littlehampton and Arundel)	18,746	17	13
99	{ Isle of Wight (including Ryde, Newport, and Cowes)	50,324	17	13
227	Mutford (including Lowestoft)	20,163	17	17
228	Yarmouth	26,880	23	13*
274	Weymouth (including Melcombe Regis)	22,037	19	23
283	{ Newton Abbott (including Dawlish, Tor- quay, and East and West Teignmouth) }	52,306	19	19
295	Barnstaple (including Ilfracombe)	38,178	17	20
326	Bath	69,847	24	19
330	{ Clifton (including part of Bristol City and Bristol Workhouse)	77,950	23	16
344	Cheltenham	44,184	20	19
388	Upton-on-Severn (including Malvern)	18,070	18	20
403	Warwick (including Leamington)	41,934	20	17
447, 449, and 450 }	{ Ashborne, Bakewell, and Chapel-en-le-Frith (including Buxton and Matlock)	62,308	20	20
525	Scarborough	24,615	21	22
531	Whitby	21,592	21	24
575	Kendal	36,572	20	18
597	Aberystwith	23,753	18	19
621	Bangor	30,810	21	24
623	Anglesey	43,243	17	21

* The decrease in the mortality of Yarmouth is stated by the Registrar of the northern sub-district to be owing to the excellent sanitary arrangements carried out by the authorities of the town.

Note.—The numbers of Births and Deaths in this Return are furnished by the Registrars at the end of the quarter, and have not yet been subjected to revision at the General Register Office; they will therefore be found to differ, in some instances, from the more correct numbers to be published hereafter in the Annual Report of the Registrar General.

MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ended 31st March, 1855-57; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ended 30th June, 1855-57, in the Divisions of England.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS.	AREA in Statute ACRES.	POPULATION, 1851. (Persons.)	MARRIAGES			BIRTHS			DEATHS		
			Registered in the Quarter ended the last Day of								
			March			June			June		
			1855.	1856.	1857.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
ENGLD. & WALES.... Totals	37,324,915	17,927,609	29,186	33,388	33,381	165,277	173,204	170,313	106,493	100,310	100,205
I. London.....	78,029	2,362,236	4,745	5,526	5,484	21,468	22,245	22,018	15,001	14,098	13,201
II. South Eastern Counties	4,065,105	1,628,386	2,187	2,588	2,371	12,742	13,887	13,921	9,087	8,158	7,578
III. South Midland Counties	3,201,290	1,234,332	1,346	1,654	1,675	10,201	10,835	10,927	6,878	6,270	6,087
IV. Eastern Counties.....	3,214,099	1,113,982	1,364	1,582	1,568	9,101	9,723	9,601	6,187	5,758	5,379
V. South Western Counties	4,994,490	1,803,291	2,756	3,130	2,960	14,305	15,018	14,405	9,652	8,516	8,716
VI. West Midland Counties	3,865,332	2,136,573	3,481	4,042	3,981	21,351	21,952	20,982	12,708	11,828	12,821
VII. North Midland Counties	3,540,797	1,215,501	1,743	1,932	1,948	10,690	11,514	11,195	6,630	6,290	6,368
VIII. North Western Counties	2,000,227	2,488,438	4,787	5,285	5,821	26,830	27,450	26,907	16,968	16,088	16,667
IX. Yorkshire.....	3,654,636	1,789,047	3,170	3,633	3,548	18,031	18,796	18,484	10,423	10,689	10,753
X. Northern Counties	3,492,322	969,126	1,738	1,871	1,989	9,768	10,313	10,516	5,593	5,834	5,840
XI. Monmthsh and Wales....	5,218,588	1,186,697	1,869	2,145	2,036	10,790	11,471	11,357	7,366	6,781	6,795

On the METEOROLOGY of ENGLAND, during the Quarter ended June 30th, 1857. By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.

April, till the 10th day, and from the 17th to the 21st, was hot, the daily temperatures within these periods being 5½° in excess; from the 11th to the 16th, and from the 24th it was cold, snow falling on every day, and the daily defect of temperature was 6°; the temperature for the month was about 1° below that of the average of the preceding 16 years. May was cold till the 10th, the average daily defect of temperature was 6°; from the 11th it was warm, rising in the middle of the month to summer temperature, the maximum in the shade in many places exceeding 80°; there was a deficiency of rain; the temperature for the month was somewhat in excess. June was warm till the 8th; it was cold from the 9th to the 18th, and hot from the 19th; on the 28th the temperature near the sea rose to 75°; at places between the latitudes of 51° and 52° it exceeding 91°, and in some places 92°; in London it was 88°; and at all other places it was somewhat below 90°. This day was the hottest we have experienced since 1846, July 6th; and it was also remarkable for the small amount of water in the air in the invisible shape of vapour, the temperature of the dew point being fully 35° below that of the air, at times, during the day. The temperature for the month was 3° in excess above the average.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ending May, constituting the three spring months, was 47°·2, being 0°·8 above the average of 86 years.

1857. Months.	Temperature of									Elastic Force of Vapour.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.		
	Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.					
	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 86 Years.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.				
April.....	45·7	0·0	−0·9	43·1	−0·4	40·0	−0·1	17·0	−1·2	·247	−·003	Gr. 2·8	Gr. −0·1
May	54·0	+1·5	+1·1	50·0	+0·9	45·8	+0·3	23·1	+3·1	·308	−·008	3·5	−0·1
June	61·8	+3·8	+3·2	56·8	+2·3	52·0	+1·5	24·4	+3·6	·388	+·011	4·3	+0·3
Mean.....	53·8	+1·8	+1·1	50·0	+0·9	45·9	+0·6	21·5	+1·8	·315	·000	3·6	0·0

1857. Months.	Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Hori- zontal Move- ment of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass				
	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Aver- age of 40 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Low- est Read- ing at Night.	High- est Read- ing at Night.
										At or below 32°.	Be- tween 32° and 40°.	Above 40°.		
April	82	+ 3	In. 29·632	In. —·111	Gr. 543	Gr. — 1	In. 1·4	In. —0·9	Miles. 91	13	14	3	15·9	47·0
May	74	— 3	29·786	+·030	537	0	0·6	—2·9	55	10	12	9	18·1	50·7
June	72	— 2	29·858	+·063	530	— 1	2·7	+1·1	87	3	11	16	29·5	57·8
Mean.....	76	— 1	29·759	—·006	537	— 1	Sum 4·7	Sum —2·7	Mean 78	Sum 26	Sum 37	Sum 28	18·1	57·8

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (−) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

ENGLAND.—*Meteorological Table, Quarter ended June 30th, 1857.*

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Lowest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Range of Tempera- ture in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Daily Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Tempera- ture of the Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.	WIND.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
									Mean estimated Strength.	N.	E.	S.	W.	Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°								in.
Guernsey	29·529	74·0	36·0	38·0	25·0	9·8	51·8	83	1·7	...	...	...	...	32	3·6
Falmouth	29·539	80·0	35·0	45·0	31·3	15·1	...	...	1·6	...	...	...	...	49	8·9
Torquay .....	...	75·0	35·0	40·0	25·7	9·3	53·1	76	...	...	...	...	...	34	7·4
Ventnor	29·590	79·0	34·0	45·0	29·7	10·8	34·7	83	...	6	42	21	19	33	4·3
Worthing	29·649	76·6	30·0	46·0	30·9	13·9	51·7	64	0·6	16	32	27	17	28	4·6
Hastings	29·612	80·0	34·0	46·0	31·7	12·8	52·5	71	1·6	16	57	57	42	34	3·6
Clifton	29·604	85·2	27·1	58·1	42·8	19·8	52·8	75	1·2	27	52	53	50	39	7·1
Royal Observatory	29·616	92·7	28·2	64·5	47·8	21·8	53·8	76	...	35	48	44	33	32	4·7
St. Thomas's Hos.	29·605	92·5	35·6	56·9	41·2	16·2	53·1	69	...	15	31	24	21	31	4·2
Oxford	29·627	85·0	27·5	57·5	42·5	17·9	52·2	79	1·1	...	...	...	...	32	6·3
Hartwell Rectory	29·557	85·5	27·0	58·5	45·6	21·5	53·3	85	1·0	35	48	48	51	21	4·2
Royston	29·664	92·4	27·7	64·7	49·7	22·1	53·4	73	...	47	38	51	36	45	5·0
Lampeter	29·629	90·0	24·8	65·2	45·9	19·7	52·0	78	0·6	12	47	52	34	45	8·5
Norwich	29·660	82·0	26·0	56·0	45·0	18·3	52·3	80	1·6	28	29	44	35	28	6·0
Derby	29·562	84·0	28·0	56·0	39·7	19·3	53·0	72	...	...	...	...	...	40	5·9
Holkham	29·595	84·5	25·5	59·0	45·3	16·2	51·7	83	0·9	30	22	26	13	31	4·3
Nottingham	29·696	88·0	28·2	59·8	43·9	19·6	52·9	75	0·2	...	...	...	...	42	7·4
Hawarden	29·649	82·0	31·0	51·0	36·0	14·3	51·1	79	1·3	...	...	...	...	35	7·0
Liverpool	29·668	81·4	34·2	47·2	32·2	13·1	53·6	73	0·8	...	...	...	...	36	8·2
Manchester	29·622	90·5	25·0	65·5	46·4	20·3	53·4	75	...	13	31	26	31	38	7·0
Wakefield	29·657	88·7	26·5	62·2	47·0	20·4	51·9	75	1·7	74	99	60	67	47	10·6
York	29·541	83·5	28·0	55·5	39·3	14·9	50·3	82	...	...	...	...	...	35	7·1
Scarborough	29·640	74·8	31·5	43·3	32·3	8·9	48·5	89	...	48	61	...	...	23	7·1
Durham	29·652	79·0	27·3	51·7	35·0	11·6	48·3	82	2·7	...	...	...	...	38	6·7
Allenheads .....	...	81·2	26·7	54·5	36·3	15·8	46·3	84	1·5	13	...	...	...	62	7·3

**THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,
REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, AND DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.**

*The MARRIAGES for the QUARTER ended JUNE, 1857, and the BIRTHS and
DEATHS for the QUARTER ended SEPTEMBER, 1857,*

AS PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

THIS return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,196 registrars in all the districts of England during the summer quarter that ended on September 30th, 1857; and the marriages in 12,247 churches or chapels, about 3,888 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 628 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on June 30th, 1857.

The marriages and the births in the present returns are above the average numbers. The deaths exhibit a rate of mortality below the average of the season, but higher than the rates of the corresponding seasons of the two previous years. Diarrhoea has prevailed in many districts; and a few fatal cases of cholera of a severe type have been registered.

MARRIAGES.—82,592 persons were married in the three months that ended in June last; or nearly 1,720 in every 100,000 persons living. This exceeds the average of the quarter for the ten previous years (1698). The 41,296 marriages exceed by 2,500 the marriages in the spring quarter of last year, and by 2,747 the marriages in the spring quarter of the previous year. A corresponding excess is observable in all the divisions except the northern, where the decrease of marriages in Sunderland, South Shields, Newcastle, Tynemouth, and some other coal districts has reduced the number of marriages in Durham and Northumberland. The marriages in Cumberland during the three quarters ended June, 1855-6-7, were 288, 303, 361.

BIRTHS.—The births of 161,215 living children were registered in the quarter that ended on the last day of September. This number exceeds by 3,582 the births in the corresponding quarter of the year 1856; and is the greatest number of births that ever occurred in England during the summer months. The birth-rate of the quarter was 3·308 per cent. It has been only once exceeded in the summer quarter: in 1851 the rate was 3·317. The births in the first six months always greatly exceed in number the births in the last six months of the year in England.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The births were 161,215, the deaths 100,590; consequently the recorded natural increase of population in England and Wales is expressed by 60,625.

The natural increase of population in the United Kingdom was probably about 1,000 souls daily.

**ENGLAND:—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years
1845-57, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.**

Calendar Years, 1845-57:—Numbers.

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
Marriages No.	143,743	145,664	135,845	138,230	141,883	152,744	
Births..... ,	543,521	572,625	539,965	563,059	578,159	593,422	
Deaths..... ,	349,366	390,315	423,304	399,833	440,839	368,995	

	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
Marriages No.	154,206	158,782	164,520	159,727	152,113	159,262	....
Births..... ,	615,865	624,012	612,391	634,405	635,043	657,704	....
Deaths..... ,	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	391,369	....

Quarters of each Calendar Year 1845-57.

(I.) MARRIAGES :—*Numbers.*

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
<i>Quarters ended last day of</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
March	29,551	31,417	27,480	28,398	28,429	30,567	
June	35,300	37,111	35,197	34,721	35,844	39,204	
Septmbr.....	35,003	35,070	32,439	32,995	33,874	37,636	
Decmbr.....	43,889	42,066	40,729	42,116	43,736	45,337	

	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
March	32,724	32,977	35,149	33,234	29,186	33,388	33,381
June	38,635	40,092	40,446	40,518	38,549	38,796	41,296
Septmbr.....	37,316	38,400	39,899	38,182	37,308	39,152	....
Decmbr.....	45,531	47,313	49,026	47,793	47,070	47,926	....

(II.) BIRTHS :—*Numbers.*

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
<i>Quarters ended last day of</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
March	143,080	145,108	146,453	139,736	153,772	144,551	
June	136,853	149,450	139,072	149,760	153,693	155,865	
Septmbr.....	132,369	138,718	127,173	140,359	135,223	146,911	
Decmbr.....	131,219	139,349	127,267	133,204	135,471	146,095	

	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
March	157,286	161,803	161,729	160,785	166,225	169,252	170,381
June	159,073	159,031	158,697	172,457	165,277	173,204	170,313
Septmbr.....	150,594	151,222	147,602	154,724	154,700	157,633	161,215
Decmbr.....	148,912	151,956	144,363	146,439	148,841	157,615	....

(III.) DEATHS :—*Numbers.*

	'45.	'46.	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	
<i>Quarters ended last day of</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
March	104,664	89,484	119,672	120,032	105,870	98,430	
June	89,149	90,230	106,718	99,727	102,153	92,871	
Septmbr.....	74,872	101,664	93,435	87,638	135,227	85,849	
Decmbr.....	80,681	108,937	103,479	92,436	97,589	91,845	

	'51.	'52.	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	'57.
March	105,359	106,358	118,119	111,843	134,542	103,208	108,527
June	99,458	100,625	107,647	102,586	106,493	100,310	100,205
Septmbr.....	91,499	100,382	92,201	113,843	87,646	91,330	100,590
Decmbr.....	99,080	99,770	103,130	109,633	97,022	96,521	....

51,994 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom, at which there are Government Emigration Officers. Of this number 18,725 were ascertained to be of English origin; and allowing for a due share of the 5,516 whose origin was not distinguished, the probable number of English emigrants may be set down at 20,947. 10,197 of the number sailed to the United States, 1,707 to our healthy North American colonies, 8,947 to the Australian colonies, and 96 to other places.*

ENGLAND:—*Annual Rate Per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1847-57, and the QUARTERS of those Years.*

Calendar Years, 1847-57 :—General Per Centage Results.

YEARS	'47.	'48	'49.	'50.	'51.	52.
Estimated Population of England in thou- sands in the middle of each Year.....	17,132,	17,340,	17,552,	17,766,	17,983,	18,206,
Marriages Per ct.	·793	·797	·808	·860	·858	·872
Births	3·152	3·247	3·294	3·340	3·425	3·428
Deaths.....	2·471	2·306	2·512	2·077	2·199	2·236

YEARS	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
Estimated Population of England in thou- sands in the middle of each Year	18,403,	18,619,	18,787,	19,045,	....	19,304,
Marriages Per ct.	·894	·858	·810	·836	·839	....
Births	3·328	3·407	3·380	3·454	3·346	....
Deaths.....	2·288	2·352	2·266	2·055	2·276	....

Quarters of each Calendar Year, 1847-57.

(I.) MARRIAGES :—*Per Centages.*

	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
<i>Quarters ended the last day of</i>	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
March.....	·655	·661	·661	·702	·742	·730
June.....	·826	·805	·822	·888	·864	·885
Septmbr.....	·751	·755	·766	·840	·822	·836
Decmbr	·940	·961	·986	1·010	1·000	1·027

	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
March.....	·778	·728	·633	·707	·700	·705
June.....	·883	·875	·824	·819	·849	·860
Septmbr.....	·859	·813	·787	·814	·804	....
Decmbr.	1·053	1·015	·989	·993	·997	....

* From a Return with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners: the number returned as of English origin was 18,725, while the birthplace of 5,516 was not distinguished; in the above statement a proportional number of these have been added to those returned as of English origin.

Quarters of each Calendar Year, 1847-57.

(II.) BIRTHS :—*Per Centages.*

<i>Quarters ended the last day of</i>	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
	Per ct.	Per. ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
March.....Per ct.	3·488	3·252	3·575	3·321	3·567	3·582
June „	3·265	3·474	3·523	3·530	3·557	3·509
Septmbr „	2·945	3·211	3·056	3·281	3·317	3·291
Decmbr „	2·938	3·038	3·053	3·253	3·270	3·298

	'53.	'54.	'55.	'56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
March.....Per ct.	3·578	3·520	3·603	3·585	3·507	3·599
June „	3·464	3·722	3·534	3·655	3·523	3·546
Septmbr. „	3·177	3·294	3·261	3·278	3·211	3·308
Decmbr. „	3·100	3·111	3·128	3·267	3·146	....

(III.) DEATHS :—*Per Centages.*

<i>Quarters ended the last day of</i>	'47.	'48.	'49.	'50.	'51.	'52.
	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
March.....Per ct.	2·850	2·794	2·462	2·261	2·388	2·354
June..... „	2·506	2·313	2·341	2·107	2·224	2·221
Septmbr. „	2·163	2·005	3·057	1·917	2·015	2·185
Decmbr. „	2·389	2·108	2·199	2·045	2·176	2·165

	'53.	'54.	'55.	56.	Mean '47-'56.	'57.
March	2·613	2·449	2·916	2·186	2·527	2·292
June	2·355	2·214	2·277	2·117	2·268	2·086
Septmbr.	1·985	2·423	1·848	1·899	2·150	2·064
December	2·214	2·329	2·039	2·001	2·167	....

Note.—The table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the year 1848, to 100,000 of the population of England there were 797 marriages, 3,247 births, and 2,306 deaths registered. The annual rates of marriage in each of the four quarters were ·661, ·805, ·755, and ·961 per cent.; the rates of death 2·794, 2·313, 2·005, and 2·108 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add 3 ciphers (000). The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the last two quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

THE WEATHER AND THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—These elements affect the births, deaths, and marriages directly and indirectly.

The weather is fully described by Mr. Glaisher, p. 450; and his account of the meteorology of this remarkable season well merits perusal. The temperature of July, August, and September was considerably above the average of the same months in the last eighty-six years. Since the year 1771 the temperature of July has only been somewhat exceeded thirteen times. Since 1771, a date as far back as trustworthy records extend, the temperature of the month has never been so high as it was in August last; and the temperature of the month of September was only exceeded six times. In one year only (1818) out of 86 years did the temperature exceed the temperature of the three summer months. July and August were less, September was more humid than usual. Little rain fell in July; the average amount fell in August; the rain fall in September was above the average. As a general rule the temperature of a thermometer with its bulb on the grass falls in every month below the freezing point (32°); but it is a remarkable fact that at Greenwich the thermometer so placed never fell below 36° in the last three months.

The average price of wheat was 76s. 1d. and 72s. 3d. in the two periods of thirteen weeks ended September, 1855, and September, 1856; it fell to 59s. 11d. in the thirteen weeks ended September, 1857. Wheat is consequently 17 per cent. cheaper than it was last year. The price of beef by the carcase in the Leadenhall and the Newgate markets has fallen in the three summers from 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per pound; that is, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The price of mutton by the carcase has fallen from 6d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a pound, or 4 per cent. in the same seasons. The price of potatoes has, unfortunately,

The Average Prices of CONSOLS, of WHEAT, MEAT, and POTATOES, also the Average Quantity of Wheat sold and imported Weekly, in each of the nine QUARTERS ended September 30th, 1857.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Quarters ended	Average Price of Consols (for Money.)	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the <i>Mean</i> Prices.		Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
			Average Number of Quarters weekly.		Beef.	Mutton.	
1855	£	s. d.	No.	No.	d. d. d.	d. d. d.	s. s. s.
30 Sept.	90 ⁶ / ₈	76 1	94,545	51,511	5—6 ³ / ₄ 5 ⁷ / ₈	5—7 6	69— 79 74
31 Dec.	88 ¹ / ₄	79 4	126,893	42,358	4 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	90—100 95
1856							
31 Mar.	90 ⁶ / ₈	72 4	92,152	48,018	4 ¹ / ₄ —6 ¹ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄ —6 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	78— 93 86
30 June	93 ³ / ₈	68 8	104,952	63,093	4 ¹ / ₄ —6 ¹ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₄	5—6 ³ / ₄ 5 ⁷ / ₈	70— 90 80
30 Sept.	95	72 3	78,208	117,807	4 ¹ / ₂ —6 ¹ / ₂ 5 ¹ / ₂	5—7 6	75— 80 78
31 Dec.	92 ⁵ / ₈	63 4	112,909	103,328	3 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	90—110 100
1857							
31 Mar.	93 ⁴ / ₈	56 10	102,433	51,310	4 ¹ / ₂ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄ —7 ¹ / ₄ 6 ¹ / ₄	100—120 110
30 June	93 ³ / ₈	56 9	107,850	42,178	4 ¹ / ₄ —6 ¹ / ₂ 5 ⁵ / ₈	4 ³ / ₄ —6 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄	105—150 127
30 Sept.	90 ⁷ / ₈	59 11	92,156	55,384	4 ¹ / ₄ —6 ¹ / ₂ 5 ³ / ₈	4 ¹ / ₂ —7 5 ³ / ₄	95—115 105

Note.—The Total Number of Quarters of Wheat sold in England and Wales, and entered for Home Consumption, has been as follows:—

13 Weeks ended	Qrs. Sold.	Home Consumption. Qrs. Entered.
1855—30 Sept.	1,229,000	669,000
„ 31 Dec.	1,649,000	550,000
1856—31 March	1,197,000	624,000
„ 30 June	1,364,000	820,000
„ 30 Sept.	1,016,000	1,531,000
„ 31 Dec.	1,467,000	1,446,000
1857—31 March	1,331,000	667,000
„ 30 June	1,402,000	548,000
„ 30 Sept.	1,198,000	719,000

risen from 74*s.* to 78*s.* and to 105*s.* a ton in the three seasons; it was 42 per cent. higher in the thirteen weeks ended September, 1857, than the prices of the same season in 1855. The scarcity of potatoes is likely to produce scurvy in the country, as people are not generally aware that potatoes are an anti-scorbutic, which can only be replaced by fruit and vegetables. The abundant crop of apples will supply, to a certain extent, the vegetable acids, which experience has shown that the human frame requires to maintain its elements in equilibrium.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—100,590 deaths were registered in the quarter ended September 30th; and the death-rate was 2·064 per cent. The deaths in the summer quarter of the previous year were 91,330; and in the summer of 1855 the deaths were 87,646. The excess of deaths in the last summer quarter over this number was 12,944.

The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 during the summer was 25 in the town districts and sub-districts, where 8,247,017 people dwelt in 1851 upon 2,149,800 acres; and 17 in the other districts and sub-districts of England and Wales, where 9,680,592 people dwelt on 35,175,115 acres.

Deaths in the Summer Quarters, 1847-57.

DEATHS, &c.	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	Total 1847-56 (10 Yrs.)	1857
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts, comprising the Chief Towns	51764	45643	84443	45296	49113	54803	50153	67555	46654	49982	545406	55733
In the remaining Districts and Sub-Districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes ...	41671	41995	50784	40553	42386	45579	42048	46288	40992	41348	433644	44857
All England	93435	87638	135227	85849	91499	100382	92201	113843	87646	91330	979050	100590

AREA, POPULATION, DEATHS, and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Summer Quarters, 1847-57.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population Enumerated.		Deaths in 10 Summer Quarters, 1847-56.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of 10 Summer Quarters, 1847-56.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Summer Quarter 1857.
		June 6-7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 125 Districts, and 23 Sub-Districts, comprising the Chief Towns	No. 2,149,800	No. 6,838,069	No. 8,247,017	No. 545,406	Per ct. 2·595	Per ct. 2·511
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes	35,175,115	9,076,079	9,680,592	433,644	1·780	1·716
All England	37,324,915	15,914,148	17,927,609	979,050	2·150	2·064

Note.—The numbers of Births and Deaths in this Return are furnished by the Registrars at the end of the quarter, and have not yet been subjected to revision at the General Register Office; they will therefore be found to differ, in some instances, from the more correct numbers to be published hereafter in the Annual Report of the Registrar General.

MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ended 31st March, 1855-57; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ended 30th September, 1855-57, in the Divisions of England.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS.	AREA in Statute ACRES.	POPULATION, 1851. (Persons.)	MARRIAGES			BIRTHS			DEATHS		
			Registered in the Quarter ended the last Day of								
			June			September			September		
			1855.	1856.	1857.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1855.	1856.	1857.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES....Totals	37,324,915	17,927,609	38,549	38,796	41,296	154,700	157,633	161,215	87,646	91,330	100,590
I. London.....	78,029	2,362,236	6,466	6,355	6,817	20,408	21,149	21,664	13,069	14,243	14,455
II. South Eastern Counties	4,065,105	1,628,386	3,096	3,032	3,220	12,007	12,845	13,664	7,482	7,906	8,179
III. South Midland Counties	3,201,290	1,234,332	1,927	1,929	2,093	9,779	9,936	10,274	5,758	5,591	6,392
IV. Eastern Counties.....	3,214,099	1,113,982	1,578	1,634	1,811	8,297	8,496	8,704	5,012	5,112	5,677
V. South Western Counties	4,994,490	1,803,291	3,340	3,425	3,582	12,995	13,331	13,447	7,025	7,117	7,687
VI. West Midland Counties	3,865,332	2,136,573	4,765	4,826	5,251	19,535	19,747	19,856	9,692	10,353	12,379
VII. North Midland Counties	3,540,797	1,215,501	2,731	2,580	2,924	10,412	10,335	10,443	5,286	5,538	6,266
VIII. North Western Counties	2,000,227	2,488,438	5,822	6,229	6,523	24,165	24,153	25,110	14,905	15,624	17,280
IX. Yorkshire.....	3,654,636	1,789,047	3,848	3,866	4,065	17,449	17,334	17,175	9,177	9,177	10,907
X. Northern Counties	3,492,322	969,126	2,377	2,319	2,317	9,770	9,991	10,040	4,998	5,114	5,907
XI. Monmthsh and Wales....	5,218,588	1,186,697	2,599	2,601	2,693	9,883	10,316	10,838	5,242	5,555	5,461

On the METEOROLOGY of ENGLAND, during the Quarter ended September 30th, 1857. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.

Till the 9th of July the air was cold, and from the 10th to the end of the quarter, with but few exceptions, it was warm, and at times hot.

July the mean high day temperature was 78°, exceeding the average by 4½°; the low night temperature was 54¼°, exceeding its average by 1°. The mean temperature of the month was 64°·5, being 3° nearly in excess; chiefly due to high day temperature. The mean temperature of this month was somewhat exceeded in the years 1778, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1793, 1794, 1808, 1818, 1825, 1826, 1835, 1846, and 1852; and was less in all other years since 1771.

August was warm throughout, excepting the 6th, 8th, 9th, 13th, and 14th, when the daily temperature was slightly in defect. The mean high day temperature was 78°, exceeding its average by 5° nearly; and that of the low night temperature was 56°·4, being 3° in excess. The mean temperature of the month was 65°·8, being 5° nearly in excess, and due to both warm days and nights, but rather more to the former than the latter. Since the year 1771, a date as far back as trustworthy records extend, there has been no instance of so high mean temperature in August as in the present month. The nearest approaches were in the years 1780, 1802, and 1842, whose values were 65°·7, 64°·8, and 65°·4 respectively.

In the year 1817 the mean temperature of August was 55°·4 only, being the lowest recorded, and this value, compared with the present, shows a difference between the monthly mean of this summer month of no less than 10°·4.

1857. Months.		Temperature of								Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	
		Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 86 Years.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 16 Years.
July	64·5	+2·8	+3·2	59·1	+1·7	54·8	+1·0	23·5	+3·4	In. ·431	In. +·016	Gr. 4·8	Gr. —0·2
Aug.	65·8	+4·5	+5·3	60·8	+3·4	56·9	+2·8	21·7	+2·6	·465	+·042	5·2	+0·5
Sept.	59·7	+3·0	+3·4	57·2	+3·5	55·2	+4·4	18·1	—0·5	·436	+·056	4·8	+0·6
Mean.....	63·3	+3·5	+4·0	59·0	+2·9	55·6	+2·7	21·1	+1·8	·444	+·038	4·9	+0·3

1857. Months.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Hori- zontal Move- ment of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Aver- age of 16 Years.	Amtt.	Diff. from Aver- age of 40 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Low- est Read- ing at Night.	High- est Read- ing at Night.
											At or below 30°.	Be- tween 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.		
July	71	— 5	In. 29·847	+·055	Gr. 526	+ 1	In. 1·1	—1·6	Miles. 58	0	0	31	° 41·0	° 58·2	
Aug.	73	— 5	29·836	+·041	525	— 3	2·6	—0·1	102	0	2	28	38·0	59·0	
Sept.	86	+ 5	29·786	—·055	530	— 4	3·4	+1·3	15	0	3	28	36·1	54·5	
Mean.....	77	— 2	29·806	+·014	527	— 2	Sum 7·1	Sum —0·2	Mean 70	Sum 0	Sum 5	Sum 87	36·0	59·0	

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (—) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

ENGLAND.—*Meteorological Table, Quarter ended September 30th, 1857.*

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Lowest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Range of Tempera- ture in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Daily Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Tempera- ture of the Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.	WIND.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
									Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of				Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.
										Relative Proportion of					
										N.	E.	S.				W.
Guernsey	in. 29·565	° 78·0	° 54·0	° 24·0	° 22·6	° 10·0	° 61·6	81	1·5	...	...	...	4·4	32	in. 7·0
Falmouth .....	...	81·0	50·0	31·0	29·0	15·9	63·2	...	1·8	...	...	...	5·7	43	9·0
Truro .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth .....	...	81·0	43·7	37·3	30·9	15·2	62·4	74	0·4	18	23	25	26	34	...
Exeter	29·575	86·8	39·2	47·6	38·9	19·3	62·3	75	1·5	25	11	31	25	43	...
Ventnor	29·575	79·0	51·0	28·0	25·3	10·1	64·4	85	...	7	11	22	52	30	3·4
Clifton	29·575	85·4	36·7	48·7	39·7	17·4	60·9	79	0·9	17	14	23	38	36	14·2
Royal Observatory	29·557	89·7	41·5	48·2	40·8	21·1	63·3	76	...	16	15	28	33	...	8·7
Battersea	29·446	88·6	40·0	48·6	40·4	19·1	62·3	92	0·3	...	...	...	...	40	...
Oxford	29·588	83·0	43·0	40·0	34·2	16·2	61·0	77	1·2	...	...	...	...	35	8·6
Hartwell Rectory	29·542	85·8	41·5	44·3	37·1	19·1	61·6	80	0·9	...	...	...	...	32	9·6
Royston	29·602	87·0	45·1	41·9	39·7	19·9	62·6	74	...	...	...	...	...	50	7·7
Lampeter .....	...	87·0	33·0	54·0	45·0	19·6	...	...	0·4	15	10	35	32	...	9·3
Norwich	29·522	86·0	45·0	41·0	35·7	16·6	62·4	81	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derby	29·497	84·0	37·0	47·0	36·3	16·1	61·4	75	...	...	...	...	...	38	7·8
Holkham	29·502	83·3	42·3	41·0	35·8	15·7	61·4	86	0·9	30	10	19	33	38	10·7
Nottingham	29·584	85·8	37·5	48·3	38·2	19·7	60·9	82	0·2	24	12	15	41	42	8·0
Hawarden	29·554	80·0	43·0	37·0	30·2	13·3	59·5	83	1·6	...	...	...	...	32	10·9
Liverpool	29·662	83·4	50·1	38·3	25·2	11·5	61·6	74	0·8	...	...	...	...	37	9·1
Manchester	29·566	88·2	37·5	50·7	43·3	18·9	60·4	80	...	10	16	22	44	29	8·3
Wakefield	29·566	84·0	38·0	46·0	41·4	19·4	60·5	79	1·6	19	13	26	34	36	12·5
York	29·503	78·0	39·5	38·5	28·6	13·4	59·0	87	...	12	25	24	31	32	8·4
Scarborough	29·563	76·8	47·5	29·3	25·5	9·2	58·8	87	...	25	16	21	31	...	11·5
Durham	29·558	75·3	41·1	34·2	28·9	11·7	57·9	83	1·4	...	...	...	...	38	...
Allenheads	29·597	77·0	39·5	37·5	29·7	13·2	54·9	83	1·9	13	21	...	43	54	9·8
															12·0

REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom in the Years and Quarters ended 30th September, 1856 and 1857; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page 357.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ended 30th September.			
	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	23,093,301	23,106,509	13,208	....
Excise	17,861,778	17,519,000	....	342,778
Stamps	7,180,041	7,346,223	166,182	....
Taxes.....	3,100,026	3,099,020	....	1,006
Property Tax.....	15,940,331	15,753,024	....	187,307
Post Office.....	2,768,152	2,930,000	161,848	....
Crown Lands.....	283,857	277,654	....	6,203
Miscellaneous	1,120,581	1,147,231	26,650	....
Totals	71,348,067	71,178,661	367,888	537,294
			Net Decrease £169,406	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ended 30th September.			
	1856.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,981,344	5,481,385	....	499,959
Excise	5,446,000	5,298,000	....	148,000
Stamps	1,770,649	1,752,255	....	18,394
Taxes.....	157,000	159,000	2,000	....
Property Tax.....	5,347,236	4,931,537	....	415,699
Post Office.....	645,000	730,000	85,000	....
Crown Lands.....	67,857	60,654	....	7,203
Miscellaneous	156,343	269,438	113,095	....
Totals.....	19,571,429	18,682,269	200,095	1,089,255
			Net Decrease £889,160	

An Account showing the Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended the 30th of September, 1857; the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended June 30th, 1856, viz.:—	£		Amount applied out of the income for the quarter ended September 31st, 1857, to redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the quarter ended June 30th, 1857	£
Great Britain				997,538
Ireland				
				9,018,153
Income received in the quarter ended September 30th, 1857, as shown in page 452		404,572	Amount applied out of the Income to supply services, in the quarter ended September 30th, 1857	
Amount received in the quarter ended September 30th, 1857, in Repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.		18,682,269	Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended September 30th, 1857, viz.:—	
		401,863	Interest of the Permanent Debt	£5,533,348
			Terminable Debt	1,431,068
			Interest of Exchequer-Bills (Deficiency)	Nil.
			The Civil List	100,250
			Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	334,931
			Advances for Public Works, &c.	302,392
			Sound Dues Compensation	1,125,206
			Sinking Fund	77,778
				8,904,973
			Surplus Balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1857, viz.:—	
			Great Britain	63,386
			Ireland	504,654
				568,040
				£19,488,704

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Third Quarter of 1857; together with the Monthly and Quarterly Average.—(Continued from p. 360.)

[Communicated by H. F. JADIS, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

Weeks ended on a Saturday, 1857.	Weekly Average.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July 4	63 5	39 0	27 3	41 11	45 11	44 5
" 11	63 10	37 8	27 2	40 6	45 4	43 11
" 18	63 8	37 9	27 9	42 7	45 11	44 4
" 25	62 7	38 3	27 8	41 3	45 6	42 8
Average for July	63 4	38 2	27 5	41 6	45 8	44 1
Aug. 1	59 8	38 5	28 7	39 5	46 5	41 1
" 8	58 10	39 1	28 2	38 10	46 11	40 10
" 15	59 2	40 0	27 8	40 5	47 1	40 10
" 22	59 10	39 10	27 11	39 11	47 5	41 5
" 29	60 4	42 8	27 8	38 7	47 7	41 10
Average for August	59 6	40 0	28 0	39 5	47 1	41 2
Sept. 5	58 4	42 7	26 7	39 2	46 11	41 8
" 12	55 8	42 5	26 1	38 9	46 0	41 7
" 19	56 9	42 3	26 5	37 0	45 4	42 11
" 26	57 6	42 11	25 6	37 7	45 7	44 1
Average for September ...	57 0	42 6	26 1	38 1	45 11	42 6
Average for the Quarter ..	59 11	40 2	27 3	39 8	46 3	42 5

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Fluctuations in the Stock and Share Markets during the Months of July, August, and September, 1857.—(Continued from p. 360.)

Stocks and Shares.	Amt. of Share.	Amt. Paid.	Price on the			Highest Price during the Months of			Lowest Price during the Months of		
			1 July	1 Aug.	1 Sept.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Consols.....	...	...	92½	91	90⅞	92½	91½	91	90¼	89½	89½
Exchequer Bills .....	...	...	4s. Dis.	4s. Dis.	2s. Dis.	Par	1s. Pm.	Par	10s. Dis.	6s. Dis.	10s. Dis
RAILWAYS.											
Brighton	Stock	100	110½	107	104½	110½	107½	105¼	108	103	102
Caledonian	"	100	74⅞	77½	78⅞	78¼	81½	86	74⅞	76¼	78⅞
Eastern Counties	"	20	11⅞	11	56¼	11½	11½	58⅞	11½	10⅞	55⅞
Great Northern	"	100	99	97¾	96½	100	98¼	97½	97	95¾	95¼
Great Western.....	"	100	64½	63½	54¼	65½	63½	57	63½	51	53¼
London & North-Western	"	100	103	100½	100¼	104	100⅞	100½	102¾	99	95½
Midland	"	100	83½	81⅞	82	84⅞	82⅞	82¼	83⅞	81⅞	80
Lancashire and Yorkshire	"	100	100¼	100¼	97¾	101¼	100½	98¼	99⅞	97¾	95¾
North Staffordshire	20	17½	12⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13
South-Eastern.....	Stock	100	74¼	73	69½	75½	73	70	74	69⅞	64⅞
South-Western	"	100	101½	97½	93	102¼	97½	93¾	99	92¼	90
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	"	100	91½	92½	93½	95½	94½	94½	90½	89½	90½
York and North-Midland..	"	100	70¾	75	78½	77½	79	80¾	70¾	73	76
Northern of France.....											
East Indian	Stock	100	38¼	34	34⅞	38¼	34½	35½	32	34	33¼
			104½	101	98½	104¼	102½	99	99½	98½	97

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c.32, for each Week ended on a Saturday, for the Third Quarter of 1857.—(Continued from p. 363.)

[Compiled from the "Bankers' Magazine."]

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Notes Issued.	Notes in hands of Public.	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.
1857.	£	£	£	£	£	£
July 4.....	25,341,280	19,468,535	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,866,280	...
" 11.....	25,413,395	19,962,215	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,938,395	...
" 18.....	25,665,490	19,978,000	11,015,100	3,459,900	11,190,490	...
" 25.....	25,501,980	19,577,395	11,015,100	3,459,900	11,026,980	...
Aug. 1.....	25,135,380	19,905,980	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,660,380	...
" 8.....	25,098,350	19,547,140	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,623,350	...
" 15.....	25,075,765	19,393,025	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,600,765	...
" 22.....	25,039,490	19,208,605	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,564,490	...
" 29.....	25,323,965	19,324,175	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,848,965	...
Sept. 5.....	25,311,410	19,246,840	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,836,410	...
" 12.....	25,067,200	18,872,825	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,592,200	...
" 19.....	25,009,945	18,901,215	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,534,940	...
" 26.....	25,156,280	19,142,120	11,015,100	3,459,900	10,681,280	...

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Date.	Proprietors' Capital.	Rest.	Public Deposits.	Other Deposits.	Seven Day and other Bills.	Total Dr.
1857.	£	£	£	£	£	£
July 4.....	14,553,000	3,410,811	7,863,550	9,658,616	678,610	36,164,587
" 11.....	14,553,000	3,458,539	3,107,922	10,918,691	740,688	32,778,840
" 18.....	14,553,000	3,499,407	3,419,956	10,861,098	784,319	33,118,080
" 25.....	14,553,000	3,508,739	4,219,872	10,189,989	747,119	33,218,719
Aug. 1.....	14,553,000	3,536,903	5,365,317	10,463,063	766,489	34,684,777
" 8.....	14,553,000	3,630,566	6,300,771	10,263,335	736,352	35,484,024
" 15.....	14,553,000	3,635,247	5,530,867	10,686,829	733,090	35,139,033
" 22.....	14,553,000	3,598,867	5,798,203	9,765,803	727,692	34,443,565
" 29.....	14,553,000	3,585,010	6,429,294	9,705,366	784,059	35,056,729
Sept. 5.....	14,553,000	3,893,251	7,087,314	9,360,219	771,332	35,665,116
" 12.....	14,553,000	3,903,222	7,658,478	9,180,187	783,454	36,078,341
" 19.....	14,553,000	3,914,656	8,045,099	9,002,624	802,670	36,318,049
" 26.....	14,553,000	3,924,524	8,464,993	9,190,690	789,114	36,922,321

Date.	Government Securities.	Other Securities.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.	Total Cr.
1857.	£	£	£	£	£
July 4.....	10,326,065	19,315,201	5,872,745	650,576	36,164,587
" 11.....	10,218,724	16,455,171	5,451,180	653,765	32,778,840
" 18.....	10,596,581	16,183,847	5,687,490	650,162	33,118,080
" 25.....	10,596,581	16,051,555	5,924,585	645,998	33,218,719
Aug. 1.....	10,596,081	18,217,524	5,229,400	641,772	34,684,777
" 8.....	10,593,654	18,679,056	5,551,210	660,104	35,484,024
" 15.....	10,593,654	18,203,498	5,682,740	659,141	35,139,033
" 22.....	10,593,654	17,353,385	5,830,885	665,641	34,443,565
" 29.....	10,593,654	17,811,663	5,999,790	651,622	35,056,729
Sept. 5.....	10,593,653	18,351,990	6,064,570	654,903	35,665,116
" 12.....	10,593,653	18,664,052	6,194,375	626,261	36,078,341
" 19.....	10,593,653	18,962,051	6,108,730	653,615	36,311,049
" 26.....	10,593,653	19,719,700	6,014,160	594,808	36,922,321

CURRENCY.—Continued.

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in England and Wales in each Week ended on a Saturday, for the Third Quarter of 1857.—(Continued from page 364.)

[Compiled from the "Bankers' Magazine."]

ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Date.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
1857.	£	£	£
July 4.....	3,614,196	3,008,546	6,622,742
„ 11.....	3,654,968	3,061,415	6,716,383
„ 18.....	3,607,317	3,039,802	6,647,119
„ 25.....	3,537,003	2,959,796	6,496,799
Aug. 1.....	3,491,973	2,895,124	6,387,097
„ 8.....	3,463,484	2,901,779	6,365,263
„ 15.....	3,465,378	2,906,371	6,371,749
„ 22.....	3,456,980	2,894,534	6,351,514
„ 29.....	3,479,405	2,900,418	6,379,823
Sept. 5.....	3,525,524	2,944,966	6,470,490
„ 12.....	3,563,115	3,017,649	6,580,764
„ 19.....	3,604,019	3,081,937	6,685,956
„ 26.....	3,668,729	2,097,372	6,766,101

Fixed Issues—Private Banks, £4,457,407 ; Joint Stock Banks, £3,302,357.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in Scotland and Ireland during the Four Weeks ended the 4th of July, the 1st and the 29th of August, and the 26th of September, 1857.—(Continued from page 364.)

SCOTLAND.			
Date.	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.
1857.	£	£	£
July 4.....	1,476,255	2,624,742	4,101,000
Aug. 1.....	1,396,374	2,596,098	3,992,477
„ 29.....	1,359,292	2,573,600	3,932,997
Sept. 26.....	1,377,515	2,673,720	4,051,239

IRELAND.			
Date.	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.
1857.	£	£	£
July 4.....	3,285,388	3,295,954	6,581,343
Aug. 1.....	3,242,410	3,191,294	6,433,705
„ 29.....	3,136,953	3,087,856	6,224,810
Sept. 26.....	3,185,352	3,311,441	6,496,794

Fixed Issues—Scotland, £3,087,209 ; Ireland, £6,354,494.

INDEX TO VOL. XX.

	PAGE
AGE, excessive reverence for in China	42-3
BALLOT (Vote by), Electoral law relative to, in Victoria	233-4
BANK in Belgium called "Union du credit de Bruxelles," account of, (see <i>Lumley</i>)	61
BANKS, entire suspension of, in Belgium, in 1848	61
BANK OF ENGLAND. weekly account of the issue and banking departments: Fourth quarter, 1856 . 95 | Second quarter, 1857 . 363 First quarter, 1857 . 361 | Third quarter, 1857 . 455	
BANKS (COUNTRY), amounts of promissory notes in circulation: Fourth quarter, 1856 . 96 | Second quarter, 1857 . 364 First quarter, 1857 . 362 | Third quarter, 1857 . 456	
Scotland and Ireland, ditto	96, 362, 364, 456
BEAMISH (Richard). <i>Statistical Notice of the Town and Parish of Cheltenham</i>	397
Its rise in 1716, subsequent discoveries of new springs, and decrease in visitors since 1835	397-8
Climate, soil, &c.; meteorology	398-9
Longevity; causes of death and diseases	400-2
Great increase of its population 1801-51; births and deaths, &c.	403-6
Increase of value of property, and of places of worship	406-7
Education; names and progress of various colleges, &c.	408-11
— Schools for the poor. National and Sunday Schools	411-13
General Hospital and Dispensary	415-16
Loan Fund, Savings' Bank, &c.	417
Number of paupers, and cost of relief, &c.	418-20
Systematic mode of preying on the indiscriminate charity of the rich	420
Reformatory establishment	421
Tables of offences in 1849-55	422-3
BEER SHOPS, relation between crime and (see <i>Clay</i>)	22
statistics and tables of, with deductions relative to crime	28-32
BEGGARS, systematic plans of, at Cheltenham	420
BIRTHS, see <i>Registration</i> .	
BOWRING (Sir John). <i>The Population of China, a Letter, addressed to the Registrar-General</i>	41
The present population to be safely estimated between 350 and 400 millions	41
Classes of the population, and designations applied to different periods of life	42
Excessive reverence for age, and system of imperial presents to indigent old people	42-3
Redundant population, and deficient supply of food	44
Excessive emigration of Chinese to neighbouring countries (of males alone)	44
Universal prevalence of fishing as a means of support	45
Enormous river population, their modes of life, &c.	45-6
Excessive and minute cultivation, and manuring of land	46
No animals objectionable as food to the Chinese	47
Their temperateness, and aversion to milk	47
Excessive mortality, wholesale executions, and want of reverence for life	47-8
Infanticide of female children	48-9
System of concubines in case of barrenness of wife	49
Dishonour attached to want of descendants	49-50
Families ennobled upwards by genius of descendants, not by ancestry, as with us	50
Excessive promotion of marriages and match-making	50-1
Table of estimated population at various periods between 1393 and 1812	51
— of different censuses of eighteen provinces	52
Letter of S. W. Williams on the credit of Chinese statistics	53

	PAGE
BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Section of Economic Science and Statistics, 1857.	
List of papers read	429-30
BROWN (Samuel). <i>On the Progress of Fire Insurance in Great Britain, as compared with other countries</i>	135
Introduction into England about 1680	135
Previous practice of collections at churches for sufferers from fire	135 (note)
The first offices established, the "Hand in Hand," in 1696, and the "Sun," in 1706, &c.	136
Number of offices in 1855	136
Indefiniteness of the government returns of duty	137
Table of changes in amount of duty and in value of property insured, 1694-1856	138-40
— of amounts insured in Great Britain 1782-1855	142-4
Amount insured in France 1843-55, and number of companies	145-6
— Per-centage of losses and expenses on premiums	145
Fire insurance in Belgium	147
— non-feasibility of a system of Government assurance	147-8
— in Holland and Sweden	149
— in Denmark	150
— in Russia and Poland	151
— in Germany	151
— in Austria	152
— dates of the establishment of German offices, and amount insured 1,160 millions (statement of W. Lazarus, of Hamburg)	153-4
— in America	154-5
General statement of amounts insured in each country in 1856	156
Fire insurance duty in Great Britain; examination of Mr. Coode's Report and arguments in favour of, with replies	157-67
— Unequal and oppressive operation of the tax	158-9
— The duty not one on property, as argued, but on the insurance	158
— Mr. Coode's calculation that Fire Insurance has nearly reached its limit, shown to be contrary to practical experience	160-2
— Proportion of insurances effected to cases of fire, showing a margin of 80 per cent. uninsured	163
Great per-centage increase of trade and produce since 1842 compared with increase of insurance	164
Rate of increase of insurance compared with alterations of duty	164-5
Question of comparative increase of insured farming stock exempt from duty	165
Pernicious effects of the duty in restraining insurance, and petitions against it	166-8
CARPENTER (Mary). <i>On the Importance of Statistics to the Reformatory Movement, with Returns from Female Reformatories, and remarks on them</i>	33
Probable reduction in the number of convictions under the reformatory system	33
— Analytical calculations of ditto	34
Beneficial effects of the Juvenile Offenders' Act	33
Returns of girls sent to Reformatories 1854-6, whence received, &c.	35-6
— Facts elicited from ditto	37
Enumeration of Girls' Reformatories	35 (note)
Want of education among the girls, and their crimes traceable to the bad character of parents	37
Difference of training necessary for boys and girls, of the criminal class, and more degraded character of the latter	38
Statement of principles of management to be adopted	38-40
— Sanitary regulation, position as in a family	38
— No peculiarity of dress, cultivation of the affections, healthy amusements	39
— Rewards and punishments, freedom, intellectual instruction, moral tone	40
CHANCELLOR (Lord), office of, names of holders of, 1398-1636, &c.	103
CHELTENHAM, statistical notice of, (see <i>Beamish</i>)	397
discoveries of springs at	397-8
CHINA, population of (see <i>Bowring</i>)	41
— classes of ditto	42
emigration from, of males alone	44
prevalence of fishing, and enormous river population	45-6
minute cultivation of land	46
kinds of food, &c.	47
excessive mortality, and want of reverence for life	47-9
CLAY (Rev. John). <i>On the relation between Crime, Popular Instruction, Attendance on Religious Worship, and Beer-houses</i>	22
Period of the inquiry, five years ending 1853	22
Want of uniformity in punishment of offences in towns and thinly-peopled counties	22
Excessive lenity of the law in Liverpool, with statistics of summary convictions	23
Opposite extreme of severity in Northern Division of Lancashire	23

	PAGE
CLAY (Rev. John). <i>On the Relation between Crime, &c.—continued.</i>	
Table of comparative criminality of the English counties	24
Superficial character of popular education	25
Excellent character and beneficial effects of the Female Sunday Schools	25
Suggestions for the improvement of those for boys	26 (and note)
Neglect of attendance on divine worship by the labouring population, not from infidelity, but indifference	26-7
Table of figures, showing relative average proportions of Criminals, Beer-houses, Attendants at School and at Public Worship in different counties	28
— Per-centage results of ditto	30
— Analysis of coincidences in ditto	32
Statistics of licensed victuallers and beer-shop keepers and their wives	29 (note)
Deductions relative to connection between drinking-houses and crime	30-2
Cornwall the best, and Monmouth the worst, of the English counties	32
CLAY (Rev. John). <i>On the Effect of Good or Bad Times on Committals to Prison.</i> [Reply to Walsh on the Statistics of Crime, which see]	378
Notice of an article in the "Economist" against his conclusions	378
Necessity of confining the inquiry to the ten years 1844-54, as free from the political discontents of the previous ten years	379-80
Tables showing great increase of committals during the prosperous years 1849-52	381-83
Summary convictions include much more serious offences than supposed by Professor Walsh	381-2
Decrease of crime in agricultural counties during the years of agricultural distress 1844-5	383-4
Corroboration of these opinions by Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Henley, Mr. Kitton, and Captain Willis	384-6
The most serious crimes not by men of the convict, but the reckless, and drunken of the industrious class	386-7
Prosperity too much regarded in a material, and not a moral view, by economists of the day	388
CLYDE (The River), improvement and present condition of (see <i>Strang</i>) condition of, in last century, and progressive deepening of, by dykes, dredging, &c.	389
CONCUBINES, system of, in China, in case of barrenness of wife	389-92
CONGRES INTERNATIONAL de Bienfaisance. Programme of Proceedings for September, 1857. List of Committee, &c.	49
CONVICTS, see <i>Criminals</i> .	235-8
CONVICTIONS (Summary), excess of, in Liverpool	23
serious offences often included in	381-2
COODE'S (Mr.), Report in favour of Fire Insurance duty, examined and replied to	157-67
CORN, average weekly prices (with monthly and quarterly averages):	
Fourth quarter, 1856 93	Second quarter, 1857 360
First quarter, 1857 359	Third quarter, 1857 454
COTTON, localities of its growth, external to Europe	2-6
chiefly grown by slave-labour	6-9
cotton-growing states of America all slave states	10-11
two-thirds of slave population employed in raising	11-17
four-fifths of crop raised for exportation, and two-thirds of ditto for British market	16-18
exports from America, increase of between 1800 and 1850 twenty-fold	12-13
table of annual crops in United States and imports into United Kingdom, 1836-55	8
importation of, into Great Britain, amounts in 1787, 1824-6, and 1853-5	4, 6-7
— into France, 1848-53	5
table of British imports, 1800-55	21
causes of deficient supply of, from America	7-8
average prices of, between 1835 and 1856	9
BALE of, changes in the weight of, at various periods	19-20
COTTON MANUFACTURES (British), connection of, with American slavery (see <i>Danson</i>)	1
(United States), state of	3
— excess of importation of, into ditto from Europe	3

	PAGE
CRIME, relation of, to popular instruction, religious worship, &c. (see <i>Clay</i>)	22
deduction from statistics of, for the last ten years (see <i>Walsh</i>)	77
increase of, during physical deterioration of the people, and not in prosperous times	77-8
decrease of, during agricultural distress, 1844-5	383-6
CRIMINAL LAW, want of uniformity of, in towns and counties	22
lenity of, in Liverpool, and severity in Northern Division of Lancashire	23
CRIMINAL RETURNS, Report on (see <i>Tarnt</i>)	365
Divisions adopted, and proposals for new classifications	368-70
Ditto worth adopting from those of France and Prussia	372-5
CRIMINALS.	
tables of comparative number, in English counties	24
table of relative proportion to beer-houses, education, &c., and results	28, 30, 32
proportion of, in Hanseatic cities, 40 per cent. foreigners	72-3
ditto in other European states, 7 to 10 per cent. ditto	73-4
(JUVENILE) more degraded character of female than male, and causes	38
CRIMEA, mortality among British officers in (see <i>Jopling</i>)	54
CURRENT TRADE, statistics of (see <i>Travers</i>)	313
CURRENCY, see <i>Banks</i> .	

DANSON (J. T.). *On the existing connection between American Slavery and the British Cotton Manufacture* 1

General conclusions as to the reciprocal interest of England and America in the present mode of cotton culture	1
Propositions on which based	2
Cotton, localities of its growth external to Europe	2-6
— state of manufactures of, in the United States	3
— great excess of importation of manufactures into ditto from Europe	3
— amount of importation of cotton into Great Britain in 1787	4
— ditto in 1824-26 and 1853-5 principally from the United States	4, 6, 7
— importation and exportation of, in France 1848-53	5
— rates of duty on importation of, in France	5
— destination of French exports	6
— necessarily chiefly grown by slave labour	6-9
— improbability of increased supplies from India	7
— question as to the probable causes of deficient supplies from America	7-8
Table of annual amounts of crops in United States, and imports into the United Kingdom 1836-55	8
Average prices of cotton between 1855 and 1856	9
Statements showing the supplies of cotton for the last 50 years to have been chiefly from slave-labour, though preference given by Great Britain to the produce of free labour	9-10
Statement showing cotton-growing states of America to be all slave-states	10-11
Statements showing two-thirds of the slave population of the states to be employed in raising cotton	11-17
Amount of rice exported from the Union in 1803 and 1851	11
Amount of tobacco, ditto	11-12
Increase of exports of cotton between 1800 and 1850 twenty-fold: amounts at decennial periods	12-13
Decennial increase of slave population during 1800-51, and per-centage increase in different states	12-13
Increase of population in Manchester and neighbourhood during 1800-50, 320 per cent.	14
Estimates of the comparative increase of slave population in the slave-breeding and cotton-growing states of America	14-15
Calculation of number of slave population engaged in raising cotton in 1850	16
Four-fifths of the crop raised for exportation	16-17
Statements showing two-thirds of the exports to be for the British market	17-18
Statements showing four-fifths of British imports of cotton to be from the United States	18-19
Changes in the weight of the bale of cotton at various periods	19-20
Table of British imports of cotton wool 1800-55	21

DEATH, see *Mortality, Registration*.

DEBTS (BAD), charges of west-end tradesmen to cover 113(note)

	PAGE
EARTHENWARE manufacture of Glasgow (see <i>Strang</i>)	132
EDUCATION (Popular), superficial character of	25
progress of, in Cheltenham	408-13
ELECTION PETITIONS, number of, 1832-54	226-29
ELECTORAL STATISTICS of England and Wales since 1832 (see <i>Newmarch</i>)	169
ELECTORS, see <i>Parliamentary Electors</i> .	
EMBROIDERY IN MUSLIN, rise and progress of the manufacture, in Scot-	
land and Ireland (see <i>Strang</i>)	424
antiquity of the origin of	424
extent of, in France and Switzerland	424-5
EMIGRATION, excessive of males only, from China	44
EVEREST (Rev. R.). <i>On the Proportion of Foreigners to Natives, and</i>	
<i>of Foreign and Native Convicts, in several States of Europe and</i>	
<i>America</i>	72
Criminal statistics of the free, or Hanseatic cities, showing large proportion of	
the population, and among the criminals above 40 per cent. to be foreigners,	
(strangers)	72-3
Ditto, among some other European states averaging only 7 to 10 per cent. . .	73-4
Table of population and per centage of foreigners, in different states 1848-55 .	75
— of ditto, and proportion of foreign to native convicts	76
FARMING STOCK, question of exemption from duty in insurance of	165
FARR (William). <i>On the Pay of Ministers of the Crown</i>	102
Origin of feudal fiefs and land tenures for services	102
Offices of Lord High Treasurer and Lord Chancellor principally held by church-	
men to the 15th century	103
Names of the lay and clerical holders of ditto 1398-1636, &c.	103
Grants of land to adherents by Cromwell, Charles II., &c.	104
Enormous salaries of Ministers compared with the general incomes of the	
country, temp. Charles II.	104
Their great comparative decrease in modern times	105
Notice of the amounts of income of First Lords of the Treasury since 1780 .	105 (and note)
Question of the additional fees and patronage of office	105-6
Analysis of the total amount of salaries of the Members of the Government .	106
Comparative length of tenure of office of English and European Sovereigns,	
Popes, and Bishops	107
Average tenures of office of Ministries since 1689, and calculations of probability	
of continuance thence drawn	107-8
Value of the salaries of Her Majesty's Ministers, &c., estimated as a life	
annuity, showing their inadequacy	108-10
Incorruptibility and probity of the two Pitts, and consequent large debts left by	
them unpaid at death	111
Precarious nature of official tenure	112
Salaries and comparative tenure of office in England and America	113 (and note)
Charges of West-end tradesmen to cover bad debts	113 (note)
Annuities and gifts to the Duke of Wellington, his services cheaply bought	
with them	113
Salaries of subordinates greater in America than in England	114
Low salaries of the great state officers in America, and its evils	114
Salaries and travelling expenses of Members of Congress	115
Arguments for the increase of the salaries of Ministers, from the engrossing	
character of politics as a profession, &c.	115-16
Estimated number of persons possessing large incomes	117 (note)
Professional incomes of the principal physicians and surgeons	118 (note)
Value of incomes of Ministers much below those of barristers and judges .	119
Arguments for the increase, by pay and pension, of the attractiveness of the	
public service	120-1
Table 1. Ministers, with the amount of their salaries, &c.	122-3
— 2-3. Aggregate salaries, and those of Members of Parliament	124
— 4-6. Tenure of office of Ministries 1689-1855	125-7
— 7-9. Tenure of office of Lord High Treasurer, or First Lord of the	
Treasury, 1258-1855	128-9
— 10. Professional incomes of 24 Barristers, Judges, and Ministers of the	
Crown	130
— 11. Incomes of Archbishops and Bishops	131
FIEFS, feudal, for services, origin of	102
FIRES, see <i>Insurance</i> .	
practice of collections at churches for sufferers from, before introduc-	
tion of insurance	135 (note)
FISHING, universal prevalence of, in China	45
FOGS, prevalence of, at various places in the March quarter, 1857	352

	PAGE
FOOD, no animals objectionable as, to the Chinese	47
FOREIGNERS, proportion of, to natives in several states of Europe and America (see <i>Everest</i>)	72
large proportion of, in the Hanseatic states	72
table of per-centage of, in different states, 1848-55	75
GLASGOW, porcelain, earthenware, and glass manufacture of (see <i>Strang</i>)	132
improvement and present condition of the river and harbour of (see <i>Strang</i>)	389
GLASS MANUFACTURE of Glasgow (see <i>Strang</i>)	132
GUY (William A.). <i>On the Duration of Life among Lawyers, with observations on the Relative Longevity of the Members of the Three Learned Professions</i>	65
Enumeration of the author's previous inquiries relative to the other learned professions	65-6
Sources whence the facts are derived	66
Tables showing numbers and per-centage proportions of deaths for one, five, and ten years	67-8
Comparison of results with the two other professions, showing the legal to be the shortest lived	68-9, 71
Additional tables from the Registrar-General's Reports	70
Table of Duration of Life in the Three Professions in different centuries (7th to 18th)	70
Statement of conclusions	71
HALOS (Solar and Lunar), occurrence of, at various places in the March quarter, 1857	353
HEALTH, state of the public :	
Quarter Dec., 1856 84	Quarter June, 1857 436
March, 1857 346	Sept., 1857 448
HENDRIKS (Frederick). <i>On the Statistics of the British Land-tax Assessment, and particularly of England and Wales, from 1636 to 1856, with Notes upon the Political Arithmetic of the earlier period of its settlement</i>	241
Explanation and abstract of conclusions in the paper	241-8
— Question as to the equalization and redemption of the Tax	243-6
— Opinion, as to its inequity, of Sir R. Walpole, Sir J. Sinclair, Dr. Davenant, and others	246-8
Land-Tax Statistics, 1798 to 1856	249-74
Legislation on Land-tax redemption by transfer of stock	249-50
Table of land-tax redeemed and unredeemed, showing proportion in each county in 1843	251-3
— showing effect of its reduction on the National Debt	254-5
Objects of Mr. Pitt in the reduction	256
Amounts redeemed in successive periods	257
Fluctuating progress of redemption, 1798-1856	257-61
Effects of Mr. Gladstone's Measure, 1853	260-1
Mr. Mackinnon's proposal of 1856	261
Select Committee of House of Commons, 1836—Wood and Garnett's statistics	262-5
— of House of Lords of 1846	265, 269-70
Table of rates per pound of Land-tax quotas	266-8
— of annual value of real property in 1814 and 1848	271
Reasons against an equalization of the tax	273-4
Land-Tax Statistics, 1636 to 1798	275-307
Political arithmetic on Land-tax in 17th and 18th centuries	275
Views of Sir John Sinclair and Sir Robert Walpole on its inequality	276-7
Early origin of the assessments, and opposition in the Northern Counties in 1489	278-9 (and note)
Arguments in favour of direct taxation	280-1
Views of Sir W. Petty and Lord Halifax	281-3
— of Colbert as to an equal poundage on real property in France	282 (note)
— of Dr. C. Davenant against the Tax, and statements on which based	284-7
Table of proportionate Land-tax quotas (in counties) 17th to 19th century	288-93
— Abstract of ditto	306-7
Ship-money assessment of 1636, and assessments of 1642 and 1644	294-5
Assessments of 1656, 1660, and 1691-2	295-8
Notice of John Houghton, and his "Collections of Letters for the Improvement of Trade"	296-7 (note)
Incorrect political arithmetic of the 17th century on Land-tax	301-2
Table of Land-tax redeemed, 1798-1849	303-4
— Abstract of distribution of Land-tax, 1636-1843	306-7

	PAGE
HOUGHTON (John), notice of him and his "Collections for the Improvement of Trade"	296-7(<i>note</i>)
HOUSES, proportion of inhabited, to the adult male population, classification of, &c.	187-93
INCOMES, estimated number of large	117(<i>note</i>)
of the principal physicians and surgeons	118(<i>note</i>)
tables of, of barristers, ministers of the Crown, and bishops	130-1
<i>see Salaries.</i>	
INFANTICIDE of female children in China	48-9
INSURANCE (FIRE), on the progress of, in Great Britain, as compared with other countries (<i>see Brown</i>)	135
names and dates of establishment of the earliest offices, and present number	136
duty on, changes in amounts of, and in value of property insured	138-40 164-5
proportion of, in cases of fire in England, shows 80 per cent. uninsured	163
extent of, in foreign countries (<i>see Brown</i>)	145-156
— ditto, table of amounts insured	156
JOPLING (R. Thompson). <i>On the Mortality among Officers of the British Army in the Crimea</i>	54
Greater destructive character of ancient wars	54
Table of mortality of different ranks of officers in each battle (with abstracts)	55-6
Excess of Captains killed in action	55
Rate per cent. of mortality to numbers exposed to risk	56-7
Excess of number killed at Inkerman	57
Comparative Tables of mortality in the Peninsular, Waterloo, and the Sikh wars	58
Table of deaths of officers from disease in the Crimea	59
Result of mortality of officers from all causes 11½ per cent.	59
Notice of ancient weapons of war (from Fuller)	60
LAND, grants of, to adherents, by Cromwell, Charles II, &c.	104
LAND-TAX (British), assessment of, 1636-1856 (<i>see Hendriks</i>)	241
<i>see Tax.</i>	
LAND TENURES, origin of, for services	102
LAWYERS, duration of life among (<i>see Guy</i>)	65
longevity of, less than in the two other professions	68-71
LIFE, DURATION of, among Lawyers (<i>see Guy</i>)	65
— relative, in the three learned professions	65
LIVERPOOL, excessive lenity of the law in, and summary convictions	23
LONGEVITY, <i>see Life</i> , (duration of).	
in Cheltenham	400
LUMLEY (William Golden). <i>Account of the Banking Establishment in Belgium termed "l'Union du Credit de Bruxelles"</i>	61
Its origin from the circumstance of the entire suspension of banks in Belgium, in the disorders of 1848	61
Objects of the Company; mode of admission, and advantages obtained	61-3
Its capital, how formed, charges on loans, &c.	62
Statement of its progress, amount of expenses and extent of transactions, 1849-56	63-4
LUMLEY (W. G.), note on the number of excusals from poor-rate assessment	340
MANCHESTER, increase of population in, 1800-50, 320 per cent.	14
MARRIAGES, <i>see Registration.</i>	
excessive promotion of, and match-making in China	50-1
METEOROLOGICAL TABLES:	
Dec. quarter, 1856 90	June quarter, 1857 442
March " 1857 354	Sept. " 1857 451
METEOROLOGY of England and Scotland, by James Glaisher:	
Dec. quarter, 1856 88	June quarter, 1857 441
March " 1857 351	Sept. " 1857 450
MILK, aversion of the Chinese to	47

	PAGE
MINISTERS OF THE CROWN, on the pay of (see <i>Farr</i>)	102
enormous salaries of, temp. Charles II.	104
comparative decrease of ditto in modern times	105
fees and patronage of	105-6
see also <i>Salaries</i> .	
MORTALITY of England and Wales :	
Autumn quarter, 1846-56 84 | Spring quarter, 1847-57 436	
Winter „ 1847-57 347 | Summer „ 1847-57 448	
annual rate of, in districts near the River Thames, 1841-50	438
in the districts containing the English watering places, 1841-50	439
of BRITISH OFFICERS in the Crimea (see <i>Jopling</i>)	54
— tables of ditto in Crimea	55-9
— tables of comparative, in the Peninsular, Waterloo, and the Sikh wars	58
and diseases of Cheltenham	400-2
in China, excessive, and want of reverence for life	47-8
MUSLIN (EMBROIDERED) Manufacture, progress of, in Scotland and Ireland (see <i>Strang</i>)	424
NEWMARCH (William). <i>On the Electoral Statistics of the Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales during the Twenty-five Years from the Reform Act of 1832 to the present time</i>	169
Introduction and statement of conclusions as to facts necessary to be arrived at	169-70
Outline of facts as to population, and number of electors and members	170-2
Leading classes of the county, and borough qualifications	172-4
— the Chandos clause for £50 tenants	173
— plurality of votes not allowed in same borough or county	173-4
— number and qualification of county voters	174, 315
Borough voters, old and new suffrage, and gradual diminution of the former, or freemen	175
— number and qualification of borough electors	176
Territorial distribution of members and electors, value of property, &c.	177-9
Tables of proportion of voters to population	180-2
Progress of the county and borough constituencies, 1837-53	182-6
Inhabited houses in proportion to the adult male population	187-8
— according to scales of rent	189-90
Results of the classification of houses, effects of a £6 qualification, &c.	191-3
Changes made in 1832 and proposed in 1854	193-5
New suffrages proposed in 1854	196-7
Conclusions as to proportion of members and electors to population, increase or decrease since 1837, &c.	197-9
<i>Appendix of Tables</i> —Parliamentary Representation 1851-2, in groups of counties (votes on register)	201-14
— ditto, 1837-53	326-39
— Changes made by Act of 1832	215-19
— Changes proposed in 1854	220-23
— Non-parliamentary boroughs and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards	224-25
— Election petitions, 1832-54	226-29
— Poor rate assessments in four selected counties	230
— Proportion of Members to male adults, electors	231-2
Electoral Law of 1856 of the province of Victoria; clauses for vote by ballot	233-4
Table of number and qualifications of county electors	315
— Total county and borough voters, 1837-1857	316
— Borough voters, showing anomalies as to number of members	317-18
<i>Appendix II. of Tables</i> —Poor-rate assessments in groups of counties	321-25
— Votes on register in counties and boroughs, 1837-53	326-39
— Note by Mr. Lumley, on the number of excusals from poor-rate assessment	340
PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION, statistics of, since 1832 (see <i>Newmarch</i>)	169
leading classes of county and borough qualifications	172-4
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, number and qualification of	{ 174, 176 315-16
gradual diminution of the old suffrage or freemen	175
territorial distribution of, &c.	177-9
tables, &c., of proportion of, to population	{ 170-2 180-2 197-9
progress of the constituencies, 1837-53	182-6
votes on register, 1837-53	326-39
anomalies of, compared with number of members	317-18
see <i>Reform Bill</i> .	

	PAGE
PITT (the elder and younger), their incorruptibility, and consequent debts left unpaid by them at death	111
POOR-RATE assessments, in counties	230, 321-25
number of excusals from	340
POOR RELIEF. Synopsis of the annual poor-rate return, 1854	239
&c., in Cheltenham	418-20
POPULATION of Cheltenham, its increase since 1801, &c.	403-6
of Manchester, increase of, 1800-50, 320 per cent.	14
of China (see <i>Bowring</i>)	41
— safely estimated between 350 and 400 millions	41
— enormous amount on rivers	45-6
— tables of, at various periods	51-2
PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE of Glasgow (see <i>Strang</i>)	132
enumeration of articles required in	133
PRICES of Provisions, average of consols, wheat, meat, &c., 1854-57	{ 83, 346 435, 447
PRISON, committals to, effects of good or bad times on (see <i>Clay</i>)	378
— increase of, during prosperous years, 1849-52	381, 383
PROPERTY (REAL), table of annual value of, in 1814 and 1848	271
in France, Colbert's views as to an equal poundage on	282(<i>note</i>)
REFORM BILL of 1832	
Chandos clause of	173
changes made in, and those proposed in 1854	193-7
ditto, tables of	215-23
REFORMATORIES, importance of statistics to the movement for (see <i>Carpenter</i>)	33
returns, &c., of girls sent to, 1854-6	35-7
principles of management to be adopted in	38-40
in Cheltenham	421
REGISTRATION of marriages, births, and deaths :	
Quar. Sept. and Dec. 1856 81, 87	Quar. Mar. and June, 1857 431, 440
— Dec. and Mar. 1856-7 342, 350	— June and Sept. 1857 443, 449
of marriages, births, and deaths, 1844-57, rate per cent. &c.	{ 81-2, 342-5 431-4, 443-6
RELIGIOUS OR PUBLIC WORSHIP, neglect of attendance on, by labouring classes	26-7
comparative attendance on	28, 30, 32
REVENUE, net produce of, application, &c., in years and quarters ending :	
December, 1855-6 91-2	June, 1856-7 357-8
March, 1856-7 355-0	September, 1856-7 452-3
RICE, amount exported from America in 1803 and 1851	11
RIVERS, improvement of tidal, exemplified in the Clyde (see <i>Strang</i>)	389
SALARIES of Ministers of the Crown enormous, in time of Charles II.	104
— comparative decrease of ditto in modern times	105
— analysis of total amount of	106
— tables of	122-4
— value of, estimated as life annuities, showing their inadequacy	108-10
— arguments for their increase	{ 115-16 120-1
— comparative in England and America	113(<i>and note</i>)
of subordinates greater, but lower of great state officers in America	114
of Members of Congress in America	115
of First Lords of the Treasury since 1780	105(<i>and note</i>)
see <i>Incomes</i> .	
SAVINGS' BANKS, &c., of Cheltenham	417
SCHOOLS (SUNDAY), excellent character and beneficial effect of those for girls	25
suggestions for improvement of those for boys	26(<i>and note</i>)
of Cheltenham	412-13

	PAGE
SHIP MONEY, assessment of, 1636	294
SLAVE POPULATION of America, decennial increase, 1800-51, and per centage in different States	12-13
comparative ditto in slave-breeding and cotton-growing States	14-15
number engaged in raising cotton in 1850	16
SLAVERY (American), existing connection between it and the British cotton manufacture (see <i>Danson</i>)	1
STATISTICAL SOCIETY, proceedings at ordinary meetings :	
5th to 8th, 1856 79	1st to 4th, 1856-7 80
5th to 8th, 1857	341
anniversary meeting and report, (twenty-third)	97
abstract of receipts and expenditure, 1856	101
analysis of its labours during 1856	98-9
STATISTICS, importance of, to the reformatory movement (see <i>Carpenter</i>)	23
STOCK and Share Market, fluctuations in :	
Oct. to Dec., 1856 93	April to June, 1857 360
Jan. to March, 1857 359	July to Sept., 1857 454
ditto, during 1856	94
STRANG (John). <i>On the Progress, Extent, and Value, of the Porcelain, Earthenware, and Glass Manufacture of Glasgow</i>	132
Origin of the manufactures there between 1730 and 1777	132
Present state and extent of ditto	132-3
Enumeration of articles required in manufacture of porcelain	133
Great extent of tobacco-pipe manufacture	133
Gross value, numbers employed, &c.	134
STRANG (John). <i>On the Money-Rate of Wages of Labour in Glasgow and the West of Scotland</i>	308
Average wages of power-loom weavers and cotton-spinners	308
Increase of wages from improved machinery	309
Wages of workmen in mines and iron works, showing great increase since 1852	309
— of engineers and mechanics, showing rise of 14 per cent.	310
— of quarriers, masons, and carpenters, showing rise of 4s. 6d. to 6s. a week	310-11
— of common labourers, rise of 40 per cent.	311
— low rate of, among hand-loom weavers since 1825 compensated by the freedom of their employment	311-12
STRANG (John). <i>The Improvement of Tidal Rivers, as exemplified by the former and present Condition of the River and Harbour of Glasgow</i>	389
Course and condition of the Clyde in the last century	389
Progressive deepening of the river, by erection of jetties and dykes, from 3 feet to 18 feet, at Glasgow	390-1
Progress of dredging by machines up to 1856	392
Classes and numbers of vessels entered at Glasgow, 1828-57	393
Increase of Customs' duties, 1801-56	394
Cost of the improvements, and annual revenue from ditto, since 1770	394-5
Summary of beneficial results to Glasgow	395-6
STRANG (John). <i>On the Rise, Progress, and Value of the Embroidered Muslin Manufacture of Scotland and Ireland</i>	424
Antiquity of the origin of embroidery	424
Its extent in France and Switzerland at the present time	424-5
Its origin in Scotland and Ireland, in 1770-80, and causes of its slow development before 1806	425
Stimulus given by the introduction of lithography for printing the patterns	425-6
Account of the great division of labour in their production	426
Articles produced, and their prices	427
Number of persons employed, their wages, &c.	427-8
TARTT (W. M.). <i>Report on Criminal Returns</i>	365
Enumeration of the divisions adopted in our Criminal Returns	366-8
Additional Police Returns	368-9
Proposal for particular classification as to ages	369-70
Disparity and uncertainty of the criminal statistics exemplified in those of Bristol, Cheltenham, &c.	371
Important details worth adopting from the Tables of France and Prussia	372-5
Notice of the "Casiers judiciaires" for recording, in his own district, the antecedents of each criminal	375

	PAGE
TAX (LAND), assessment of, in England and Wales, 1636-1856 (see <i>Hendriks</i>)	241
question as to the equalization and redemption of	243-6
reasons against equalization	273-4
amounts redeemed, and fluctuating progress of its redemption	257-61
opinions as to its inequity	246-8 276-7 281-7
statistics of, 1636 to 1798	275-307
statistics of, 1798 to 1856	249-74
table of proportionate quotas, 17th to 19th century	288-93 306-7
— of amount redeemed, 1798-1849	303-4
TAXATION, argument in favour of direct	280-1
TENURE (Land), see <i>Land</i> .	
TENURE OF OFFICE, comparative length of, of Sovereigns, Popes, Bishops, and Ministries	107-8
(official) precarious nature of	112
— tables of, of ministries, &c., 1258-1855	125-9
TOBACCO, amount exported from America in 1803 and 1851	11
TOBACCO-PIPE manufacture of Glasgow	133
TRAVERS (John Ingram). <i>Memorandum on the Present Statistics of the Currant Trade</i>	313
Three-fourths of the produce sent to England	313
High rate of our duty on, compared with other countries, and necessity for its reduction	313
TREASURER (LORD HIGH), office of, names of, holders of, 1398-1636, &c.	103
"UNION DU CREDIT DE BRUXELLES," account of (see <i>Lumley</i>)	6
VESSELS, classes and number of, entered at Glasgow, 1828-57	393
WAGES OF LABOUR, on the money-rate of, in Glasgow and West of Scotland (see <i>Strang</i>)	308
increased from improvement in machinery	309
increase of, since 1852	309-11
low rate of, among hand-loom weavers since 1825	311-12
WALSH (Richard Hussey). <i>Deduction from the Statistics of Crime for the last Ten Years</i>	77
The theory of the increase of crime during prosperous times based too much on the statistics of summary convictions for trivial offences	77
The opposite conclusion of its increase during the physical deterioration of the people, deduced from the assize and sessional committals, 1844-54	77-8
Similar results shown more strongly from Irish Returns	78
Reply (see <i>Clay</i>).	
WARS, ancient, their greater destructive character	54
notice of weapons used in	60
WELLINGTON (Duke of), annuities and gifts to, by his country	113
WILLIAMS (S. W.). Letter on the credit of Chinese statistics	53



LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.



